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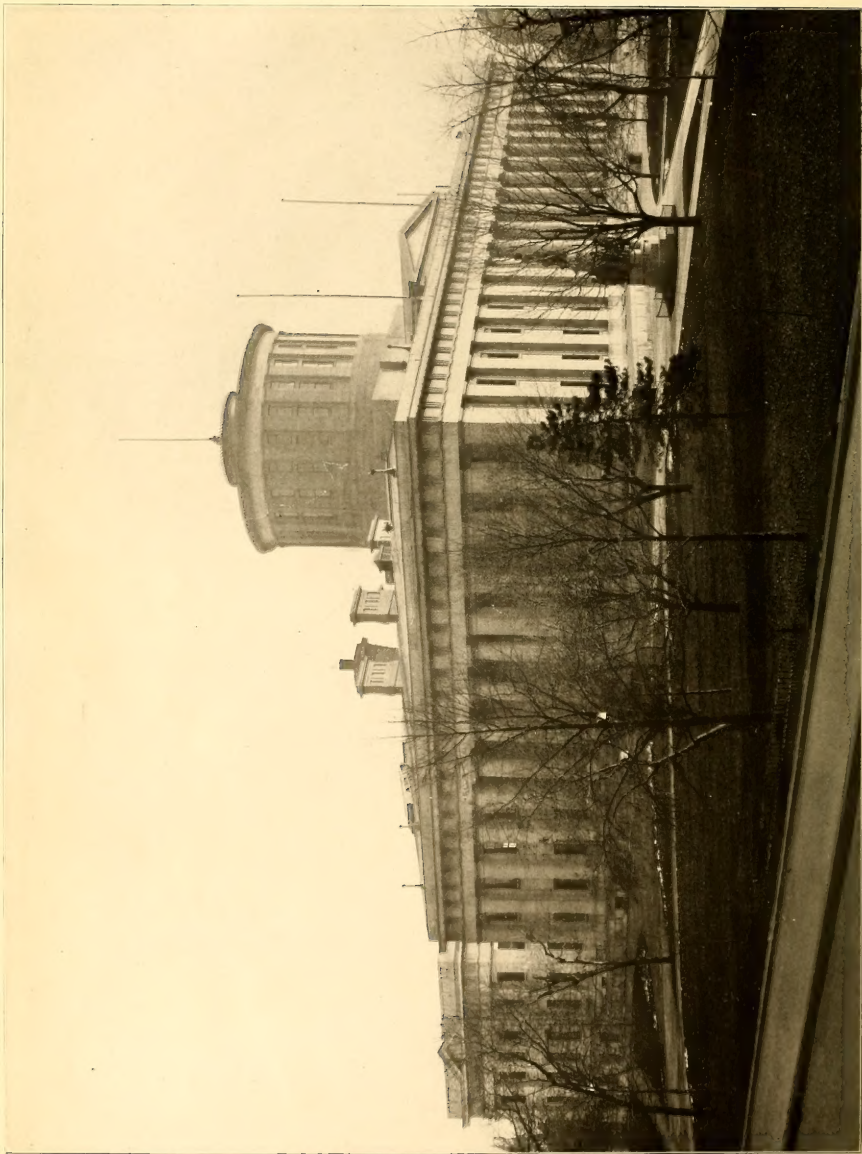
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THE CAPITOL.
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HISTORY

OF THE

CITY OF COLUMBUS, OHIO

(Franklin Co)

FROM THE FOUNDING OF FRANKLINTON IN 1797,
THROUGH THE WORLD WAR PERIOD,
TO THE YEAR 1920

By

OSMAN CASTLE HOOPER

COLUMBUS—CLEVELAND
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Osman C. Hooper

INTRODUCTION

THIS narrative, covering a period of nearly a century and a quarter, has been prepared with a view to giving a concise and accurate account of the life hereabout from the time of the arrival of the first surveying party down to the present. The story of the locality is told chronologically, with such reference to the Mound Builders and the Indians, the forests, the streams and the wild life as seemed necessary to show what human life preceded the white settlers and the nature of the region to which they came; and, from that point to the present—1797 to 1920—with an orderly presentation of the principal events of village, borough and city life. This panorama occupies the first thirteen chapters.

In the subsequent chapters, devoted to special features of city life, there is a similar effort to tell the story of each chronologically. For instance, Chapter XIV. presents in order the various forms of government under which the people have lived from 1812 to 1920 and the names of the principal officials. Two chapters are given to public utilities, their origin and development. Four chapters are given to Federal, State, county and city institutions, Universities, public and private schools. The story of the religious life of the community occupies three chapters, while glimpses of the professions of law, medicine and journalism, of charitable work, of manufacturing, banking, transportation, literary, musical and art endeavor, and social and fraternal organizations are to be found in other chapters.

An effort has been made to place the men and women who have made the life of the city in their proper setting. Not all, of course, could be mentioned in a story so brief; but here at least are the leaders of their time who were honored by their contemporaries and supported in their public activities.

It is a wonderful story—this of Columbus—marked by the courage and endurance of its earliest settlers, and by the foresight, perseverance, public spirit and benevolence of the later comers. There has been continuous progress from the beginning till now, and the development of the last fifty years, crowned by the extraordinary patriotic endeavor of the World War period, must fill all with pride. Today, Columbus, with its 237,000 population, stands elate, a credit to the State and nation.

When this work was begun, nine men consented to serve as advisory editors as follows: Hon. Henry C. Taylor, Rev. Father Dennis J. Clarke, Dr. Edward J. Wilson, Col. W. L. Curry, Mr. Herbert Brooks, Mr. Charles C. Payne, Mr. John J. Pugh, Mr. Maurice Stewart Hague and Mr. John A. Kelley. The two first-named have since died and the books of their record have been closed and sealed with the affection of the community. Acknowledgment of helpfulness is made to all of the advisory editors; to the previous histories of Martin in 1858, of Studer in 1873 and of Lee in 1892, from all of which something has been gleaned for the present work; also to the newspapers, city officials, city records and individuals who have given much material from diaries and letters.

O. C. H.

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CHAPTER I.

BEGINNINGS OF OHIO

The Mound Builders and Indians—First White Settlements and Struggle for Possession—Indian Village at the Forks of the Scioto Attacked by Crawford and Dispersed—The Ohio Company, the Scioto Company and Symmes Purchase—Indian Power Broken and British Hopes Blasted—First Surveys—Topography, Geology and Soil of Franklin County.

There was a time, scientists tell us, perhaps ten thousand years ago, when much that is Ohio and all that is Columbus lay under a great mass of ice that spread southward from the North Pole. The ice may have been half a mile thick. Man may have been here then, in a state of development corresponding to that of the Esquimo, and he may have traversed the ice, with stone weapons hunting the mastodon, reindeer and walrus. The evidence of man's presence at that time is meager, and it may not be generally accepted as conclusive, but it is interesting. With regard to the ice, there is no longer reasonable doubt, and it is with a sense of awe that one thinks of the great transformation that was wrought when, under the more genial sun, the ice began to melt and move, tearing the surface of the earth, digging the valleys, piling up hills, depositing great beds of gravel, dropping boulders here and there and cutting the courses for the streams; and when, later on, where all was once white as death, forests rose, fields grew green, birds came, flowers grew, animals of another sort roamed the forests and fishes swam in the waters. Surely, no greater change ever occurred on the face of the earth than that in Ohio when, with the ice cap removed, the earth sprang into newness of life.

The man of the Glacial period, if he was really here, left few traces. His successor, the Mound Builder, left many but of a character so dubious that scores of scholars for a hundred years have been seeking to solve the riddle of his existence. The Mound Builders are so called for lack of a better name. They did not christen themselves, and their only records are the mounds they built and the things that have been found in them. These mounds are numerous in Franklin county and there is record of some within the area now occupied by Columbus. The most notable of these stood where now is the corner of High and Mound streets. The first explorers found it forty feet high, with a gradual slope from the north, east and west, the southern side being an abrupt declivity. Its shape was that of a truncated cone, the diameter of the base being probably 300 feet and that of the upper surface 100 feet. In the development of the city, High street was projected through this mound at its eastern side, but as nothing of great significance was found—only a few bones and trinkets, evidently buried there at a time subsequent to the construction of the mound—the conclusion was reached that the mound was originally used as a signal station from which news, by means of bonfire and torch, was flashed to other stations up and down the valley. Another mound still stands two and a half miles northwest of the State House, north of the bend in the Scioto. Its base is 110 feet in diameter and the mound itself, twenty-one feet high, once commanded a view of the valley to the south for a considerable distance. This, too, was doubtless a signal station. A short distance north is a smaller mound, ten feet high and sixty-five feet across the base. Mounds are found also at Marble Cliff, Dublin and Worthington, along Alum creek, Big Walnut, and elsewhere in this county. In other counties of Ohio, the remains of these early inhabitants are even more numerous, and the conclusion is inevitable that even in prehistoric time when the primitive forests were young, Ohio was a favorite dwelling place of human beings.

Whether the Indians the white man found here were identical with the Mound Builders, or were a different race succeeding them, is still a matter of scientific dispute, with the weight of opinion at present in favor of the former theory. But that need not be discussed here. The Indian occupants of Ohio were the first of whom there is definite knowledge. These, according to Randall, were the Eries, who were conquered and dispersed by the Iroquois. The latter came from the west, allied themselves with the Miamis for the purpose of fighting the Eries, and subsequently fought their allies, establishing what they long continued to regard as proprietorship of the land. Other Indians—the Wyandots, the

Mingoes, the Shawnees and Delawares—were here, but were always regarded by the Iroquois as mere tenants. It was the Wyandots who raised corn on the lowlands west of the Scioto river, now West Columbus, and built lodges in the forest on the eastern bank, now the heart of the city. But the Mingoes also were here, and in the fall of 1774, they maintained a town or rendezvous near the point where the Olentangy empties into the Scioto. At the time of Lord Dunmore's punitive expedition into Ohio, the Mingoes were the least submissive. One of their chiefs, Cornstalk, had led the allied Indians in the battle of Point Pleasant and, though he participated in the peace parley on Pickaway Plains, had not given his assent to the treaty. Logan, another distinguished Mingo warrior, at least nominally a chief, bitter because all his relatives had been killed by the whites, remained away, but sent a pacific message of rare eloquence, which has been handed down as "Logan's speech." With regard to the attitude of the Mingoes, Lord Dunmore was not satisfied and, to make sure that there were no sparks of hostility left behind, directed Captain William Crawford and 240 men to proceed against the Mingo rendezvous at the junction of the Scioto and the Olentangy. The latter had some white prisoners and horses they had stolen, and it was suspected that they intended to slip away with their booty and hold themselves free to carry on the war. Captain Crawford and his men arrived at the camp of the Mingoes just as they, warned of the attack, were leaving. There was some fighting, six Indians were killed and others wounded, the white captives were released and horses and plunder, afterwards sold for 400 pounds, were captured. Most of the Indian warriors escaped. And so it happened that the only act of violence done to the Indians in the interior of Ohio by the Dunmore expedition occurred within what is now the city of Columbus.

It is interesting to know that this fighting, if it can be called such, occurred chiefly on the east bank of the Scioto below the mouth of the Olentangy, near the present Penitentiary site. Joseph Sullivant has located the scene by repeating in an address before the Pioneer Society in 1871 what he as a boy had heard from the lips of Jonathan Alder and others. Alder, captured in Virginia by a party of Indian marauders, was brought into Ohio and adopted into the tribe, lived among them and was here when the first settlers came. What he knew and told to Mr. Sullivant, he got from the older men of the tribe. As to the location of the Mingo villages, Mr. Sullivant had also the testimony of John Brickell and two other white men who had been captives among the Indians. By their joint testimony, the principal village was near the Penitentiary site, but there were two others—one on the east side of the Scioto, a mile and a half south of Broad street, and another at the west end of the Harrisburg (Mound street) bridge.

Alder's story of the attack by Crawford's men, as narrated by Mr. Sullivant, was that "in the fall of 1774, when all the male Indians of the upper village, except a few old men, had gone on their first fall hunt, one day about noon, the village was surprised by the sudden appearance of a body of armed men who immediately commenced firing upon all they could see. Great consternation and panic ensued, and the inhabitants fled in every direction. One Indian woman seized her child, five or six years of age, and rushed down the bank of the river and across to the wooded island opposite, when she was shot down at the farther bank. The child was unhurt amid the shower of balls, and hid in a large hollow sycamore standing near the middle of the island, where he was found alive two days later when the warriors of the tribe returned, having been summoned by runners to the scene of disaster." According to this account, Captain Crawford's victory was easily won and was quite lacking in the heroic.

By the treaty made by Lord Dunmore with the Ohio tribes, the Indians were to give up all prisoners ever taken by them in war with the whites; also all negroes captured and all horses stolen since the last war; they were not to hunt east of the Ohio and the whites were not to hunt on the west side. The hope of peace lay in keeping the Indians and whites apart. But it was a vain hope. The shot at Lexington that was "heard around the world," was heard also on the borders of the Ohio country. British intrigues with the Indians against the colonists began. There were raids and punitive expeditions into the Ohio country, much fighting and many atrocities with which this particular section happily had nothing to do. It was a spoil of war, rather than a seat of hostilities. The War of the Revolution ended with the surrender of Cornwallis, September 19, 1781. The American colonies thus gained their independence, but the fighting in the Ohio country went on. The British troops in the interior yielded but sullenly to the agreements of the peace treaty and

continued to fan the fires of Indian opposition. The infant nation had come into prospective possession of a vast territory extending from the northern boundary of Florida to the Great Lakes and from the Atlantic ocean to the Mississippi river, and the Indians, at a conference in January, 1786, acknowledged the United States to be "the sole and absolute sovereign of all the territories ceded by Great Britain." But what was professed in word was denied in action by both the British and the Indians whom they incited to revolt, as will be seen.

Upon the eastern border of the promised land, the tide of migration beat with increasing force after the close of the Revolutionary War. But when the British and Indians had been dispossessed, new troubles arose. To whom did the territory northwest of the Ohio river belong? To the several states or to the infant nation as a whole? The entire territory, out of which were subsequently carved the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, was claimed by both New York and Virginia, while Massachusetts and Connecticut each laid claim to a considerable part. There were years of heated discussion, which put the very life of the nation in jeopardy, and then, under the leadership of New York, the several states relinquished their claims, thus putting the general government in possession except that Connecticut reserved a tract in northeastern Ohio, later known as the Western Reserve, and Virginia retained for herself the tract in Ohio which lies between the Scioto and Miami rivers. Some of the land thus retained, Connecticut gave to her citizens to reimburse them for losses in the Revolution, and the remainder she sold to create a common school fund. Virginia's reservation was for the purpose of distributing bounty to her soldiers, many of whom had fought for the possession of the land. The discussion of this ownership question was one of the things that showed the weakness of the Articles of the Confederation and brought about the formulation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States in 1788.

Congress, on May 20, 1785, provided for a survey of the western domain, and survivors sprang to the work only to meet the obstacle of Indian opposition and to be turned back. After some preliminary meetings, the Ohio Company, having in view a settlement in the new territory, was organized at the Bunch of Grapes tavern in Boston, March 1, 1786. General Rufus Putnam was made president of the board of directors; Major Winthrop Sargent, secretary, and Richard Platt (later chosen) treasurer. Other directors were General Samuel H. Parsons, Rev. Manasseh Cutler and General James M. Varnum. By the following March 250 shares of \$1,000 each had been taken, and in October, 1787, the contract with the federal government for the purchase of 964,285 acres on the Ohio river extending from the mouth of the Muskingum river, was signed. The purchase price was 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents an acre, to be paid in public securities then worth about twelve cents to the dollar.

Then arose the Scioto Company of Colonel William Duer and others, of New York, whose enterprise, so far as government was concerned, clashed with that of the Ohio Company. By compromise, the purchase was extended to include 4,000,000 other acres lying west and north of the Ohio Company's tract, the purchase price to be the same and to be paid in four annual installments. The Ordinance for the Government of the Northwest Territory was adopted by Congress, July 13, 1787, and by the same agency General Arthur St. Clair was chosen Governor; James M. Varnum, Samuel H. Parsons and John Armstrong, Judges, and Winthrop Sargent, secretary. Later, when Armstrong declined to serve, John Cleves Symmes was chosen.

Thus was the stage set for the coming of the colonists and the making of a new civilization. The Ordinance was a noble, forward-looking document, second only to the Constitution itself in importance and virtue. The leaders of the Ohio Company were superior intellectually and morally, and the expedition which landed at the mouth of the Muskingum, April 7, 1788, was composed of men and women of high purpose and strong courage. Reaching the scene of their adventure under the leadership of General Rufus Putnam, they found the flag flying from Fort Harmar, built nearly three years before, and the fort occupied by a detachment of United States troops. There the colony established itself, its sturdy members playing a great part in the building of the State. The Scioto Company was less fortunate, for its business was chiefly speculation. Duer, its leader, sold some shares for the Ohio Company and thus assisted it in making its payments to the government; but its larger operation was in selling land to people in France. Several hundred of these French

purchasers came to America and settled on their supposed possessions, only to find that the Scioto Company had defaulted in its payments and could give no clear title. Congress in 1795 relieved their distress by making to them a grant of 24,000 acres in the eastern part of Scioto county.

In 1787, John Cleves Symmes bought from the government 1,000,000 acres fronting on the Ohio river, and Benjamin Stites, who was interested with him, brought a party of twenty-six who landed, November 18, 1788, at a point now within the corporate limits of Cincinnati, naming their settlement Columbia. Another colony, headed by Matthias Denman, December 28, the same year, settled on a tract of 640 acres, bought of Symmes, directly opposite the mouth of the Licking river. Symmes himself came with a colony in February, 1789, and settled at North Bend below Cincinnati, or Losantiville, as the Denman colony was first called. In 1791, the French colony already alluded to settled at a point they appropriately called Gallipolis. In the same year, Colonel Nathaniel Massie, surveying in the Virginia Military district, founded Manchester on the Ohio river, and in 1796 he laid out the town of Chillicothe. The first settlement in northern Ohio was made by General Moses Cleaveland, July 4, 1796, at the mouth of Conneaut creek, the colonists coming from Connecticut. In September of the same year he laid out a town at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, which was named for him and has since become the largest city in the State.

The coming of the colonists only angered the Indians who were still being excited to hostility by the British, and there were many sanguinary raids and much fighting. General St. Clair, in an effort to make the territory safe, led 2,000 soldiers to defeat by Little Turtle and his warriors in Mercer county. In 1793, General Anthony Wayne was dispatched with an army of 3,000 to subdue the victorious Indians, severely defeated them at Fallen Timbers and forced the treaty of Greenville, by which the Indians released all their lands in the territory except a few specified reservations, the Indians taking \$20,000 in merchandise and a personal annuity of \$9,000 to be apportioned among the contracting tribes. The Indians were to deliver up all captives and keep the peace forever. The battle of Point Pleasant in 1774 has been referred to as really the first conflict of the Revolution. With equal truth, the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 may be considered the last, for it was not till then that the Indian power was broken and the last British hope destroyed.

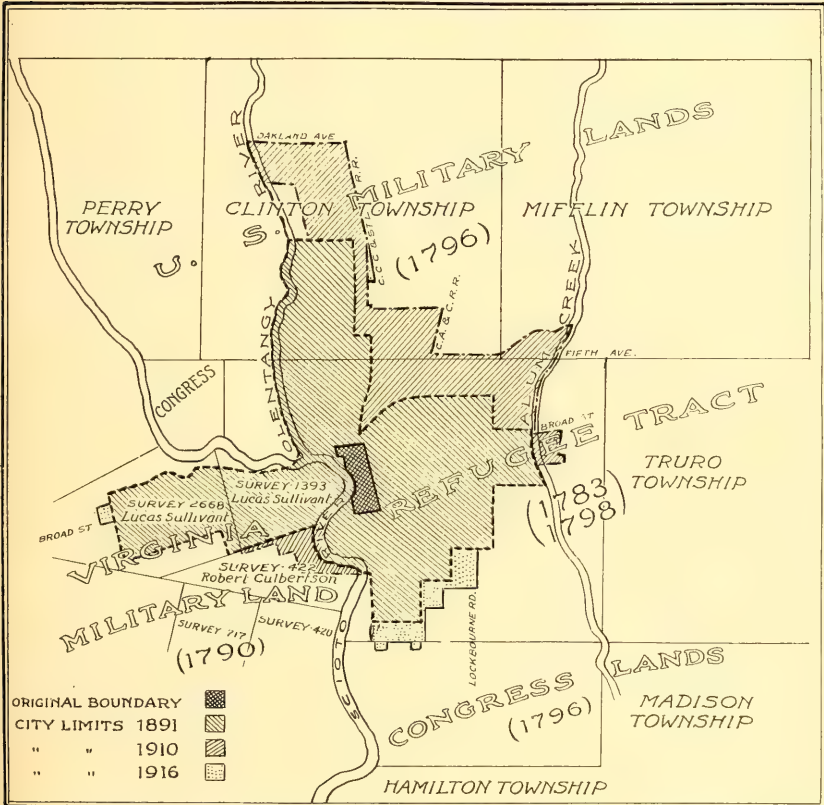
Thereafter, new settlements sprang up rapidly, the first General Assembly was created and organized as provided in the Ordinance of 1787, and met with the Governor, at Cincinnati, September 16, 1799.

There is agreement by all the early travelers that the Ohio wilderness was most alluring. Pages could be filled with the record of their rhapsodies at the spectacle of the Ohio river with its heavily forested banks, the flocks of wild geese and ducks upon its waters, the noble trees grown to maturity as Nature willed it, the abundance of turkeys, quail and singing birds and the bears, wolves, buffaloes, deer and other animals visible to the travelers on the rude craft of the river. Short trips up the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami proved also the high quality of the interior. Everywhere the territory seemed to these and other chroniclers who traversed the country from the river to the lakes to be a veritable unbroken paradise, offering all that man could ask, not only in woodland treasures, but also in well-watered plains, "level as the ocean and seemingly bounded only by the distant horizon and covered with the most luxuriant growth of grass and herbs."

It is not strange that to such a country people were attracted even from Europe, as were the French of the Gallipolis colony. Nor can there be wonder that those who had fought in the War of the Revolution or had suffered because of it looked eagerly to the territory as their future home. As we have seen, Virginia and Connecticut made special reservations to care for their fighting men and war sufferers. Congress also provided land for those who fought the battles for independence and later for the security of life and property in the new domain. The region about Columbus is notable for a land division having these rewards in view. Three of the four denominations of land in Franklin county are of this sort. At the north extending south to Fifth avenue, east of the Scioto, are the United States Military lands, set apart by Congress in 1796, to satisfy certain claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War. From Fifth avenue south, lies the Refugee tract, four and a half miles wide and extending forty-eight miles east from the Scioto. It was appropriated by Congress for the benefit of Canadians and Nova Scotians who had espoused the cause of the colonies in the War of the Revolution. When all the claims had been satisfied,

the remainder of the tract was sold, as in the case of other public land. All the land west of the Scioto river lies in the tract that Virginia reserved for her soldiers and is known as the Virginia Military district. That which lies south of the Refugee tract and a small triangular piece south of Fifth avenue and bordering the river are known as Congress lands because they are of the great body of land which was sold direct to settlers.

In the surveys there was a lack of uniformity which has since proved very troublesome. The United States Military district was divided into townships five miles square and each



Showing Different Land Surveys and Growth of City from 1812 to 1920.

township was quartered, each quarter having an area of $6\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, or 4,000 acres. The Refugee tract, in which the greater part of Columbus lies, was divided into sections of 640 acres each and subsequently divided into half-sections. The Congress lands were divided into townships six miles square, and the townships into sections, each one mile square, or 640 acres. The Virginia Military lands were surveyed with reference to no regular plan. Any person holding a Virginia land warrant might locate at will within the district and make his own boundary lines, provided only he did not encroach on land previously located. Says Judge J. E. Sater, in his exhaustive study of Franklin county land titles: "Many of the

surveys fell short in quantity, others overlapped each other. Confusion and litigation necessarily resulted. The first surveyors in this district were accustomed to add or throw in a percentage in their surveys, sometimes as much as ten per cent." Professor R. W. McFarland characterized these surveys as "wonderful to behold," and tells of a tract "calling for ninety acres, the given metes and bounds of which enclosed over 1,600 acres." The eagerness to possess lacked or defied regulation of choice—a characteristic which has not yet departed from the affairs of man. At first, the government price of public land was \$2 an acre, in payments. After 1820, the price was \$1.25 an acre, payable at entry.

It is now pertinent to inquire what was the nature of the country toward which land claimants and other settlers were directing their footsteps. This is important because the geology and topography of a given section determine in considerable measure the occupation of the people living within it. Dr. Edward Orton in his contribution to Lee's History of Columbus, wrote:

Central Ohio consists of a slightly undulating plain from 800 to 1100 feet above sea level. Across it the present drainage channels extend in shallow valleys. Columbus is situated in the most important of these shallow troughs, the Scioto valley, but it also extends to the adjacent uplands in considerable portions of its area. Low water of the Scioto in the central portion of the city is approximately 700 feet above tide. The uplands of the northernmost portions are not less than 900 feet above tide. . . . In addition to the furrow occupied by the Scioto proper, parts of two other important valleys are included here, viz., the Whetstone (Olentangy) and Alum creek. The former is in reality a much more conspicuous feature of the country than its main valley. The Scioto has wrought out its bed for a number of miles above Columbus in Devonian limestone. It therefore has rock bottom and rock walls, though the latter are of small height. The Whetstone (Olentangy) on the other hand, lying to the eastward of the Scioto, has wrought its valley out of the shale. It nowhere has a rocky floor, but the beds of drift that underlie it are not less than 100 feet deep. . . . A beautiful scope of fertile bottom land, not less than a half mile in breadth, constitutes the intervals of the present river. . . . Alum creek also occupies an old valley, as is proved by a series of facts similar to those already given. We thus see that these easily eroded shales have been removed from Columbus and the region south of it on a very large scale, and into the space from which they have been carried away a vast load of glacial drift has been deposited. The substitution has been of priceless service to the district in every way. The most barren soil of Ohio, viz., that derived from the shale series, is the one that is geologically due here. In place of it, the weathered limestone gravel yields a soil that is the very type and standard of excellence. The forest growth that the shale would have supported is decidedly inferior in character, but in place of it we find oak, walnut, hickory and other of our most valued timber trees. The natural water supply of the shale is of the most unsatisfactory sort but these same drift deposits constitute a universal and inexhaustible reservoir from which we can draw all needed supplies for all time.

The Glacial period has done everything for Columbus. It is practically the only important fact in its geology. The topography, soils, water supply and drainage are all dependent upon this great series of beds.

The soil on which the city was to be built consisted of clay, sand and gravel judiciously distributed and enriched by fallen and decayed vegetable matter. Thus there were here, waiting the coming of the white man, not only fertile plains already rudely cultivated by the Indians, but also forests in which there was a great variety of animal and bird life, trees of which timber could be made, animals whose flesh could be turned into food and their skins into clothing, stone and sand for building, clay for brick-making and water for power. There were other riches, such as coal and natural gas, in near-by fields, but of these the first comers had no hint.

"It was easy," says Professor George D. Hubbard, in a recent monograph, "to put the land under cultivation, for like most of the prairie, it was not fully timbered and only a part needed to be cleared before all could be turned over by the plow and planted. So level, too, was the land that none was really waste, unless too wet; and communication either by canoe in stream or by wagon was easy in all directions. The timber along the streams and over parts of the upland plains furnished all the lumber needed for quickly built log houses, fences and stock shelters, and provided ample fuel for all early needs, but was not so heavy, dense or widespread as to depress the people or obstruct their progress in agriculture and intercourse."

CHAPTER II.

THE SETTLEMENT OF FRANKLINTON

Lucas Sullivant and His Surveying Party on Deer Creek—Armed Encounters and Perils—Location of the Town—First Residents and Their Rude Cabin Homes—Stories of the Captivity of John Brickell and Jeremiah Armstrong among the Indians.

Some such promise as this must have presented itself to the mind of Lucas Sullivant who, in 1795, when he was thirty years of age, came into Ohio as one of a number of deputy surveyors of land in the Virginia Military district. Virginia had authorized her soldiers to select a surveyor of the lands she had reserved for them when she made her cession to the general government. They had chosen Colonel Richard C. Anderson, a distinguished soldier of the Revolutionary War, and the latter had established headquarters at Louisville, Ky., sending deputies to do the actual field work. Among these deputies, besides Mr. Sullivant, were Nathaniel Massie and Duncan McArthur, two men who were destined to play an important part in the building of the State. To Mr. Sullivant was assigned the northern portion of the district, and his first appearance on the field of his operations was on Deer creek, in what is now Madison county. He came with about twenty men—assistants, chain carriers, scouts and porters. It was a dangerous enterprise upon which this party had embarked for there were wild animals to be encountered and of the human beings already there, the Indians were hostile and the whites, desiring all they could find for themselves, were suspicious of one another. White men who had claims, rather than come themselves, were willing to pay large sums to surveyors who would explore and locate their claims for them. They would give for the job one-fourth or even one-half the land located or, when money was required, ten pounds Virginia currency for each thousand acres. The Sullivant party's first encounter was with a French trader and two Indians, as a result of which the trader was killed and the Indians put to flight. It was a rear guard action with which Mr. Sullivant had nothing to do and which he sincerely deplored. He regretted the shedding of human blood and feared for reprisal by the Indians. His fears were well founded for, four days later, while he was completing his task on Deer creek, he saw a band of Indians, more numerous than his party, approaching. They had been sent, he subsequently learned, from the Mingo village on the present site of Columbus, to take revenge for the previous attack. The odds being against them, Sullivant and his party concealed themselves in the high grass, and the Indians passed on, only to be recalled at nightfall by the sound of a gun fired by one of the surveying party at a flock of wild turkeys. There was a brief encounter with firearms and the surveying party escaped in the darkness. In their flight, they were separated into two groups and when they were reunited three days later, it was found that two of the party were missing, one of whom was known to have been killed at the first fire of the Indians.

Soon after this adventure, Mr. Sullivant and his party began operations in the present confines of Franklin county, and on a subsequent expedition, he located a tract of land for himself on the fertile lowlands opposite the "forks of the Scioto," as the junction of the Scioto and Olentangy was then called. Mr. Sullivant's surveying experiences were interesting. He had at least one other narrow escape from violence at the hands of the Indians. He awoke, one morning, from his sleep in the open to find a huge rattlesnake coiled on the blanket that covered him, but threw off both blanket and snake and soon despatched the latter. A panther was, later, discovered perched on the limb of a tree under which the campfire of the party had been built, and the animal was shot dead just as he was about to spring upon them. At Marble Cliff, Mr. Sullivant discovered a veritable den of rattlesnakes—a prodigious number of them, just awakened from their winter torpor and filling the air with a most offensive odor as they basked in the sunshine. It was the most famous of many snake dens along the rocky bank of the Scioto and was the scene in later years of numerous snake hunts in which the settlers engaged in order to rid the neighborhood of the loathsome and dangerous reptiles.

The Indians, the wild animals and the snakes did not deter Mr. Sullivant. They were to him only temporary incidents, while the alluring facts were the fertility of the soil, the

luxuriance of the forest, the converging streams providing an abundance of water and the general availability of the section for a contented and prosperous human existence. If there is wonder that he located on the lowlands, instead of on the now more desirable highlands east of the river, the answer is to be found in the fact that he had nothing to do with the latter lands. The limit of the tract he was surveying was the river. Besides, the high banks were densely wooded and the land just beyond was marshy. He chose what to almost anybody at that time would have appeared to be the more desirable of the two sites. And so, in August, 1797, on the edge of the fertile plain where the Indian women had long cultivated maize, he laid out a town which he called Franklinton. The first plat fronted the river opposite the junction of the two streams, but before the announced sale of lots was held, a flood came to warn him and he shifted the plat to higher ground adjacent. To one street he gave the name, Gift, and offered to donate lots thereon to persons who would make actual settlement. Other streets were named Foons, Green, Sandusky, and Skidmore, the names in some cases being those of the earliest settlers. Joseph Dixon and his wife were the first actually to locate on the site of the new town, they having come in the fall of 1797, while the Sullivant party were absent, and built a cabin near the forks of the two rivers, on the south and west sides. John Brickell, Robert, John and Jeremiah Armstrong, who had been prisoners with the Indians, came about the same time; and in the returning Sullivant party were Samuel and Andrew McElvain, Abraham Deardurff, George and John Skidmore, Robert Balentine, Jacob Grubb, Benjamin White, Jacob Overdier, John Blair, and perhaps others. At any rate among the earliest settlers were William Domigan, who came from Maryland; Joseph and John Foons, from Kentucky; Michael Fisher, from Virginia; John Dill, from York county, Pa., James Marshall, Adam Hosack, William Fleming, John Lisle, Arthur O'Harra, and others whose last names only have been preserved—Dunkin, Stokes, Hunter, Stevens, Brown and Cowgill.

Lucas Sullivant, having again returned to Kentucky to be married, established his permanent home in Franklinton about 1801. Then came Lyne Starling, Robert Russell and Colonel Robert Culbertson, the last named from Shippensburg, Pa., with a numerous family of sons, sons-in-law and daughters. These then were the First Families of Franklinton.

The first houses were, of course, log cabins built of the trees that were felled to make the clearing necessary for agriculture. They were rude affairs like those that are still to be found in various parts of the country. Logs, piled one upon another to the desired height, notched and pinned together, made the sides, the chinks being filled with strips of wood and covered with mortar made from the clay. Rafters were raised in the form of an inverted V and pinned together at the top and to the upper log below. Small pieces of hewn timber were pinned across the rafters, and over them split boards in tiers to make the roof. Openings for doors and windows were cut through the logs, the doors being made of boards, swung on wooden hinges, and the windows being covered with young deerskin scraped thin so as to let the light through. Floors were of timber hewn smooth for the upper surface. The fireplace was built of stone; the chimney was built up outside the house and was made of stone laid in clay mortar. If there was an upper room, it was reached by a rude ladder also outside. Bedsteads were made of poles or rails, one end being fitted into a hole bored in a log that helped to make the side of the house, and poles or rails on end for the corner posts. Strips of pawpaw, elm or buckeye were tied across the horizontal rails and leaves, wild grass or straw filled the ticks and made the early mattress. No iron was used in the building of these first cabins, even the hinges and latch of the door being of wood, and the door being opened by pulling a string of deerskin attached to the latch and protruding through a hole in one of the slabs. At night the latchstring was pulled in and the door was locked. Some families had two cabins with a floored and covered space between. According to H. Warren Phelps, many of these early cabins were occupied as late as 1845, when he came here as a boy with his parents.

CAPTIVES AMONG THE INDIANS.

Among the first settlers in Franklinton were two men who had been held captives by the Indians—John Brickell and Jeremiah Armstrong. Brickell's story, as told by himself in the *American Pioneer* in 1842, may be thus summarized: He was born May 24, 1781, near Uniontown, Pa. His father died when he was quite young and he went to live with an elder brother near the site of Pittsburg. In February, 1791, a band of Indians 150 strong

made a raid on all the white settlements along the Alleghany river. Brickell, then a lad of ten, while working in the field, was approached by one of the Indians who indicated the direction in which he wanted the boy to go with him. Suspecting nothing, as he had been on friendly terms with Indians, Brickell complied but later, feeling that something was wrong, attempted to run away. He was caught, his hands tied behind him and marched off with the warning that, if he made trouble, he would be killed. Subsequently, he was turned over to George Girty, a renegade white man, and taken to the Indian rendezvous at Tuscarawas, where he met two other white prisoners, Thomas and Jane Dick, who had been neighbors on the Alleghany. From there Brickell was taken on a journey towards Sandusky, was beaten by drunken Indians on the way and, on entering a Seneca town with his companions, was made to run the gauntlet till he was rescued half dead by a big Indian who, he thinks, was Captain Pipe. Proceeding onward with his Indian captor, they met at the Auglaize river another Indian whom Brickell's companion addressed as brother, to whom he was delivered and by whom he was subsequently adopted. The name of this latter Indian was Whingwy Pooshies, or Big Cat of the Delawares. Brickell lived in his family from about the first week in May, 1791, until his release in June, 1795. Big Cat was a member of the Indian army that fought and defeated St. Clair and shared in the spoils, much to the comfort of the captive as well as others of the family. On the occasion of one of the annual visits of the Indians to the Maumee rapids to receive presents from the British, Brickell again saw Jane Dick, but her husband was absent, having, as he learned, been sold for \$40 and taken to Canada. One day during that visit, Jane Dick was missing and a great search was made for her without avail. In later years she told him that her husband had formed a plot with the captain of the vessel that brought the presents to abduct her. She was taken secretly on board and hid in a hogshead, where she remained until the day after the vessel sailed, about thirty-six hours. It had been planned to abduct Brickell at the same time, but the opportunity did not present itself.

In June, 1794, Brickell went with three Indians on a hunting expedition and, returning two months later, found all their companions gone, as they supposed to receive their presents from the British at the Maumee rapids. But the next morning they learned that the vanguard of General Wayne's army was at hand. The Indians fled, and Brickell with them, joining a larger body at the rapids. There they were attacked, two or three days later, by some of Wayne's soldiers, but successfully defended themselves capturing one soldier named May, who was shot the next morning. Brickell tells of seeing Indians retreating after the battle of Fallen Timbers, of the discouragement of the Indians, their anger at the British who, they insisted, had not given the support promised and of the offer to make peace with Wayne. On the conclusion of the treaty, by the terms of which all captives were to be released by the Indians, Big Cat took Brickell to Fort Defiance and, standing before the officers, addressed the lad, asking him to testify if he had not been treated as a son and giving him the choice to remain or go with the whites. The boy testified to the Indian's kindness, but decided to go with the people of his own race. It was a pathetic scene, for in the years of Brickell's captivity, a real affection had sprung up between him and the Indians, and Big Cat, who was old, expected the lad's support.

Brickell returned to the south with the soldiers of Wayne's army, found his relatives in Kentucky, and went again to his old home in Pennsylvania. In 1797, he came to Franklinton and later bought of Lyne Starling a ten-acre tract in front of the Penitentiary site. When he died July 20, 1844, he owned three pieces of property—the one mentioned, another on Spruce street and a third in Clinton township—which he bequeathed to his wife and two sons, making bequests of money to his daughter and granddaughter. In 1888, after the real estate had been sold to other parties and, with the growth of the city, had greatly increased in value, the Brickell heirs brought suit to recover the lands transferred, claiming that the terms of the will had been violated. The courts held that they were entitled to no relief.

The story of Jeremiah Armstrong, as told by him to William T. Martin in 1858 and incorporated in Martin's History of Franklin County is substantially as follows: Mr. Armstrong was born in Washington county, Maryland, in March, 1785. He had a sister and three brothers, William, Robert and John, older than himself. The family went to live in Virginia, opposite the upper end of Blennerhassett's island. There, in April, 1794, in the absence of William and Robert, who had gone to a floating mill the family owned on the river, the house was attacked by twenty Wyandots. The father, finding his firearms de-

fective and being unable to make a defense, escaped through the roof and ran for assistance. Meanwhile, the Indians broke into the house, killed three of the children and the mother who had fallen while trying to escape through the chimney and had broken her hip. She was useless to the Indians in that plight and so they slew and scalped her with the others. The boy, Jeremiah, and his sister, they carried off, after plundering the house. When they had gone a mile or two, they halted to determine whether or not they should kill the lad who was a burden. A young Indian offered to carry him, if necessary, and so the party moved on, distancing all pursuers and coming at last to a point near where Lancaster now stands. There, Jeremiah and John were separated from their sister and taken to Sandusky, where the former was adopted into the Deer tribe and the latter into the Turtle tribe. The sister was taken to Maumee, whence she was abducted by a white man in search of his sister, taken to Detroit and subsequently married. John was taken to Brownstown, and Jeremiah came with the family to which he belonged to what is now Columbus, camping on the present site of the Penitentiary. Jeremiah became, as he says, "a very good Indian" and was called Hooscoatahjah, meaning "Little Head." When the news of Wayne's victory reached the camp, the Indians hurried off to Sandusky bay, the lad with them, eager to go because he had come to feel that the pale faces were also his enemies. Soon after, William Armstrong, who was then living in Kentucky, hearing that Jeremiah was held a prisoner, came into Ohio in search of him and located both boys at Sandusky bay, but the latter were unwilling to leave their captors, feeling very proud of their paint and feathers. William went to Detroit for help and, returning with an officer and twelve men, compelled the boys to leave the Indians and go with him. He took them to Erie, then to Pittsburg and finally to Chillicothe, reclaiming them en route by changing their Indian dress for the clothing of the whites and telling them of the dreadful scene in their pioneer home, when the mother and the three other children were killed.

Jeremiah and Robert Armstrong came to Franklinton when the former was twelve years old, the latter being some years his senior. Jeremiah there grew up to manhood and in the spring of 1813 purchased a High street lot and built a tavern which he conducted for many years. The house was known first as the Christopher Columbus and later as the Red Lion.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY DAYS IN FRANKLINTON.

Selected as the County Seat—First County Buildings—First Industries—Road Building—First School and Church—Coming of Dr. James Hoge—Execution of Leatherlips—The Sullivants, Lyne Starling, Dr. Lincoln Goodale, Dr. Samuel H. Parsons, Gustavus Swan, and Other Leaders in the Settlement.

There are no statistics to show how many people gathered at Franklinton in the first five years after it was laid out, but it is probable that, when Franklin county was created by the first General Assembly of Ohio, sitting at Chillicothe, Franklinton had a population of 100 or more. This may be inferred from the fact that, at the election held in June, 1803, Franklin county was credited with 159 votes, of which 59 were cast in Franklin township. And it was an extensive county at that time, too. The eastern boundary was nearly what it now is, the southern ran near the middle of Pickaway, the western was the Greene county line and the northern Lake Erie. The boundaries so remained till 1808, when Delaware county was created, bringing the northern boundary of Franklin county to its present line. The creation of Pickaway and Madison in 1810 and of Union in 1820 reduced the county approximately to its present size, though there were a few subsequent changes.

At the time of the creation of the county, the General Assembly chose Jeremiah McLene James Ferguson and William Creighton to fix the county's permanent seat of justice. This commission served six days and selected Franklinton. The records of the Court of Common Pleas, September 8, 1803, show that they were paid at the rate of \$2 a day for the service, McLene being allowed \$3 extra for writing and circulating notices as required by law. The county, in May, 1803, was divided into four townships—Franklin and Darby, on the west side of the river, separated by a line running westward from a point a little south of Dublin; and Harrison and Liberty, on the east side, separated by an east and west line running through the middle of what is now Hamilton township. Franklin township is the only one of the original four remaining even in name, changes in the shape of the county and density of population making more and different divisions desirable. Hamilton, Montgomery and Pleasant were created in 1807; Madison, Plain, Truro and Washington, in 1810; Clinton and Miffin, in 1811; Norwich, in 1813; Blendon and Jackson, in 1815; Jefferson and Sharon in 1816; Prairie, in 1819; Perry, in 1820, and Brown, in 1830.

The first county building was a log jail, built by order of the Court of Common Pleas, at its session, January 10, 1804. The order specifies that the jail shall be constructed of hewn logs 12 feet long and 18 inches in diameter; two floors, with a clearing of seven feet between and above the upper floor, two rounds of logs and a cabin roof; a door of two-inch plank, two feet, eight inches wide; two 8x10 windows, each secured by two iron bars, one inch square. Lucas Sullivant, who signed the record as Clerk, was the builder of the jail and received \$80 for the task. John Dill, who was an associate justice of the Court, furnished the lock and received \$8 in payment, voting for the appropriation. Fears of official graft had evidently not yet made their appearance in the community.

The second county building was the Court House of brick, constructed, under a similar order of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1807-8, under the supervision of Lucas Sullivant. Until then the court had held its sessions in rented rooms. The brick for the structure were made from the clay of one of the ancient mounds in the vicinity. The building was square and of two stories, with an octagonal cupola rising from the center of the roof. There was a central hall on each floor, with rooms on either side. Arthur O'Harra, under order of the court, erected a brick jail nearby at about the same time. These buildings stood on the lot at the corner of what is now State and Sandusky streets, until 1873, when they were torn down to make room for the Franklinton school building. The court house was used for its original purpose till 1824, when the county seat was moved to Columbus. Then it was used as a school building.

Around this old building many interests centered. There was transacted the business of the county, not only judicial, but also executive, and in those days that was a dominant thing. In a reminiscient article in the Ohio State Journal, October 30, 1871, Joseph Sulli-

vant says that often in his boyhood, he attended court in the old court house, when there was gathered the best legal talent of the State. He mentions "the members of our own bar, such as Gustavus Swan, Orris and John Parrish, John A. McDowell, Thomas Backus, David Smith, P. B. Wilcox and James K. Cory," and speaks of Benjamin Tappan, Henry Stanbery, Thomas Ewing and others from different parts of the State. He recalls an incident, one summer day, after the adjournment of court, when Joe McDowell offered to bet \$10 he could beat any of the group of lawyers in a 100-yard foot race. Orris Parrish took him up and they all went out on the green, where it was agreed that Thomas Ewing should be the champion of the lawyers. Ewing stripped off his coat, vest and shoes, and away they went. Ewing won and, when McDowell complained that he had tripped and lost ground, Ewing replied, "Well, if you are not satisfied, let us try again." In the second race, Ewing won even more easily than before. There were other tests, such as standing and running jumps, throwing the stone, the ax and maul and leaping over a stretched string. Ewing had participated in all but the last and had shown superiority when McDowell, having made what he considered a very high leap, challenged Ewing to "beat that." Ewing told the judges to raise the string four inches and, coming at it "with a curious sidelong swing and motion, went over it amid the cheers of the crowd."

Wagon roads were an early need, and the records of the Common Pleas Court show that, on the legally required petition of citizens, presented in 1803 and 1804, viewers and surveyors were appointed to project roads toward Lancaster, Newark and Springfield and to Worthington. These officials reported at subsequent sessions, and the supervisor of the township in which the road lay, was directed to open it, the width mentioned in one case being 33 feet.

The settlers had brought with them horses, cows and hogs, and to agriculture, stock-raising was soon added as an industry. Stock which could carry itself to market was the chief article of export for a dozen or more years for, although road-building, as we have seen, began in 1803, there was in 1811 no bridge within 100 miles of Franklinton. Streams were crossed either at fords or by ferry, and the roads leading to them were primitive.

The manufacture of clothing was a home industry, and one of the principal materials was the skin of the deer, which were accustomed to come into the clearings around the cabins and browse on the green branches of the fallen trees. The hide was first soaked in a running stream, scraped, dried and tramped in a leathern bag filed with the brains of wild animals, being wrung out after each tramping and sometimes smoked to keep it soft. The skin was then covered with ochre and rubbed with pumice. A single family would thus dress a hundred deerskins in the course of a winter, thus producing the buckskin for gloves, moccasins and other articles of apparel. A buckskin suit over a flax shirt was full dress for a man. Flax, the fibre of the nettle, and wool—when it could be obtained—were made at home into a coarse cloth called linsley woolsey; and the wools of black sheep and white were woven into what was called sheep's gray. Another fireside industry was the making of baskets, which were exchanged for supplies not readily produced.

The manufacture of whisky was an early industry, for whisky was regarded as a necessary stay in hardship, as well as a cure of prevalent ills. It was in active demand, became a standard of value and was used in buying goods and paying debts.

Among the new settlers from 1805 to 1812 were Isaac and Jeremiah Miner, Samuel White and his sons, the Stewarts, the Johnstons, the Weatheringtons, the Shannons, the Stambaughs, the Ramseys, the Olmsteads, the Liles, Jacob Gander, Percival Adams, John Swisher, George Williams, Lyne Starling, Dr. Lincoln Goodale, Dr. Samuel Parsons, R. W. McCoy, Francis Stewart, Henry Brown, John Kerr, Alexander McLaughlin, Orris Parish, Ralph Osborn, Gustavus Swan and Rev. James Hoge. The town was looking up, for many of these were substantial and energetic men.

Joseph Foss, who was an associate judge, was the first tavern-keeper. James Scott and Robert Russell were the first to open stores. William Domigan also kept a house of public entertainment. Samuel McElvain built a rude mill to grind corn—a hole burned in a stump, with a sweep so fixed that two men could reduce the corn to meal, the sifter being a deer skin stretched over a hoop, with holes made therein by a hot iron. Robert Balentine erected a water mill on a small stream east of the Scioto. Benjamin White distilled whisky. One of the Deardurfs made salt which was one of the most difficult articles to obtain in those days of primitive commerce, when all supplies that the pioneers were unable to produce

for themselves had to be brought by river or by trail. Mr. Sullivant early felt this need and had himself sought to supply it. His biographer writes:

He knew that the deer resorted in great numbers to the lick on the river below Franklinton and he had observed, when he encamped there some years before, that there were strong evidences of the Indians making salt in that place. The work was vigorously prosecuted and the lick cleaned out, when it appeared that a feeble stream or spring of weak salt water came to the surface at the edge of the river. A wooden curb was inserted which kept out a large portion of the fresh and surface water. The salt water was gathered in large wooden troughs hollowed out from huge trees, and with the aid of a battery of common iron kettles and long-continued boiling, a limited quantity of rather poor salt was obtained; but when a road was opened along Zane's Trace from Wheeling to Lancaster, and thence to Franklinton, it furnished greater facilities for procuring salt, and this well was abandoned.

Adam Hosack was the first postmaster at Franklinton, and Andrew McElvain was the first mail carrier. Their service began in 1805. A weekly mail left Franklinton every Friday, stayed over night at Markley's mill on Darby creek, next day made Chillicothe, proceeded to Thompson's on Deer creek and thence home on Sunday. When the route was first established there was no postoffice between Franklinton and Chillicothe, but during the first winter one was established at Westfall in what is now Pickaway county, where there was a cabin. Mr. McElvain was then thirteen years old, and during the year that he traveled this lonely route, twice had to swim Darby and Deer creek, carrying the mailbag on his shoulders.

It was probably in 1806 that Lucas Sullivant built a log school house, a square and a half north of Broad and west of Sandusky street. It was fifteen or sixteen feet square with puncheon floor, rough slab benches supported at either end by a pair of hickory pins inserted in auger holes; battened door with wooden hinges and latch raised from its notch with a string; a clapboard roof with weight-poles and a fireplace and stick chimney and paper window panes. Miss Sarah Reed and Miss Mary Wait were two of the early teachers in that primitive building, but whether either of them was the first teacher is not known. From the diary of Joel Buttles, who was a teacher at Worthington at about the same period it is learned how these early schools were supported. He made record of the following contract:

These presents witnesseth: That, on condition that Joel Buttles shall duly attend five days in one week and six in another alternately, and six hours in each day, for the space of three months, and teach reading, writing and arithmetic to the best of his knowledge, we, the subscribers, promise and oblige ourselves to pay to the said Joel Buttles, at the expiration of said term of three months, each for himself, one dollar and sixty-two and a half cents for each scholar we may respectively subscribe; and should some unavoidable or unforeseen accident hinder said Buttles from attending the whole of said term, we obligate ourselves to pay said Buttles a due proportion for the time he may attend. And, likewise, the subscribers are to bear, each his just proportion, in boarding said Buttles and to furnish a convenient school house, together with a sufficient quantity of firewood so that school may commence the first day of January next.

Under this contract, Mr. Buttles secured twelve pupils, so that for his three months' work he got his board and \$19.50.

The pioneer preacher was Rev. James Hoge who, November 19, 1805, reached Franklinton during a missionary pilgrimage through Ohio. Mr. Hoge came of Scotch stock and, at the date mentioned, was in his twenty-second year. He had taught school in Virginia and studied theology privately. On the previous 17th day of April he had been licensed to preach by the Presbytery at Lexington, Va., and had subsequently obtained a license as an itinerant missionary in Ohio. The day following his arrival in Franklinton, he preached in the house of John Overdier to a small group of settlers. The congregation that he gathered was organized as a Presbyterian church, the following February, and he was called to be its pastor. Worship, which began in private homes, was transferred to the Court House in 1807, and was continued there till the first church building was erected on the cemetery lot near the river in 1811.

In 1812, James B. Gardiner began in Franklinton the publication of the first newspaper, the Freeman's Chronicle, and maintained it for about three years covering the period of the second war with England. The paper was then discontinued probably because in the post-bellum slump it was unprofitable.

After the treaty of Greenville, following General Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers, the Indians for the most part left the vicinity of Franklinton. One of these who remained was Billy Wyandot, who had a lodge at the west end of the present Harrisburg bridge. He was a roisterous fellow and met his death, while drunk, trying to show how on a previous occasion he had pursued a bear into the river and killed it in midstream. In spite of protests, he plunged into the icy stream, for it was winter, and was drowned. While few Indians lived in the vicinity, bands from the villages north often came here to trade with Lincoln Goodale, Starling & DeLashmutt, R. W. McCoy, Henry Brown, Samuel Barr and other store-keepers. They brought furs, skins, venison, cranberries and articles of their manufacture and took back ammunition, tobacco, knives, cloth, pigments, blankets, calicoes and whisky—one of the certain incidents of a visit being a drunken carousal. While this trading was profitable, it was also full of menace to the whites. Mrs. Lucas Sullivant was herself once attacked by a drunken Indian and was saved from his knife only by the timely arrival of her husband. Bears also occasionally sauntered into the settlement, and there is record of one that came into the field where men were at work, was driven into a dooryard by blows of a trace-chain and fought by dogs and men till it was finally dispatched.

The execution of Leatherlips (Sha-te-ya-ron-yah), a Wyandot chief, by Indian decree, is one of the famous incidents of the period when the Indians were retiring from this region. Leatherlips was a friend of the whites and persistently refused to enter into the project of Tecumseh, Roundhead and other chiefs who wanted war. For this reason, the latter trumped up the charge of witchcraft against Leatherlips, and sent a party of six Indians to slay him. Leatherlips was found in June, 1810, at his lodge on the Scioto, about 14 miles north of Columbus near the Delaware county line. He was seized and his captors, of whom Roundhead is supposed to have been the leader, held a council in which the charges were heatedly made and calmly replied to by the prisoner. The previous condemnation was affirmed and preparations for the execution were begun. William Sells, of Dublin, and other white men, interceded, pleading Leatherlips' good behavior and finally offering to buy his release. The Indians withdrew to consider the proposition and then refused it. Leatherlips was submissive to his fate. He attired himself in his best, painted his face and stood, an impressive figure, before his accusers and the white spectators. Shaking hands with the latter, he turned from his wigwam and, with a strong and musical voice, chanted his death song as he walked to the place of execution. About seventy yards away, he and the whole party came to a shallow grave the Indians had secretly dug. Leatherlips there knelt in prayer, the leader of the executioners also kneeling and offering a prayer to the Great Spirit. As Leatherlips knelt, an Indian approached him from behind and drove a tomahawk into his head. The prisoner fell prostrate and perspiration gathered on his face and neck. To this the leader of the Indians pointed as proof of guilt. As soon as life was extinct the body was buried, and the Indians and whites went their way.

A rude pile of stones long marked the grave. An appropriate monument, erected by the Wyandot Club of Columbus citizens, now stands on the spot.

Lucas Sullivant, after plating the town in which he meant to live, returned to Kentucky on a matrimonial visit. There he was married to Sarah Starling, daughter of Colonel William Starling, of Harrodsburg, a descendant of Sir William Starling, once Lord Mayor of London. The couple came to Franklinton and lived here the remainder of their lives, chiefly in the house which Mr. Sullivant built at the southwest corner of Broad and Sandusky streets. The T-shaped brick house, an unusually fine residence for the pioneer days of 1800, still stands, in large measure as originally erected, sheltering the life and work of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

Mr. Sullivant was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., in 1765. At 16 he was left to make his own way in the world. With his little patrimony he secured a liberal education, including surveying, which he early practiced in the Virginia counties. He served in one of the expeditions against the hostile Indians in such a way as to win him influential friends, among whom was Colonel William Starling, whose daughter he afterwards married. From Virginia he went to Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, subsequently engaging in the surveying work which brought him into central Ohio. From the laying out of the town until he died in 1823, he was the foremost man in Franklinton. His remarkable energy continued with him to the end, his last task being the construction of a dam across the Scioto for a large gristmill. He was a man of force and courage, but had a tender side, and the affection of

the Sullivant home is manifest in what the husband and wife did for each other. She left a home of luxury to share his danger on the frontier. It was because she was a member of the Presbyterian faith that he built and gave the house of worship to the congregation of Dr. Hoge. The best physician in Chillicothe was induced to ride fifty miles on horseback and tarry at their home three weeks that he might be present at the advent of her first-born. It was for her that the finest house of the town was built, and she reciprocated in kind by doing many things in her own home that would have been done for her in the home of her father. Her end was characteristic of her courageous and unselfish life, for her death was caused by exertion and exposure, while aiding and nursing the soldiers encamped on her husband's premises in the war of 1812, during which the little brick church, her husband's gift, was appropriated for a granary and storehouse for the quartermaster's department.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sullivant were born three sons who survived him and added to the honor of the Sullivant name—William S., Michael and Joseph. Sarah, a daughter, born in 1812, died aged two. William S. Sullivant early turned his attention to the flora of central Ohio and became the most eminent American bryologist of his time. His name was given to a number of hitherto undiscovered species, and his work on mosses was such as to make his name honorably remembered wherever mosses are studied. He died in 1873. Michael Sullivant became a stock-raiser and farmer on a gigantic scale. He was one of the originators of the Ohio Stock Importing Company and of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture and was twice the president of the latter body. In 1854 he sold out his Ohio holdings and moved to Illinois where he cultivated tens of thousands of acres. It was a stupendous and unsuccessful experiment. He died in 1879. Joseph Sullivant was deeply interested in literary, scientific and educational matters. He was for many years a member of the Columbus Board of Education and the building on State street was named for him. He was one of the projectors of Green Lawn cemetery, and generally was a valuable and public-spirited citizen, serving his fellow-citizens in many ways until his death in 1882.

John K. Delashmut, came from Maryland to Franklinton in 1802, married Sarah Worthington, of Hamilton township and early engaged in the manufacture of hats.

John Huffman, born in Maryland and as boy a resident of Washington county, Pa., was a captain in Lord Dunmore's army. He came to Franklinton in 1801, but in 1804 located on a tract of 380 acres on the Scioto, further south, built a house and a distillery which he operated for many years.

Lyne Starling, a brother of Mrs. Lucas Sullivant, was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., in 1784. In 1806, he came to Franklinton to live. He succeeded Lucas Sullivant as Clerk of the Courts, and was a merchant and trader. He was one of the four original owners of the land on which Columbus was built and led in the negotiations which brought the capital to its present location. He was an eccentric, but warm-hearted and useful man. Through his generosity Starling Medical College was established and housed in a castle-like building on State street.

Rev. James Hoge the first clergyman of Franklinton, was born at Moorefield, N. J., the son of a Presbyterian divine. He organized the Presbyterian church in Franklinton, went with that body when it moved to Columbus and was its pastor till 1858, thus completing a service here of more than fifty years. He assisted in the establishment here of the State School for the Deaf and Dumb and the Central Hospital for the Insane, and was one of the founders of the Ohio Bible Society.

Dr. Samuel Parsons was a native of Reading, Conn., and came to Franklinton in 1811, where he practiced his profession till 1816, when he moved to Columbus, continuing his practice until within a few years of his death. He was the head of the house of Parsons, father of George M. Parsons and grandfather of the late Gustavus Parsons. In 1843 he was elected to represent Franklin county in the Ohio General Assembly, and for some years he was president of the Franklin branch of the State Bank of Ohio.

Dr. Lincoln Goodale came with his recently widowed mother to Franklinton. He was the son of Major Nathan Goodale, who fought in the Revolution and who, after he had come into the Ohio country, died of disease while being held by the Indians for ransom. Here Dr. Goodale practiced his profession, engaged in business, both mercantile and real estate and became wealthy. In the war of 1812 he served as an assistant surgeon. His life was filled with good deeds, the crown of which was the gift to Columbus of the park that bears his name.

Jeremiah McLene, one of the three commissioners who located the county seat at Franklinton, came to Ohio from Tennessee. He was for some time county surveyor, Secretary of State for twenty-one years and member of Congress for two terms. He died in Washington, March 19, 1837, aged 70 years.

Orris Parrish, a lawyer, came from New York, practiced in the local courts and in 1816 was elected President Judge of the Common Pleas Court of this district. In the winter of 1818-19 he resigned, returned to the practice of law here, represented the county in the General Assembly and died in 1837.

Ralph Osborn, a native of Waterbury, Conn., came to Franklinton in 1806. For five terms he was Clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives, for eighteen years Auditor of State and then a member of the Ohio Senate. He died in Columbus, December 30, 1835.

Isaac and Jeremiah Miner, brothers, came from New York, the former in 1806 and the latter in 1808. They were farmers and stock-raisers in Madison and Franklin counties. They owned the farm from which Green Lawn cemetery was cut. Isaac (Judge) Miner died in 1831, aged 53; Jeremiah later, at an advanced age. Both are buried in Green Lawn.

Gustavus Swan was born in Sharon, N. H., July 15, 1787, and educated for the law. After visiting different localities in the State, he selected this, believing it would become the capital. He opened a law office in Franklinton, but in 1814 transferred it to Columbus, where he lived many years, rounding out with distinguished service an exceptional career.

Joseph Foos was proprietor of the first hotel in Franklinton and joint owner of the first ferry over the Scioto. He was a senator and representative during twenty-five sessions including those covered by the war of 1812. In this war he rose from Captain to Brigadier General, and from 1825 until his death he held a commission as Major General of the State Militia. He was a man of original ideas, and a speaker and writer of note.

CHAPTER IV.

FRANKLINTON AND ITS NEIGHBORS.

Cabins on the East Bank of the Scioto—Story of Keziah Hamlin—The Hess, Sells, O'Harra, Taylor and Other Families—Col. James Kilbourne and the Founding of Worthington—Blendon Township and Westerville—Franklinton at the Time of the War of 1812—Headquarters of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison—Conference with the Indians—Site Marked by a Boulder.

In 1800, three years after the founding of Franklinton, there was but one house on the east bank of the Scioto, on the site of the present city of Columbus. It was the cabin of Nathaniel Hamlin and his wife. Later, John Brickell, the story of whose captivity among the Indians is told in a previous chapter, built his cabin on the Penitentiary site. About the same time, some settlers appeared on Alum creek—the Turners, Nelsons, Hamiltons, Aglers and Reeds. The Hamlins had come from New Jersey and established their home just west of what is now High street and Livingston avenue. John Brickell's cabin stood near the river bank north of the present Spring street. Measuring around the bend of the river, these homes were about a mile apart, though in that forest solitude they probably seemed very much nearer. To the Hamlins was born in 1804 a daughter, Keziah, to whom belongs two distinctions—one of being the first child born in the wildwood where Columbus was subsequently laid out; the other being the mother of a family that has given service, strength and character to the community for, when she was eighteen she married David Brooks, of whom and of whose descendants more will elsewhere be told. As a baby she was rocked in a cradle made from a maple trough, and protected from the weather by clothing and even by doors and windows made from the skins of wild animals.

Of little Keziah Hamlin, a pleasant tale is told, showing the Indian nature at its best. From their village on the Scioto at what is now Livingston avenue the Wyandots used to go to the Hamlin cabin, for they were fond of the bread that Mrs. Hamlin baked. Sometimes they would help themselves to the loaves, leaving as they silently departed, a haunch of venison, or other game in payment. One day, several Indians entered the cabin, when only the mother and child were at home and, uttering no word, took the sleeping babe and carried her off. Unable successfully to resist what by all appearances was the abduction of her child, Mrs. Hamlin prayed for help and suffered hours of anguish. Her joy can be imagined when at nightfall the Indians returned with the little girl who was wearing a beautiful pair of beaded moccasins which the makers had found it necessary to fit to her feet. Instead of bringing the moccasins to the child, it was the Indian way to take the child to the moccasins. This token of friendship was preserved in the family, but was one day accidentally destroyed. The incident itself has been enshrined in a ballad, presumably written by Mrs. Sigourney, the New England poet.

Basler Hess, his wife and several children, came to this county about 1800, Mr. Hess building a double log cabin on his land on the west side of the Olentangy four miles north of Franklinton. There Basler Hess tanned leather and made boots, and he and his wife maintained a hospitable home for travelers. He died in 1806, leaving a large family. About 1804, David Beers settled in the forest, just north of the present site of the Ohio State University. Prior to that, while he and his sister were living with their widowed mother in Maryland, they were all captured by Indians. The children, who were separated, never saw their mother again; but, after his release by the Indians and his coming to Franklin county, he found his sister living happily with the Indians at Upper Sandusky. He died in 1850, aged 104.

Ludwig Sells and his sons, John, Benjamin and Peter, came in 1800 from Huntingdon county, Pa., and settled near the present site of Dublin. Benjamin Sells was one of the early county commissioners, and all, either in agriculture or otherwise, contributed largely to the early life, and their descendants have done no less in their day.

James O'Harra came from Ireland to America in 1780. He came to Franklin county with his wife and three sons, James, Arthur and Thomas, and settled in Franklinton about 1800. They built a stone house on the east side of the river, two and a half miles north of

Franklinton. Arthur was one of the first county commissioners. Other O'Harras, relatives of those first mentioned, came early and settled in Hamilton township. One of them, Nancy, who rode horseback from Maryland to Franklinton, married Samuel Pursell in 1810.

The settlement at Worthington was made in 1803. Its founder was James Kilbourne who was to that settlement what Lucas Sullivant was to Franklinton—a man of courage, energy and vision. It was in 1802, when he was thirty-two, that Mr. Kilbourne made his first appearance in Ohio. Deprived in his boyhood, by the War of the Revolution, of the comforts of a prosperous farm home, he had worked on the farms in the vicinity of New Britain, Connecticut, where he was born, been apprenticed to a clothier, whose business he had learned, studied theology with young Griswold, son of one of his farmer employers and had taken orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. At thirty, he was established in successful business at Granby and occasionally officiated at the church services. Both of these activities bade him stay in the East, but the lure of the West was the stronger and, acting on the advice of John Fitch, whose daughter Lucy he had married, he decided to establish a colony in Ohio. With difficulty he enlisted the interest of a half dozen of his friends and, on their behalf, set out in the spring of 1802 to locate a suitable tract. On his return he reported that he had found east of the Scioto "a tract of 1000 acres at least, in one place, of the best clear meadow I ever saw in any place whatever, without a tree or a bush in the whole extent, and the old grass and weeds are burnt off every spring." He reported the soil superior, the tract well watered and the trees of the forest vigorous and of many kinds. Of the healthfulness of the country, he could not speak so favorably, for he found that both whites and Indians had suffered from ague and bilious fever, but he expressed the conviction that, with proper individual care and the advancement of agriculture, the peril would be escaped.

On the strength of this report, the colony, which called itself the Scioto Company, was organized and contracted for the purchase of 16,000 acres from the national government at \$1.25 an acre. That was December 14, 1802. In the following spring, Mr. Kilbourne again set out for Ohio, this time accompanied by a millwright, a blacksmith, nine laborers and a family. Mr. Kilbourne rode a horse; the others traveled in wagons. The little company proceeded by way of Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Zanesville to Franklinton. At the last named place and at Chillicothe, the supplies that were not brought with them from Connecticut were purchased and were taken by boat up the Olentangy (Whetstone) to the site that had been chosen for the town. David Bristol, Levi Pinney and Job Case were in this first party.

One-half of the land bought by the company was in one piece, and it was upon that the town was to be built. By the terms of the agreement, two roads were to be opened—one north and south, the other east and west—the intersection of the two to be the center of the town; the four center lots were to be a public square, a fifth lot was reserved for a Protestant Episcopal church and a sixth for the public school, 160 acres being set aside for the support of the church, and a similar tract for the support of the school. When the new-comers had provided shelter for themselves, they organized St. John's parish of the Protestant Episcopal church and erected a log structure which served for a time as both church and school, Mr. Kilbourne being the pastoral leader.

The original town plat consisted of 160 one-acre lots which, in August, 1804, were apportioned in varying number to the following: James Allen, David Bristol, Samuel Beach, Alexander Morrison, Ebenezer Street, Azariah Pinney, Abner P. Pinney, Levi Pinney, Ezra Griswold, Moses Andrews, John Topping, Josiah Topping, Nathan Stewart, John Gould, James Kilbourne, Jedidiah Norton, Russell Atwater, Ichabod Plum, Jeremiah Curtis, Jonas Stanberry, Lemuel G. Humphrey, Ambrose Cox, Joel Mills, Glass Cochran, Alexander Morrison, jr., Thomas T. Phelps, Levi Buttles, Levi Hayes, Job Case, Roswell Wilcox, William Thompson, Samuel Sloper, Nathaniel Little, Lemuel Kilbourne, Israel P. Case, Abner Pinney and William Vining.

It was a task to test the courage of the colonists. In 1804, according to the diary of Joel Buttles, the space meant for the public square was only partially cleared and the trees that had been felled lay in the path of the pedestrian. He tells us that on the north side of the square, west of the main street, Nathaniel Little built the first frame store; east of the main street was Ezra Griswold's tavern. He continues:

On the east side of the square there was a large cabin built for public purposes, and used on the Sabbath day as a church, Major Kilbourne officiating as deacon of the Episcopal

church. At all public meetings it was a town hall; and, whenever the young people wished to have a dance or ball, that being the only room large enough for that purpose, it was used as a ball room; and this, I know, was very often, probably once in ten days on an average. Of course the house was never long unoccupied or unemplyed.

On the south side of the square, the only house was that of James Kilbourne, then called Major or Esquire Kilbourne, now Colonel Kilbourne, who was the principal sachem of the tribe, being general agent of the Company settlement—the Scioto Company—so-called clergyman of the place, Justice of the Peace, large stockholder, or rather landholder of the Company, had been the longest out there and so the oldest settler, having been there over a year, and many other things which went conclusively to designate him as head of the clan. On the west side of the square I only recollect one house which was occupied by Isaac Case, at whose house I frequently boarded.

The first school, maintained by subscription, was taught by Thomas T. Phelps, who was succeeded, the following year, by Clarissa Thompson. Ezra Griswold opened the first tavern in 1803. The first brick house was erected in 1804 by Mr. Kilbourne who, in the following year, built on the Olentangy the first gristmill. The first physician was Dr. Josiah Topping who in 1806 removed to Delaware, leaving the town without a physician till Dr. Daniel Upson came in 1810. The first marriages in the colony were of Abner P. Pinney to Polly Morrison and Levi Pinney to Charlotte Beach.

Through the instrumentality of Mr. Kilbourne, Worthington became the seat of the pioneer manufacturing concern in central Ohio. It was known as the Worthington Manufacturing Company, with factories at Worthington and Steubenville and stores at Worthington and Franklinton. It was incorporated in 1811 and produced large quantities of woolen fabric for army and navy clothing. It prospered during the war of 1812, but failed when the demand for its product ceased. Another of Mr. Kilbourne's enterprises was the establishment at Worthington of the first newspaper in the county, the *Western Intelligencer*. He himself acted as editor for a short time after its establishment in 1811, but, owing to the pressure of other business, he sold the plant to Joel Buttles and George Smith. The paper and printing office were successfully conducted by them during the war and the succeeding period of apprehension, and then were moved to Columbus where they are perpetuated in the *Ohio State Journal*.

Blendon township was settled in 1806. The families of Edward Phelps, sr., and Isaac Griswold, accompanied by Ethan Palmer, came in that year from Windsor, Conn. They were two months on the road and the journey from Granville took three days. Phelps' family consisted of a wife and six children. Griswold was accompanied by his wife and two children; Salina, his sister, and Oliver Clark, brother of his wife. Other early settlers were: Simeon Moore, sr., and his son, Simeon Moore, jr., in 1807; John and William Cooper, in 1808-09; Col. George Osborne and Francis Olmsted and wife, in 1808; Samuel McDannald and wife from Virginia, in 1813; Samuel Puntney and Isaac Harrison, in 1813; John Yovel and Reuben Carpenter, in 1809; John Matoon and wife, first to Worthington in 1806, to Blendon in 1808; Squire Timothy Lee from Massachusetts soon after the war of 1812; Gideon W. Hart and wife, in 1816; Peter, William and Mathew Westervelt from Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1818; Joseph Clapham and wife, in 1823; Nicholas Budd and wife, in 1829; Edward D. Howard, in 1837; Joseph Dickey in 1838.

The village of Westerville was laid out by Mathew Westervelt in July, 1839, and was incorporated in 1858. Westervelt was also instrumental in locating at Westerville the Blendon Young Men's Seminary in 1838, giving twenty-five acres of land and serving as one of the trustees. When Ohio Wesleyan University was located at Delaware, the ground and buildings at Westerville were offered to the United Brethren and accepted. Thus came Otterbein College, founded in 1847 and chartered in 1849.

In 1808 Robert Taylor built the first frame house in the eastern part of the county on the west side of Big Walnut creek, his son David, then a lad of seven years assisting. In the spring of the following year the Taylors occupied it, and parts of the old house are in the residence which today stands on the site. Three other houses—log cabins—were built about the same time in the vicinity. John Edgar and family occupied one, and Benjamin Cornell and family, including a brother, William, occupied another. These long since disappeared. The names of the earliest settler in various parts of the county—as accurately as they could be determined by a committee consisting of Henry C. Taylor, H. Warren Phelps, James Kilbourne, Herbert Brooks and Adam Grant—have been inscribed on a tablet in Memorial Hall, the names being necessarily limited to ten for each township.

Out of these and other such beginnings, which can only be referred to here, came the villages of Dublin (1818), Georgesville (1818), Lockbourne (1831), Reynoldsburg (1831), Harrisburg (1836), Alton (1836), New Albany (1837), Groveport (1844), Grove City (1852), Hilliards (1853). Other villages dot Franklin county, but they are most of them of more recent origin.

Conditions in Franklinton just prior to the second war with England are described in the following from the pen of Judge Gustavus Swan:

When I opened my office in Franklinton in 1811, there was neither church nor school nor pleasure carriage in the county, nor was there a bridge over any stream within the compass of an hundred miles. The roads at all seasons of the year were nearly impassable. Goods were imported, principally from Philadelphia, in wagons; and our exports, consisting of horses, cattle and hogs, carried themselves to market. The mails were brought to us once a week on horseback, if not prevented by high water. I feel safe in saying there was not in the county a chair for every two persons, nor a knife and fork for every four. The proportion of rough population was very large. With that class, to say that he would fight was to praise a man; and it was against him if he refused to drink. Aged persons and invalids, however, were respected and protected, and could avoid drinking and fighting with impunity; but even they could not safely interfere to interrupt a fight. There was one virtue, that of hospitality, which was not confined to any class.

Franklinton was a straggling village of a few hundred people, when the war of 1812 was not unexpectedly declared. That year was an eventful one for the town, for it at once marked the beginning of its greatest prosperity and the commencement of its decline. The war gave it a temporary importance; the laying out of Columbus as the capital of the State as surely meant its ultimate eclipse. Singularly, the formal declaration of war and the sale of lots in Columbus took place on the same day, June 18, 1812. While Governor Meigs, of Ohio, was organizing three volunteer regiments to take the field, Lyne Starling, Alexander McLaughlin, John Kerr and James Johnston were treating with the General Assembly, then sitting at Zanesville, for the location of Ohio's capital on their land on the east bank of the Scioto, opposite Franklinton. A bill accepting their proposition, after much discussion, was passed February 14, 1812. While these men were preparing to execute their part of the contract, Franklinton, Urbana and Dayton were resounding with the notes of war. The Third Ohio Volunteer regiment, commanded by Lewis Cass, assembled at Franklinton and proceeded to Urbana, where it met the First, Second and Fourth regiments. From Urbana the troops marched north under Hull, building block houses as they went, reaching Detroit August 8, where they surrendered on the 16th to the British. The news of this remarkable capitulation was with indignation communicated to the people of Franklinton through a Freeman's Chronicle extra. It was feared that the surrender would encourage the Indians and lead them to attack the town, and to guard against surprise, scouts were sent far to the north to give warning. Settlers in outlying districts flocked to Franklinton and it was planned to fortify the town.

In the emergency, Governor Meigs, of Ohio, and Governor Scott, of Kentucky, exerted themselves to hurry more volunteers into the field. General William Harrison was put in command of the newly recruited troops and prepared to recapture Detroit. Franklinton, because of its location, was chosen as a rendezvous and depot of supplies, and October 25, Generals Harrison, Perkins and Beall came here for an important conference. "Our town," says the Freeman's Chronicle, October 31, 1812, "begins to assume quite a military appearance. Six or seven hundred troops are already here. Two companies of Pennsylvania troops are expected in a few days, and we look daily for the arrival of 100 United States dragoons from Kentucky. The force to be collected at this place will be nearly 3,000. How long they will remain has not been ascertained."

The same paper of November 17 notes the return of General Harrison from Delaware and his reception with the military honors due to his rank. The following day, Governor Meigs arrived from Marietta, was saluted by Captain Cushing's company of artillery and later, accompanied by General Harrison and staff, reviewed all the troops at the public square. To intimidate the Indians, General Harrison, on the 18th sent an expedition 600 or 700 strong against the Miami villages near the present site of Muncie, Indiana. The expedition was successful and, General Harrison, from his headquarters here, issued an order, announcing the victory. Army supplies continued to arrive at Franklinton and to be forwarded to Upper Sandusky, Harrison being sometimes here and sometimes elsewhere.

directing the movement of reinforcements and supplies. He was in the northern part of the State when Winchester's force of 850 was defeated at Frenchtown. This calamity but spurred Ohio and Kentucky to greater efforts. Governor Meigs called for more men, directing that two of the three divisions rendezvous at Franklinton, where he himself supervised their preparation and departure north. Among the Ohio troops thus provided were two companies of dragoons recruited in Franklin county, one commanded by General Joseph Foss and the other by Captain Joseph Vance.

It having been decided to make no further effort to recapture Detroit until the army could have the co-operation of Commodore Perry's naval force, General Harrison made a tour of inspection to the south. Returning June 6 ahead of the Twenty-fourth U. S. infantry, he invited representatives of the hitherto friendly, but neutral, Indians to a conference. That conference was held June 21, 1813, on the grounds of Lucas Sullivant, and is thus described in the Sullivant Family Memorial:

The Delaware, Shawnee, Wyandot and Seneca tribes were represented by about 50 of the chiefs and warriors. General Harrison represented the government and with him were his staff and a brilliant array of officers in full uniform. In front were the Indians. All around were the inhabitants of the region, far and near, with many a mother and maid as interested spectators. The general began to speak in calm and measured tones * * * which seemed to fall on dull ears. At length the persuasive voice struck a responsive chord; and then Tarhe, or Crane, the great Wyandot chief, slowly rose to his feet and, standing for a moment in graceful and commanding attitude, made a brief reply, and then, with others, pressed forward to grasp the hand of General Harrison, in token not only of amity, but of agreement to stand as a barrier on our exposed border. * * * Jubilant shouts rent the air, women wept for joy and stalwart men thrilled with pleasure, as they now thought of the assured safety of their wives and children, and prepared at once with cheerful alacrity to go forth to the impending battles.

The speech that secured this measure of co-operation is thus reported in the Freeman's Chronicle:

The general promised to let the several tribes know when he should want their services, and further cautioned them that all who went with him must conform to his method of warfare, not to kill or injure old men, women, children or prisoners; that by this means we should be able to ascertain whether the British told the truth when they said they were not able to prevent Indians from such acts of horrid cruelty; for, if the Indians under him (Harrison) would obey his commands and would refrain from acts of barbarism, it would be very evident that the hostile Indians could be easily restrained by their commanders. The general then informed the chiefs of the agreement made by Proctor to deliver him to Tecumseh, in case the British succeeded in taking Fort Meigs; and promised them that, if he should be successful, he would deliver Proctor into their hands, on condition that they would do him no other harm than to put a petticoat on him, for, said he, none but a coward or a squaw would kill a prisoner.

The spot in which this conference was held is now marked by a boulder bearing an appropriate tablet. The memorial stone was erected by the Columbus Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution and was dedicated June 28, 1904. Mrs. Edward Orton, jr., regent, presented the memorial which was accepted by Mayor Robert H. Jeffrey. General B. R. Cowen then delivered an historical address.

July was a busy month in Franklinton. Alarm followed alarm, and the troops were increased by another call for volunteers. These were organized here and elsewhere by Governor Meigs and sent north. But soon they came streaming back through Franklinton. The regulars were preferred at the front. The response continued, however, until there came the glad news of Perry's victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, of the capture of Malden by Harrison's army on the 28th and of the defeat of Proctor and Tecumseh by the same army on the Thames river, October 5. Those events practically ended the war for Ohio, the remainder of the work being merely precautionary. Franklinton, however, continued to be a station for troops and supplies; and its armory, superintended by William C. Lyman, repaired muskets and supplied ammunition. The Kentucky troops were encamped here for a time on their way south.

CHAPTER V.

COLUMBUS BORN A CAPITAL.

Various Sites Offered for State Capital—Starling et al. Win by Superior Generalship—Their Proposition and Mutual Agreement—Description of the Site—First State Buildings—Settlement with the Proprietors—Careers of the Proprietors—The John Kerr Papers—First Columbus Library.

By the Constitution of 1802 the seat of government of Ohio was temporarily fixed at Chillicothe until 1808, the prevailing sentiment being that, when established permanently, it should be near the center of the new State. The first General Assembly of Ohio, thus, met in the Court House at Chillicothe, as also did its successors until 1810, when by invitation, the sessions of 1810-11 and 1811-12 were held in Zanesville, which was one of the towns that aspired to be the capital. Other aspirants were Franklinton, Worthington, Delaware, Lancaster and Newark. As some of the residents of each of these places had so located, on the chance that the capital would come to it, there was a considerable pressure on the General Assembly for settlement of the question. On February 20, 1810, the General Assembly provided for the appointment of a commission to inspect sites, hear arguments and report its recommendation. James Findlay, W. Silliman, Joseph Darlington, Resin Beall and William McFarland were appointed and, on the following December 11, after a consideration of all the sites, reported in favor of a tract of land owned by John and Peter Sells on the west side of the Scioto, where Dublin now stands. At the time of the submission of this report various additional propositions were made, one of them by Lyne Starling, John Kerr, Alexander McLaughlin and James Johnston, offering a tract of about 1,200 acres on the east bank of the Scioto opposite Franklinton.

This proposition was very businesslike throughout. The tract had been provisionally platted, and a copy of the plat was submitted. The offer was that, if the General Assembly would permanently fix the seat of government there, the subscribers would lay out the town according to the accompanying plat by the following July 1; that they would deed to the State a square of ten acres for the public buildings and another lot of ten acres for a Penitentiary; that they would erect and complete a State House, offices, Penitentiary and such other buildings as the General Assembly might direct, building them of stone and brick, or either as might be preferred, in a workmanlike manner and of such size as the General Assembly might direct, the Penitentiary to be completed January 1, 1815, and the State House and office building, by the first Monday in December, 1817. It was further proposed that, when the buildings were completed, they should be appraised by workmen appointed mutually by the General Assembly and the subscribers; if the valuation was less than \$50,000, the subscribers were to make up the deficiency, but if it was more than \$50,000, the General Assembly was to remunerate the subscribers as it might consider just. The subscribers also offered a bond of \$100,000 for the faithful performance of their part of the contract. Later when it appeared that the General Assembly hesitated because of the permanence of the location of the capital on their tract, the proprietors submitted a supplementary proposition, asking that the capital remain in the town to be laid off by them until 1840.

On February 14, 1812, this amended proposition was accepted, and the controversy settled till May 1, 1840, "and from thence until otherwise provided by law." But this was achieved only after a heated contest with Worthington which, under the leadership of James Kilbourne, had made an attractive offer; Delaware, which had promised much and had many friends; Lancaster, Chillicothe, the Pickaway Plains, the Sells tract at Dublin and the Thomas Backus tract, four miles west of Franklinton. Four of the proposed sites, it will be seen, were in Franklin county. The proposition made by Lyne Starling and his associates won, in part at least, because of superior generalship. On February 21, 1812, both houses of the General Assembly adopted a resolution giving to the site that had been selected for the capital the name of Columbus. In the House, the name, Ohio City, had been disapproved by a vote of 22 to 19. Columbus, which is said to have been suggested by Joseph Foss, was adopted in the Senate without a record vote; it was adopted in the House by a

vote of 24 to 10. The site selected, as determined by the U. S. Geodetic Society in 1871, is 39° 57' 40" north latitude and 82° 59' 37" west from Greenwich.

In the act locating the State capital at Columbus, the General Assembly provided for the appointment by itself of a director who should examine the lands, supervise the laying out of the town, determine the width of streets and alleys; select the two ten-acre lots for the State House, Penitentiary and other public buildings and perform other duties required of him by law. It also fixed the temporary seat of government at Chillicothe.

On February 19, 1812, Starling, Johnston, McLaughlin and Kerr signed and acknowledged articles of association as partners, under the law for laying out the town of Columbus and other things as they had proposed. The preamble runs:

That the Legislature of the State of Ohio has, by law, fixed and established the permanent seat of government for the said State, on half-sections Nos. 9, 25 and 26 and parts of half-sections, Nos. 10 and 11, all in township 5, range 22, Refugee Lands, agreeable to the proposals of the parties aforesaid, made to the Legislature of said State.

In this instrument it was stipulated that a common stock was to be created for their mutual benefit; that Starling was to put into said stock half-section No. 25, except ten acres previously sold to John Brickell; Johnston was to put in half-section No. 9 and half of half-section No. 10; and McLaughlin and Kerr (who had previously been partners and were jointly considered as one, or a third party to this agreement) were to put in half-section No. 26, on which they were to lay out the town, the proceeds of the sales of lots to remain in common stock until the contract with the State should be completed.

It was also provided that the partnership should have an agent who would make the sales and superintend the entire business. Each party was to pay into the hands of this agent \$2,400 annually, on the first Monday of January for five successive years, and such further sums as might be necessary to complete the public buildings. Each partner was to warrant the title to the land by him put into the stock, and each was to receive equal benefit on all donations that might be obtained on subscriptions or otherwise; and when they had completed their contract with the State, each was to be released from obligations on account thereof, a final settlement was to be made and the profits or losses to be equally divided among them.

Under contract with the partners, Dr. James Hoge deeded to them for their mutual benefit eighty acres of land off the south end of half-section No. 11, in order to enable them to complete the plat to the size and form desired. Similarly, Thomas Allen, for the same purpose deeded to the partners twenty acres out of the south part of half-section No. 10. After the plat thus completed had been divided into lots, each of these grantors received by deed some of the lots. McLaughlin and Kerr's contribution of land was the southern part of the town—that part between the present State street and Livingston avenue. Starling's contribution ran east from the river between what are now State and Spring streets; Johnston's contribution lay north of Spring street.

The selection of the site for Ohio's capital must have been more for what it might become than for what it was at the time. Along the river bank only were there any marks of civilization. John Brickell lived in a cabin and cultivated a garden at the old Indian encampment in front of the present Penitentiary. Robert Balentine's water mill and White's distillery, the first of their kind in the county, stood near by. There was a cabin in a small clearing near the foot of Rich street, and south of the Indian mound from which Mound street was named, there was the Hamlin home. High street, thickly wooded, was known as Wolf Ridge, so frequently were wolves met there by the early hunters. Spring street was so named because of the numerous springs it bordered or approached in the vicinity of St. Patrick's church and the railroad yards east of the Union Station. These springs fed a brook known as Doe run which united at Spring street with Lizard creek which was created by springs and a broad morass near Broad and Fifth streets. The united streams crossed High street at Spring and ran through a considerable gully to the Scioto. At times the gully was filled with a rushing torrent. Crookedwood pond was at Broad and Twentieth street; Hoskins' pond was at Fourth and State streets, and a brook proceeding from that united at Fourth and Main with another which had origin near Washington avenue and Rich street and flowed into Peters' run which, crossing High street further down, emptied into the Scioto. Even as late as 1833, council provided for repairing the culvert over Lizard creek at Fourth street and graveling Third street on both sides

of it, as well as draining a pond at the east end of State street, repairing a bridge at the south end of High street and making a culvert at Rich and Front streets. With these woods and springs and morasses and runs and gulleys Columbus battled for years, but now stands beautiful and triumphant over them all, with a great level stretch of acreage on every side.

Under the statute locating the capital, Joel Wright became the state director, charged with superintending the surveying and laying out of the town, directing the width of streets and alleys, selecting the square for the public buildings and the lot for the Penitentiary and its dependencies. He was also empowered to collect and disburse taxes on the town property until January 1, 1816. He was also to supervise the erection of the public buildings the proprietors had engaged to provide. He located the State House at the southwest corner of the square, accepted as a site for the Penitentiary a ten-acre lot on Scioto street at the foot of Main and Mound streets, and arranged for their construction according to the dimensions designated by the General Assembly and performed other duties as pre-



U. S. Court

*State Offices
The First State Buildings*

Capital

scribed. Then, feeling that the General Assembly was not properly supporting him, he resigned.

On February 10, 1814, William Ludlow was appointed "director of the town of Columbus" and, under his supervision, most of the actual construction of the state buildings was accomplished. The building of the State House was delayed by the War of 1812. When completed it was a plain brick building, 50 x 75 feet, fronting on High street, with a square roof, ascending to a cupola surrounded by a balcony, with two side-extensions north and south from which spectators could view the incipient city and miles beyond. The top of the spire was 106 feet from the ground; inside the cupola hung a bell. The roof was covered with walnut shingles—which would now be worth a king's ransom; but walnut fence rails were then more common than any other kind.

The principal entrance was on State street. The House of Representatives was located on the lower floor, the Senate in the second story. These halls were "of good size and respectable wooden finish, with large turned columns, which were painted in imitation of clouded marble,"—a base camouflage employed by our earliest house and scene painters, even down to the last generation.

The first carpet was "made and laid" by the leading ladies of Columbus, in 1816. Governor Worthington honored the sewing-circle with his august presence, and bestowed on the dozen or more seamstresses some fine apples from his Ross county orchard. The building

for the executive and administrative offices was erected in 1815; it was 50 or 60 feet north of the capitol, and 35 x 150 feet in size.

The Penitentiary was a brick building of two stories and a basement, the latter being only half under ground. Its dimensions were 60 x 30 feet. The basement was divided into cellar, kitchen and dining-room for the prisoners and could be entered only from the inside of the yard. The first story was occupied by the keeper as a residence and was entered by high steps from the street. The second story was divided into cells (four dark and nine light) for the prisoners. The entrance to the upper story was from the inside of the yard. The prison yard was about 100 feet square, including the ground the building stood on and was enclosed by a stone wall from 15 to 18 feet high. In 1818 an additional brick building was erected and the prison yard was enlarged to a total area of 160 x 400 feet. This area descended by terraces to the foot of the hill near the canal, and was surrounded by a wall three feet thick and 20 feet high. Within this enclosure workshops were erected.

On December 2, 1816, the General Assembly convened at Columbus for the first time, the members coming mainly on horse-back, and their horses were returned to the country for wintering. Several of the members boarded in Franklinton, and one or two in the country. On adjournment several who lived at Portsmouth and down-river points "descended the Scioto in skiffs," says an early Ohio State Journal.

In January, 1817, the General Assembly provided for the appraisalment of the work done by the land proprietors in the erection of buildings and to make settlement with them according to contract. An amicable settlement was made, the proprietors being paid \$35,000 which was found to be due after deducting the \$50,000 they were required to expend. Thus Ohio acquired a capital at a very modest cost.

The capitol square was originally cleared of its native timber by Jarvis Pike, under the direction of Governor Worthington in 1815 or 1816. The square was enclosed with a rough rail fence, and Pike farmed the ground for three or four years, raising wheat, corn, etc., till the fence got out of order and was finally destroyed. The square thereafter lay in commons till 1834, when the state, Alfred Kelley, agent, built a neat substantial fence of cedar posts and paling painted white. About the same time Mr. Kelley transplanted from the forest to the square a number of elm trees, most of which survived.

Of the four proprietors or members of the Columbus land syndicate, less is known of James Johnston than of any of the others. He was here in 1812, and of the four men put the largest area of land into the pool. During the five years of the syndicate's existence he remained with it and at the final settlement in April, 1817, he received quit-claim deeds from the others, as they did from him, for all unsold lots originally contributed. He failed, owing to land speculation, in 1820, and thereupon moved to Pittsburg, where he died in the summer of 1842 at an advanced age.

Lyne Starling, who came early to Franklinton to join his brother-in-law, Lucas Sullivant, was a leading figure there and in Columbus till his death in 1848 at the age of 65 years. His name is found written through the early mercantile and civic history. He traveled in Europe after the founding of Columbus and, after his return, continued to serve prominently in the development of the city. He remained a bachelor and a half dozen years before his death gave \$35,000 for the founding of Starling Medical College, now a part of the College of Medicine of the Ohio State University.

Alexander McLaughlin, after taking rank as one of the wealthiest men in the State, failed in business in 1820 for the same reason as did James Johnston. He had bought heavily of real estate which depreciated in value and left him unable to meet his obligations. In his later years he supported himself by teaching a common country school. He died in 1832.

John Kerr, who died in 1823, left a young family and a large fortune which was soon dissipated. He was a man of secretarial bent and left a mass of papers, now owned by the Western Reserve Historical Society, which make possible a tolerably accurate estimate of him, as well as of his business associate, Alexander McLaughlin. These papers (examined for this narrative by W. F. Felch) show that John Kerr was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage, his father being probably Matthew Kerr. He came to America in 1789, landing at Philadelphia, in September of that year. He was naturalized at Pittsburg, May 17, 1798, and there it was he met and became associated in business with Alexander McLaughlin, a merchant. A little memorandum book in the collection contains an account of

a trip down the Ohio river and up the Hocking river in March and April, 1800. It is the diary of a young man prospecting for a home and blind neither to fine qualities of the young women nor to the beauty of the scenery. The first intimation of his association with McLaughlin follows the story of this trip and bears date of May 10, 1801, and there is Kerr's verification of a bill of goods bought in Philadelphia. It seems that McLaughlin who was a merchant at different times in Pittsburg and Steubenville, opened a branch store in Chillicothe in July, 1802, and put Kerr in charge of it. An inventory puts the value of the stock at about \$35,000. Under date of August 29, 1801, James Ross, of Pittsburg, introduced McLaughlin to Governor St. Clair in these words:

This gentleman resided many years in Pittsburg, a man of pure integrity, attention to business, sound understanding and honorable judgment. It is not likely that he will solicit any appointment, but if you have occasion for the services of such a man in any of your offices, I am well persuaded that you will find him every way meritorious and trustworthy.

For many years all letters addressed to McLaughlin by Kerr were carefully copied in long hand in a letter-book which is a part of the collection. The last entry was made in 1806, about the time they began buying land as a part of their joint business. Here is a significant entry:

It appears per account that the 10th of Nov. 1807, there remains in stock, debts and property to be applied to the land adventure the sum of \$14,012.95, errors excepted. Contra Cr. Nov. 10, by Scioto Bank lottery, \$145. By stock for our nett capital, \$16,295.20. Lost, \$873.53. Proceeds, \$15,921.67.

It thus appears that McLaughlin and Kerr had at that time some \$15,000 to invest in land warrants. The terms of their partnership are not known, nor is it known that they operated together in any but the Columbus deal. The difference in their subsequent fortunes would indicate that Kerr was the more conservative of the two or that he was saved by lack of capital from ruinous purchases.

John Kerr served as agent of the Columbus land syndicate from April, 1813, to June, 1815, when he declined longer to serve and Henry Brown was appointed in his place, serving till the business of the syndicate was closed in April, 1817. In the turning back of lots at that time, John Kerr received only four. The first lot sold in the original plat of Columbus was the northeast corner of Broad and Front street, to James Galloway, of Greene county for \$200. Lucas Sullivant made the next purchase for \$302, buying on the north side of Broad, second lot west of High. Amasa Delano, of Chillicothe, with rare foresight, bought the northeast corner of Broad and High for \$651. The Broad street lot where the Hayden-Clinton Bank building now stands was sold for \$400. The lot on Broad street first east of the Chamber of Commerce building was sold for \$300. These were the first five sales, four of them to non-residents, indicating that there was no inside ring of buyers. Of local buyers (probably Franklinton residents), besides Lucas Sullivant, there were, according to the Kerr papers: Reuben Wixom, Daniel Cozer, John Putnam, Daniel Ross, Robert McBratney, John Smith, John Baird, McFarland & Folsom, Ebenezer Duty, William Moore, Michael Fisher, Thomas McCollum, Townsend Nichols, Joseph Collett, John Shields and James Kilbourne. There were buyers from Chillicothe and some from even as far as Lexington and Paris, Kentucky, and Ft. Wayne, Indiana. The sale was not rapid, often only one or two a day, the banner sale being eleven in one day. In the period from June 12, 1812, to the following August 2, only thirty lots had been sold. The original Methodist "meeting house lot" was located on the west side of Fourth street, second south of Rich street, and was bought August 13, 1813. The original Presbyterian "meeting house lot" was at the southwest corner of Spring and Third streets, and was bought just one month later. The price of outlots, east and north, was \$150. Some curious comments are found on the old record of lot sales. For instance, Isaac Taylor "intends to erect a brewery next year"; Townsend Nichols, "payable in joiner's work"; Richard Courtney, "to furnish nails"; Thomas Pye, "working on the State House"; Daniel Salsberry, "making shingles for the Penitentiary."

John Kerr was a many-sided man. His papers indicate that he was an ardent student of arithmetic and music, some of the books being filled with mathematical problems carefully worked out and the musical notation of more than fifty tunes neatly written in almost copper-plate hand. He made good architectural drawings and was a surveyor. In other books are poetical effusions, love letters and political screeds. While in Chillicothe, he was president,

probably the organizer of the Polemic Society, which hired a room from Peter Spurek at \$1 a night and maintained a library for which John Kerr bought books up to 1810—108 volumes in all, costing \$142.39. Whether or not that library was transferred to Columbus when Kerr moved here is not definitely known, but it is suspected that it was. At any rate, on April 8, 1816, the first meeting of the Columbus Literary Society was held at the Columbus Inn. Rev. James Hoge was chairman and John Kerr was secretary. A long constitution was adopted and stock was sold at \$5 a share, and \$1 dues payable in April of each year. One curious provision was that a subscriber should be permitted to retain a duodecimo volume two weeks, an octavo three weeks, a quarto four weeks and a folio six weeks. The following list of shareholders is interesting:

James Hoge, 5 shares, John Kerr 4, Joseph Miller 4, Henry Brown 2, Thomas L. Hawkins 1, Alexander Morrison 1, Robert W. McCoy 2, Wm. Long 1, James Kooker 1, David Nelson 1, James Johnston 4, Robert Brotherton 1, Percival Adams 1, Joel Buttles 1, John M. Strain 1, Josephus Collett 1, Jacob Reab 1, Orris Parrish 2, George Anthony 1, Archibald Benfield 1, Francis Stewart 1, Arthur O'Harra 1, Gustavus Swan 1, William Reasor 1, Robert Culbertson 1, Joseph Vance 1, Abraham I. McDowell 1, David Scott 1, Samuel Barr 1, Samuel Parsons 1, John A. McDowell 2, John Ball 2, Michael Fisher 1, Philo H. Olmsted 1, Jarvis Pike 1, David S. Brodrick 1, Christian Heyl 1, William McElvain 1. Additional the next year: S. W. Pierce, Isaac Taylor, John E. Baker, A. Parrish, Samuel Shannon, Isaac Harrison and John Shields.

This provided a fund of \$280 the first year and an additional \$35 the second year—all from the sale of shares. The annual dues the first year amounted to \$38, for the second year, to \$45. These funds would at best have been meager enough for the purchase of books and the necessary expenses. But they were even smaller because there was failure promptly to pay dues. The first year the dues were but \$25.50, and there was a bill of \$116.45 for books. Book purchases in 1818 amounted to \$100 and in 1819, to \$316.45. This seems to have brought a crisis, for there is a record to the effect that Dr. Hoge, to reduce the indebtedness, sold books from his own library to the amount of \$63.50 and that \$205 was otherwise paid, leaving a deficit February 9, 1819, of \$50.23. R. W. McCoy was librarian in 1817, and so heads the list of such officials in Columbus. Orris Parrish, lawyer and judge, was assistant.

CHAPTER VI.

BOROUGH LIFE UNTIL 1834.

Depression After the War—First Merchants, Newspapers and Market house—Visit of President Monroe—Litigation Over Land Titles—A Great Squirrel Hunt—Glimpses of Home Life—Betsy Green Deshler's Letters and Emily Merion Stewart's Chronicles—Epidemic of Fever—First Appearance of Cholera.

The war of 1812 brought good times to both Franklinton and Columbus. In the camps west of the river there were sometimes from 2000 to 3000 men awaiting marching orders. The presence of these and their friends as well as those who are always attracted by military doings created a market for labor and produce. Both the government and individual purchases were large, and some of the pioneers were able to pay for their property out of the profits of their business. Money was plenty and prices were high. But with the close of the war there came a decided slump. The transient population dwindled away, money became scarce and barter was resumed, with prices for foodstuffs showing a drop of 60%. Labor went unemployed and the buyers of lots suffered untold hardships to hold them.

The proprietors of the land, says Martin, usually made their sales of lots by title bond. Upon receiving a fraction of the price in cash and annual notes for the remainder—without interest if punctually paid, otherwise to bear interest from date—they executed a bond binding themselves to make a deed when the notes were paid; and it frequently happened that, after one or two payments and a small improvement had been made, the whole would fall back to the proprietors. As they had a monopoly of the land, they were able to keep the prices up, and there was not much of a decline until 1820 when two of the proprietors themselves got into financial trouble.

With the creation of Columbus as the capital, business began to be transferred to it from both Franklinton and Worthington. Lucas Sullivant and others built a mill, afterwards occupied by the Ohio Manufacturing Company; John Ransburgh in 1813 built a mill and carding machine, a mile below Franklinton on the Scioto, which was subsequently known as Moeller's mill; John Shields and Richard Courtney built a sawmill just below the site of the present Penitentiary, and the same Mr. Shields built a flouring mill on Peters' run in the southeastern portion of the town.

Among the first general merchants were: Henry Brown & Co., Richard Courtney & Co., J. and R. W. McCoy, Samuel Culbertson, Robert Russell, Samuel Barr, Jeremiah Armstrong, L. Goodale & Co., J. Buttles & Co., Starling & De Lashmutt. D. F. Heaton, tailor, appeared in 1814; also Eli C. King, tanner; John McCoy, brewer; Joseph Grate and Nathaniel W. Smith, silversmiths, the latter making a speciality of grandfather clocks which Stephen Berryhill, a school teacher, set up.

The first market house was erected in the middle of High street a little south of Rich street, in 1814. It was paid for by the contributions of property-owners in the vicinity. The market remained there until 1817 when, by an agreement with the Council, John Shields erected a two-story structure on West State street, the first story for the market being of brick and the second story with rooms which Shields rented for various purposes, being of frame. Religious meetings were sometimes held there, but when Shields sold his interest to John Young, amusement and gaming rooms were located over the market, and the first billiard table was there installed. In 1830, the city bought Young's interest and erected on the site a larger market house which was used till 1850, when the Fourth street market house was opened for use.

In 1814 The Western Intelligencer was moved from Worthington to Columbus and has since been continuously maintained under various names, now the Ohio State Journal. A census by James Marshal in 1815 showed a population of 700. In 1816, David Smith established the Monitor, newspaper. In 1817 Samuel Cuning came from Pennsylvania and erected a tannery. In 1819 Moses Jewett, Caleb Houston and John E. Baker built and operated a sawmill on the Scioto just above Rich street. In 1821 Jewett and Hines began the manufacture of cotton yarn by horse power in a frame building on Front street between Rich and Friend; and in 1822, Ebenezer Thomas and others began the carding, weaving and

spinning of wool by horse power, a business which in 1834 was moved by George Jeffries to the canal dam where water power was for a time used. These early manufacturing enterprises were not very profitable and were not long continued.

In those early years the Fourth of July was religiously celebrated, first in Franklinton and later at Stewart's Grove (now Washington park), capitol square, or elsewhere in Columbus. In 1822, the orator was Rev. James Hoge, who expressed strong anti-slavery sentiments. In the same year at Gardiner's tavern, was the first celebration of Jackson's day (January 8, the battle of New Orleans), the speakers being Henry Clay, Thomas Corwin and others. There is no record of another observance of Jackson's day till 1835. On the occasion of the celebration of the Fourth, the spectacular feature was the marching of the Franklin Dragoons, the history of which dates back to 1812. The first captain was Joseph Vance, then in order, A. I. McDowell, Robert Brotherton, P. H. Olmsted, Joseph McElvain and David Taylor. In 1821, the Columbus Artillery appeared, Captain E. C. King, later Captain N. E. Harrington.

In 1817, Columbus had its first visit by a President of the United States. The visitor was James Monroe who, with his party, all horseback, was returning from inspecting the fortifications in the Northwest. The Presidential party stopped first at Worthington, where Colonel James Kilbourne made the welcoming speech. The Franklin Dragoons, Captain Vance, escorted them from Worthington to Columbus, and there was a formal reception, with speaking, for them in the State House, the committee of citizens consisting of Lucas Sullivant, Abner Lord, Thomas Backus, Joseph Foos, A. I. McDowell, Gustavus Swan, Ralph Osborn, Christian Heyl, Robert W. McCoy, Joel Buttles, Hiram M. Curry, John Kerr, Henry Brown and William Doherty. Hiram M. Curry, treasurer of state, made the speech of welcome and the President responded as a President should to the honest efforts of the best citizens of an infant city.

But neither the compliments of a President nor the struggles of the pioneers could stay the hand of misfortune. Alexander McLaughlin and James Johnston, two of the four founders of the city, failed and the depression was such that much of the real estate of the town was thrown on the market, some through sheriff's sale. Lots that had commanded \$1,000 were sold for \$300, while others that had been held at \$200 and \$300 were sold for as little as \$10. A scourge of malaria and fever fell on the town; most of the inhabitants were sick and many died. And as if that were not enough, the titles to the land that had been sold by Starling, Kerr and McLaughlin were assailed in the courts. Starling's half-section had originally been granted to one Allen, a refugee from the British provinces during the Revolutionary war. Allen had sold it to his son, the son had mortgaged it and allowed it to go to sheriff's sale at which Starling bought it. Each step in the proceedings was questioned. The suits were brought in 1822-23, and it was not till 1826 that Starling's title was affirmed. Kerr and McLaughlin's half section had belonged to one Strawbridge and had been duly bought and paid for. Their title was attacked because the deed showed that Kerr and McLaughlin had bought the property from an agent acting for Strawbridge and not from Strawbridge through an agent. That dispute, begun in 1826, was ended in the following year in favor of Kerr and McLaughlin.

The end of this litigation was an occasion of great rejoicing in Columbus. Mr. Starling, his lawyers and friends celebrated the victory at the National Hotel, the predecessor of the Neil House, and were in such a state at last that they were all put to bed in one room. But they were not allowed to rest. The whole town was happy and when later in the night a crowd gathered to serenade the sleeping victors, the latter were obliged to hurry into their outer clothing and appear. In the darkness and the confusion, John Bailhache, who was a very small man, and Lyne Starling, who was a very large man, exchanged clothing and were found sweating and swearing and in a thoroughly ludicrous plight by the advance guard of the serenaders. It was a night that none of the celebrants ever forgot.

In 1820 the improved area terminated on the east at Fourth street, and stumps were still standing in High street. There were three dwellings on the west side of High street between Broad street and the Spring street gully. On the east side going north there was nothing until Wilson's tanyard on the present site of the Dispatch building was reached; then only a vacant cabin at Spring and High streets. On High street opposite the capitol square, going south, were the residences of George Nashce and Gustavus Swan; three grogeries known as the "Three Sisters," the National Hotel (predecessor of the Neil House), Tom Johnson's

bookstore, McCullough's tailor shop, Marsh's bakery and R. W. McCoy's dry goods store. Most of the business district was south of State street.

The buffalo had been driven from the forests of Franklin county before the advent of the pioneers, but there is abundant evidence that the deer was still here. These animals, whose flesh was used for food and whose hides were made into clothing, were frequently shot in the forest, as well as in the river. It was their habit to come to the river in the night and feed on the grass that grew in the water. Hunters would float down the stream in canoes, blind the animals with their torches and then shoot them. Panthers and wildcats and wolves were here—the last named in such numbers that the General Assembly in 1809 placed a bounty on wolf scalps, continuing it till 1852.

Squirrels were so numerous as to be a great menace to crops, especially corn. In 1807, it was made the duty of every taxpayer to kill them. At the time of paying taxes, he was required to produce a certain number of squirrel scalps (the number to be determined by the township trustees), and for every scalp over the quota he received three cents, while for every one under it he was fined two cents. In the fall they seemed to migrate by the river, and men waded into the stream and killed them by the dozen. In April, 1822, 9000 squirrels were killed in Franklin county, 5000 in the immediate vicinity of Columbus. In August of that year, a great squirrel hunt was organized in all the townships of the county, the call to a hunting caucus being issued by Lucas Sullivant, Samuel G. Flenniken, John A. McDowell, Ralph Osborn, Gustavus Swan and Christian Heyl. At the caucus, the county was divided into two districts, with a field marshal for each. A match was arranged, the prize being a barrel of whisky. At the round up 19,660 squirrel scalps were counted, and some hunters did not make returns. The winning team beat the other by 5000 or 6000 scalps, and no doubt consumed the whisky.

Some glimpses of the home life of the period are offered in the writings of Mrs. Emily Stewart, the youngest daughter of Wm. Merion, sr. Her father in 1818 built a brick house on the west side of High street, south of Moler street, which was still standing in 1918, neglected but occupied by transients glad of the shelter. The house faces south, and it is without adjustment to the present streets. Describing the mother of this pioneer home, she writes:

Every garment worn by the family was made from the raw material. The flax had to be spun, woven, bleached and made into garments. The table linen, toweling, bedding, and even the sewing thread were hand-made. The wool of a hundred sheep was brought in at shearing time. Mrs. Merion had it washed, picked, carded, spun, scoured, dyed, woven and made into flannel, jeans, linsey, blankets, coverlets and stocking yarn. The men's clothing was all home-made; even their suspenders were knitted. The floors were covered with beautiful carpets, not rag, but all wool of her own dyeing. The milk of 15 to 20 cows was brought in twice a day, to be turned into butter and cheese.

The brick oven, which held four pans of bread and 12 pies, was heated every day in summer and twice a week in winter. Fruit in its season was pared and dried in the sun. Canning was unknown. Tomatoes, of which a few plants were placed in the flower beds, were purely ornamental and were called Jerusalem apples. Soda was not to be had (at the stores). Mrs. Merion made it by leaching hickory ashes, boiling lye into potash and baking it until it dried and whitened. With this and buttermilk she made delicious biscuit, batter cakes and corn bread.

The pioneer's wife had no time to improve her mind. All her time was spent in work. The long winter evenings were occupied with sewing, knitting or spinning on the little wheel.

The old house, the scene of this activity, was the product of the skill of several pioneers who were prominent for one reason or another. The bricklayer was Mr. Loughery, whose daughter, afterwards Mrs. Wm. M. Awl, was famous in the early charities. David W. Deshler, head of the house of Deshler, did the carpenter work. James Uncles did the plastering. Rev. George Jeffries, founder of the Baptist church here, preacher, teacher and school director, did the painting and glazing and made the case for the grandfather's clock that was used in the house.

A good wife and mother of the time who, in letters to relatives in Pennsylvania, added to the picture, was Mrs. Betsy Green Deshler, wife of David W. Deshler, pioneer carpenter. In 1817, Mr. and Mrs. Deshler came from Easton, Pa., to Columbus and bought a lot on the north side of Broad street just west of High street, a part of the tract on which the Deshler Hotel now stands. The price was \$1000. They paid \$200 cash and gave a gold watch worth \$200, and were to pay \$400 in 1819 and \$200 in 1820. There they built a two-room,

one-story frame, one of the rooms being used for a time as a workshop. "Everything is cheap," she wrote October 2, 1817, "and plenty except salt and coffee and a few other grocery articles" brought from long distances. The peaches are the finest she ever saw, some of them nine inches in circumference. They have kind neighbors and are invited to help themselves from the gardens. In January, 1818, she wrote that the Methodist meeting house was the only one in Columbus and the Presbyterians, rather than go the mile to the Franklinton church, are having service in the State House. In March, 1818, she wrote that a neighbor, Auditor of State Osborn, cut up their pork and showed them how to salt it, afterwards smoking it for them in his smokehouse. In August, 1818, she wrote that she had been very sick and that her husband had obtained work at the State House by which he hoped to make enough money to make the payment on their lot. She adds that the Presbyterian meeting house has been built and the pews sold to pay the cost. They have bought one for 37½ cents. In February, 1820, she wrote that her husband had worked every day for five months, but had not received a dollar in money; everything was trade. In September, 1820, the work had disappeared and many families had moved away. On Christmas day, 1820, she wrote that Mr. Deshler had got his first job for ten months, a contract to make shelves for the State Library. February 14, 1821, she wrote that Columbus had been lively during the winter, owing to the session of the legislature and the courts. She had seen Henry Clay, a visitor in the town, and found him genteel, but very plain in his dress, his coat having buttons as big as a dollar. The letters she wrote in 1821-22 were, indeed, doleful. They had lost their first-born and both she and Mr. Deshler had been sick, as had most of their neighbors, all suffering from the epidemic fever. The thoughts of the people were on sickness, taking care of the sick, and hard times. There was no business, and there were many funerals. "Our burying ground," she wrote September 29, 1822, "has averaged ten new graves a week, for a number of weeks past. She called the ailment bilious fever, reported that even the most robust did not feel safe and some of the stricken had died in three or four days. For work one could get all kinds of produce, but very little money. In eighteen months Mr. Deshler had not received \$20 in cash. The stagnation in business continued through 1823-24, and to the original sickness was added what Mrs. Deshler called influenza. In March, 1826, she reported that the epidemic had abated and in the following November, that the town was quite healthy and lively, with provisions plenty and cheap. In the following year, when her son, William G. Deshler, was but ten weeks old, she died, aged 30 years.

In 1824 the county seat was moved from Franklinton to Columbus, the courts being installed in the United States court house that had been erected on the capitol square across from the Neil House in 1820, the county offices occupying a building that was erected a few years later just east of the court house building. Both of these structures were on state property, the county paying for the office building, and the court house having been erected with money donated by citizens, to which was added a small state appropriation.

In 1830, the Mechanics' Beneficial Society, which had just been organized for mutual relief in case of sickness and for general improvement in literature and science, gave a public dinner to Henry Clay, who was here occasionally in the earlier days arguing cases in the United States courts. There was a parade, July 22, followed by a dinner, with a political speech by Clay. In that year, too, the wharf lots were laid out by order of the city council, with the thought that they should always remain city property.

The presence in the early city of the members of the General Assembly, the judges and the lawyers who came to plead cases added much to the social life of the capital. The governor lodged at inns, sometimes with his family and sometimes without, and the dinners given by or for him were events of great importance. In the General Assembly there were then as always some men of loose living, and the papers and correspondence of the time chronicle protests against the influence of their gambling and hilarious doings on the morals of the town.

In the summer of 1833, cholera first made its appearance, being accompanied by febrile maladies not easily distinguished in the first stages from cholera itself. The scourge continued from July to October, a third of the 3,000 population fleeing to the country to escape it. The deaths in that period numbered 200, one-half of which were attributed to cholera. Discouragements were numerous, but the prospect was not all black.

A traveler who approached the city from the east in the spring of 1831 wrote in a

letter: "When the day dawned and the sun rose from beneath the eastern forest, it disclosed the fairest sight I have beheld this side of the Alleghenies. Columbus is generally acknowledged to be the most beautifully situated town in the State. To the eye which delights in the prospect of natural scenery, either desire of hill and dale, forest and river, it presents attractions of no ordinary kind. The location is so elevated, on the ascending bank of the Scioto, as to command a complete view of the western horizon, which extends quite to a semi-circle, and is level as the horizon of the ocean. The sunsets are glorious beyond description, and almost every evening the west presents a scene which, while it invites the skill, would, I fear, baffle the cunning of the most glowing pencil."

In 1834, the population was between 3,000 and 4,000, wrote Mrs. H. M. Hubbard in 1885. Capitol square was enclosed the same year. That part of the city lying between Broad and Rich streets, east of Fourth, was a common in which was a large pond called "Hodgkins' pond," extending from State southeast to Main street. From that point to the river flowed a small stream called "Peters' run," which long since disappeared. Where Spring street now is was another stream which was crossed at High street, horses wading and pedestrians walking on a rude bridge of two logs, from which small boys were accustomed to fish. Drinking water was supplied by living springs in the eastern part of the city.

In 1835, Columbus numbered 18 so-called dry goods stores, where could be found with dry goods, goods not dry—whiskey, rum and other strong drinks. Also groceries, hats, caps, stoves, shoes, in fact, everything for the comfort and use of inner man and woman. Columbus had two weekly newspapers, no dailies, four steam manufactories. For illuminating purposes tallow dips were used, and the streets were unlighted.

CHAPTER VII.

CITY LIFE FROM 1834 TO 1860.

Business and Professional Men—Michigan Boundary Dispute—Business Depression—Dr. Lapham's Reminiscences—Orris Parrish Family History—Effort to Remove the Capital—Whig Convention of 1840—War with Mexico—California Exodus in 1849—Re-appearance of the Cholera—Visit of Louis Kossuth—First Republican Convention—Know-Nothingism—State Treasury Defalcation—Visits by Lincoln and Douglas.

Columbus was incorporated as a city in 1834. It then had a population of about 3,500, with 10 lawyers, 11 physicians, eight clergymen, 36 mercantile establishments and nine taverns. The lawyers were Gustavus Swan, Orris Parrish, Noah H. Swayne, P. B. Wilcox, Lyne Starling, M. J. Gilbert, Mease Smith, John G. Miller, Samuel C. Andrews and John D. Munford.

The physicians were Samuel Parsons, John M. Edmiston, M. B. Wright, Peter Jackson, Peleg Sisson, Robert Thompson, Wm. M. Awl, N. M. Miller, S. Z. Seltzer, J. S. Landes and P. H. Eberly. The clergymen were James Hoge, Presbyterian; Wm. Preston, Episcopalian; Thomas Asbury, Jesse F. Wiscom, L. B. Gurley and Russell Bigelow, Methodist; George Jeffries and Edward Davis, Baptist.

The taverns were: National Hotel, John Noble; Franklin House, (High and Town), J. Robinson & Son; Globe Hotel, Robert Russell; Lion Hotel, Jeremiah Armstrong; Swan Hotel, Christian Heyl; White Horse, afterwards Eagle Hotel, David Brooks; Union Tavern, Amos Meneely; Farmers and Mechanics' Tavern, T. Cadwallader, and a boarding house by Ira Grover.

Among the store-keepers were: L. Goodale & Co., Buttles & Matthews, J. & S. Stone, A. P. Stone, D. W. Deshler, McCoy & Work, John, Reuben and David Brooks, Tunis Peters & Son, Brotherton and Kooken, Olmsted & St. Clair, Robert Russell & Co., W. A. Gill & Co., Wm. A. Platt, I. N. Whiting and John Young.

In 1835 came the excitement incident to the Michigan boundary dispute, involving the ownership of a strip of land from Lake Erie to the western boundary and including the city of Toledo. In February the legislatures of both states laid claims to the tract, and Acting Governor S. T. Mason, of Michigan, sent militia to the spot. Governor Lucas, of Ohio, sent a commission to locate the boundary and later dispatched about 500 militiamen to give the commission protection. In spite of this precaution, nine members of the Ohio surveying party were seized by the Michigan troops and held. Under this provocation, the Ohio General Assembly was called in special session and made preparations for war. The Adjutant General reported 10,000 men ready for service and the General Assembly appropriated \$300,000 for immediate use and authorized a loan of \$300,000 more. At that point President Jackson put a restraining hand on the Michigan authorities, Mason was removed from office, and Congress sustained Ohio's claim, giving to Michigan in lieu of the tract, the northern peninsula. Thus the controversy ended without bloodshed.

In 1836 Alfred Kelley built his handsome colonial, stone front house on Broad street, just east of Fifth street. The site was then so far out and was so cut off from the rest of the city by morass that it was called "Kelley's Folly." But Mr. Kelley knew well what he was doing. He mastered the springs, reclaimed the morass and made beautiful the tract on which the old house still stands, with Memorial Hall and the Elks Club House between it and Fifth street.

On November 5, 1836, General William Henry Harrison was a guest of the city. He was dined at Russell's Hotel and welcomed in a speech by Alfred Kelley. In his response, General Harrison referred to his coming to Ohio 40 years before and to his military experiences in and around Columbus.

From this time on for several years the city suffered from the general business depression, and everybody went into politics to "save the country" and so escape from his own particular ills. Both the Democratic and Whig parties held exciting conventions in Columbus in 1838, and there was much partisan bitterness.

Dr. I. A. Lapham, who was secretary of the Ohio Board of Canal Commissioners from

1832 to 1836, during his residence in Columbus, kept a diary, from which it is learned that his salary was \$400 a year, but was not required to give all his time to the work of the office. He boarded at first at Noble's National Hotel but, after a few weeks, at the home of Mr. Medberry, Penitentiary engineer, at \$1.75 a week, which, he notes, is \$39 a year less than he paid at Portsmouth. In June, Lapham "made an engagement with Henry Brown, Treasurer of State, to sleep in his office and guard the public funds." "I am now writing," he said in a letter to his brother in June, 1833, "in a little office, whose door, and window shutters are faced with thick sheet iron. I have locked, barred and bolted the whole and therefore think myself secure. At the head of my bed is a loaded pistol, ready for use in case of necessity. The Treasurer's office is in the same building with the Canal Commissioners' office. The addition to my salary is \$100, per annum."

The cholera broke out while Lapham was here. On July 14, he records a death in the town; on the 23rd, two deaths at his boarding house, both victims being well at breakfast time and dead at the time for the evening meal. "There have been three or four deaths a day," he writes, "and cases unnumbered since that day." On September 8, he wrote: "Columbus is not yet free from cholera, but it is not as bad as it was," and there are hopes that the heavy rains will wash it away.

"It is a busy time with me now," he wrote January 19, 1834. "Recording the proceedings of the board, copying their reports, assisting in settling with county treasurers who bring their collections to the state treasury, each year in January, are my principal duties." He also speaks of having become a member of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio and having been appointed to an office with the duties of custodian, for he says that members of the society are to send to him their collections which are for the present to the arranged in the office where he works. In a letter to his brother, January 30, 1835, Mr. Lapham speaks of a large case of drawers and shelves closed by glass doors and inscribed "Cabinet of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio," containing petrified "ram's horns," "calves' horns" and "honey comb" and many other curious stones, mussel shells, snail shells, minerals, ores, boulders, bugs, butterflies, dried plants, etc. There is a glimpse of the politics of the time in the following extract:

I wish you would exert your imagination a little, and see me in the Canal Commissioners' office, sitting at a small desk appropriated to the use of the secretary of the board. Imagine further that you see at my right hand Mr. Kilbourne, standing at a high desk and writing a long report relating to the books, accounts and vouchers of the Auditor and the Treasurer of State for the last three years. Observe the dark frown on his brow, and you will be able to anticipate something of the nature of his composition; perhaps it relates to some wolf-scalp vouchers that are missing, or perhaps to the \$10,000 of 3 per cent. money drawn from the United States Treasury without authority and paid into the State Treasury when it suited the convenience of the one who drew it; or perhaps it may relate to the \$504 paid to a certain printer for work which could have been done by others for half that sum * * * Imagine further that Mr. R. is writing a chapter on the effect of the July rains and floods on the canal, for the annual report, and Judge Tappan studying some abstract question of law or politics, or possibly reading the Globe. If he opens his mouth, it will be to wish, perhaps, that Judge McLene would resign his present office and become a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and promise to vote for him, provided he would do so.

In a letter, dated July 7, 1835, Mr. Lapham wrote to his brother that he had been appointed by the Council of Columbus, which had just been incorporated as a city, as City Surveyor, and that he has to superintend the laying of about a mile of wooden conduit and the construction of five fire cisterns, 6,000 gallons each. He asks his brother to note how they put the logs together in Cincinnati, as he thinks the manner of running one log into another is objectionable.

Mr. Lapham moved to Milwaukee in 1836. His study of storms and warnings of their approach was one of the things that led to the establishment of the United States Weather Bureau. The United States Geographic Board in 1916 named Lapham peak in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, for him.

The following interesting excerpt from the unpublished family record of Mrs. Marcia Parrish Rhodes, offers a glimpse of life in Columbus from 1830 to 1845:

Orris Parrish and Aurelia Butler, my father and mother, were married in Circleville, March 5, 1816. Their bridal trip was made on horseback to Columbus, where they at once established their home. My father was a young lawyer, full of energy and overflowing with

courage and confidence. My mother was then 24, and my father but two years older. Their first home was on Broad street, the second west of High. The house between was the home of David W. Deshler, and his bank was on the corner afterwards, for many years. My father must have realized some of his early anticipations, for he could have been married only a few years when we removed to a new house, with ample grounds, I being carried across the State House square in a cradle on the broad shoulders of Josey Kag, the man of all work.

The grounds of this new home lay between State and Broad, and Fourth and the alley back of Third street. On the last named were the handsome homes of Jeremiah McLene, P. B. Wilcox, John W. Andrews and Demas Adams. These names bring up a multitude of memories connected with the old friends of my father and mother—dear Mrs. Wilcox, with her lovely face and winning manners; Mrs. Preston, just as charming; Mrs. Hannah Neil, devoted to all good works; Mrs. Alfred Kelley, whose home seemed then out in the country; Gustavus and Joseph Swan; Dr. Goodale, who made every one happy with the large means accumulated by his business ability; Mrs. Broderick and Mrs. Stirling, nieces of Dr. Goodale and women of such strong character and such traits essential to the life of pioneer women that they filled a unique place in the society of Columbus. Auntie Broderick, as we called her, had a heart big enough to include every one. In sickness she was the first in good offices, for we had no nurses then. On joyous occasions she was necessary to assist in the decoration and in making everything a success. Her home, plain and simple though it was, was headquarters for the young people—warm, bright and cheerful. Passing through many sorrows, she kept her cheerfulness and faith in people to the last. Mrs. Stirling, at the head of Dr. Goodale's establishment, had scope for her executive and housewifely accomplishments. Hospitable as he was, her social duties might seem absorbing. But a strong churchwoman, she never forgot her duties as such. An exquisite needle-worker, her embroideries and all things necessary to beautify her home were remarkable. Her recipes were much sought for.

The Court and State Houses were of brick, a brilliant ugly red, and the cupolas and woodwork a dazzling white. In the latter was the State Library, and it speaks well for the people of Ohio that at that early day there was an intelligent interest in it. The librarian for many years was Mr. Mills, a dear friend of our family, from whose wife, Marcia Mills, I received my name.

The grounds around our new home were large, filled with beautiful forest and fruit trees, One in particular, called the "Old Elm," was a grand tree, from which hung a fine swing, safely guarded, in which it was our ambition to touch with our feet the immense branches above. This was a grand rendezvous for George, Sarah and Jennie Swan, Maria Wilcox, Sarah and Jim Doherty, Ann and Irwin McDowell (afterwards General), Mary Noble, Ann Eliza and Lizzie Neil and Laretta Broderick, all friends of my elder sisters, Mary and Martha. There were eight children of us and we lived a busy and delightful life. We were sufficiently cared for, but had great liberty, under certain restrictions. We did not rule the house, as is too much the case today, but we had plenty of company and were not a great deal from home. School, Sunday school and church had their important place and due influence. Our father was a Circuit Judge and often from home, but he had every confidence in the judgment and ability of our mother and was often heard to say that "she could carry out any plan she had resolved upon."

In my earliest years there was no Episcopal church building and but a small congregation. Our services were held, when possible, in the old Dutch church on Third street between Town and Rich streets. There were immense hay-scales next to it, a mystery to me for many years. Then I remember going to new Trinity, on Broad street near High. It was a handsome church for those days, and the first rector was James Preston, a man deservedly loved and esteemed. We crossed the Public Square diagonally to reach the Sunday school, and for many years the great stones, cut and ready for the new State House, lay unused, offering temptations, every Sunday, too great to be resisted, for us to climb and jump over, much to the horror of the older members of the family. The dear old chants and hymns, the pealing of the organ and the true congregational singing are all dear to my memory.

Mr. Noble kept the National Hotel, opposite the State House, where the Neil House now stands. The Robinsons had charge of the hotel, corner of State and High, called, I think, the American. The influx of strangers, Columbus being the capital, and the presence of members of the Legislature made such demands on these hotels that many families received friends, remaining in the city for the winter, as guests. There was a marked difference between the society of Chillicothe and that of Columbus—the former conservative and with few strangers and life, for a pioneer town, on a sure foundation; Columbus just the reverse. To the latter, as capital, many came, connected with the government. All political life and influence had there its headquarters. Strangers and adventurers were drawn to it. Persons of note were sure to come and be publicly welcomed. When the Ohio and Erie canal was finished and the joy of the West over a new way of communicating with the East found public expression, Governor DeWitt Clinton visited Columbus and was the guest of my father.

The markets were excellently supplied, and all food was very cheap. I remember a quarter of venison selling for 25 cents; eggs, three and four cents a dozen; butter, six and eight cents a pound. I can see my father now with his market basket and George Scott following with two more, all filled to overflowing for our large family which sometimes numbered

twenty. Relatives and friends came, as they did in early English life, to make a visit, remaining months and even years. There were many needs not supplied and my mother was a busy woman. Candles were all made in the home, moulded or dipped, and were the only means of lighting large rooms, except occasionally an Argand or sperm oil lamp. Beef was put up, spiced or corned; hams smoked or cured according to Epicurean recipes, and the preparation of sausages, tenderloin and sidemeat offered opportunity for the housekeeper to show her skill. I remember the old-fashioned methods of the kitchen—the immense fireplace with cranes and pothooks; the skillets with iron covers, on which coals were heaped; the reflector in which the direct heat of the fire browned the biscuit and cornbread to a turn; the roaster or spit, where turkeys, ducks and geese were roasted before the fire, basted and turned by the spit until ready for an appreciative table. At a respectful distance we watched the heating of the great brick oven, near the fireplace. After the light, dry wood had burned down, the coals were raked out, and pumpkin, mince and apple pies and an array of cakes were put in on an immense wooden shovel, and the door closed. It must have required great skill to know just when the oven was at the right temperature, but cooks were cooks in those days. We children did not dare to invade the kitchen on such occasions as this when the baking for several days was done; but there were other delightful times, when we could roast eggs, with a straw put into each to prevent an explosion, and roast apples in the hot ashes till the golden juice bubbled out. Corn, stripped of its husks, was leaned against the huge andirons and turned until ready for our feasts. And what feasts we had out under the immense cherry or apple trees. My mother's maids were always from Radnor—nice, self-respecting, intelligent Welsh girls. They soon married, but there were always sisters of cousins to take their places at once. We often afterwards met these girls in much more elevated positions, and they proved themselves equal to their new social duties. The servant girl problem had not yet appeared.

My father, as I have said, was a Circuit Judge, his circuit reaching to Sandusky, then called Portland, on the lake; and several times I was his companion. Squeezed into a little sulky, well named and only intended for one, with my belongings in a little leather trunk under the seat, I had much converse with him, and was dependent upon myself at an age when the children of today are hardly out of the nursery. My father knew every one, and I was always kindly cared for. He was held in high esteem as a lawyer; he was brilliant, forceful and eloquent, but bitter and sarcastic when aroused. He had a fine library and took much pains that his children should be well read. He died at 48, after several years of semi-invalidism, and six weeks later, when just ready to be admitted to the bar, my oldest brother, Grosvenor, died at the age of 20. Then, for economical reasons, my mother sold the home and, with her five children moved to Delaware.

In 1838, the General Assembly passed an act providing for a new State House and then, in the partisan passion of the time, seemed to regret its action. Many tales were circulated to the disadvantage of Columbus. A bit of the rank partisanship of the time was the accusation that Samuel Medary, then state printer, had been appropriating to his own use the outside quires of every package of state paper. An investigating committee reported that he had done nothing unjustified, as the paper he had taken was unfit for public use. In retaliation Medary charged Wm. B. Lloyd, of Cuyahoga, who belonged to the Whig party, with surreptitiously altering certain accounts. On investigation, this charge was sustained, and an effort was made to unseat him. Then many prominent Columbus citizens, friends of Lloyd, signed a paper declaring their belief in his innocence. This angered the Democrats, and a bill was at once introduced repealing the act for a new State House. That was in 1840, eight months after the cornerstone for the new State House had been laid. The repealing bill passed both houses in the spring of 1840, and a resolution was offered requesting the Governor to invite propositions for the permanent location of the capital elsewhere. The House adopted it at once, but the Senate referred it to a committee which reported it back with a majority report against and a minority report for it. The majority report held that remove the capital would be to break faith with Columbus. That was not as good an argument as it seemed to be, for the capital had been located at Columbus, with the express stipulation, accepted by the proprietors of the land, that it could be removed after 1840. But that stipulation was ignored by both the friends and foes of Columbus, having been forgotten or lost. This, together with the inadequacy of state funds, delayed action. In 1842 Newark made an attractive offer for the capital, and another effort was made to pass the resolution requesting the Governor to invite proposals from other cities, but after being adopted in the Senate, it was defeated in the House, that vote marking the end of the agitation to remove the capital, though the anger of the Democrats was by no means appeased. In the legislature of that year, partisanship ran high. The Whigs absented themselves and the Democrats charged that they were harassed in their work by local Whig mobs. This charge was investigated by a committee of citizens who reported that the alleged mobs did

not exist and that no disrespect was offered or intended by any citizen to any legislator or state officer.

In 1839 Welsh citizens filed a protest with the General Assembly against its refusal to publish the Governor's message in Welsh, while printing it in German. In the same year the State Agricultural Society out of which came the State Board of Agriculture, was formed.

The great Whig convention of 1840 was held in the open air at the corner of High and Broad streets, February 21 and 22. It was a marvelous outpouring of people who came by the roads and the canal, 27 boats filled with people arriving in one day and numerous wagons with log cabins, canoes and other decorations coming over the muddy roads. The streets were gay with colors and banners of many kinds. Rain fell as the thousands came and rain fell as they lingered for the business, but there was no dampening of the ardor of the great throng. There was a parade in the rain the second day, followed by a convention outdoors, the delegates and others standing in a continual down-pour to listen to the speeches of General Resin Beall and Thomas Ewing. Thomas Corwin was nominated for Governor and resolutions against the spoils system of appointments and the centralization of power were adopted; also a set of reasons for opposing Van Buren. The crowd was variously estimated at from 12,000 to 20,000.

Partisan feeling ran so high that Columbus Whigs and Democrats held separate celebrations of the Fourth of July. Vice President R. M. Johnson, Wm. H. Harrison and John Tyler were all visitors in Columbus that year. Harrison's election to the Presidency was an occasion of great rejoicing and, following his death, there were services in his memory, May 21, 1841.

The first balloon ascension Columbus had ever seen was made from the State House grounds by Richard Clayton, July 4, 1842, and in the same year Charles Dickens and his wife were guests at the Neil House, while en route through the State. That was the year, too, of the first inaugural ball, the occasion being the incoming of Governor Wilson Shannon. The ball was given at the American House, with inauguration suppers at the Franklin House and Oyler's City House.

In 1843 the Mechanics Beneficial Society dedicated a building with hall, erected with its own funds. A. G. Hibbs was president at the time and John Grenleaf secretary. The former on that occasion presented to the society an oil portrait, executed by Wm. Walcutt, of James Russell, inventor of the Russell planetarium, one of the wonders of the day. Mr. Russell was by trade a cabinet-maker, who was born in New Hampshire and had come to Ohio when he was 20 years old.

The Columbus Horticultural Society was organized in 1845, Bela Latham, president; W. S. Sullivant and Samuel Medary, vice presidents; Joseph Sullivant and M. B. Bateham, secretaries, and John W. Andrews, treasurer. This society acquired by gift the first tract of land which later went to make up Franklin park. It gave annual exhibitions and for some years maintained an active existence.

To the call for troops for the war with Mexico in 1846, Ohio responded so promptly that the state's quota was filled in three weeks. From Columbus went the Columbus Cadets, Captain Wm. A. Latham; the Montgomery Guards, Captain George E. Walcutt, later Captain J. T. Mickum, on the resignation of Walcutt owing to ill health. These went down the canal to Camp Washington at Cincinnati and were assigned to the Second regiment of Ohio Volunteers. In 1847 two other companies were recruited in Columbus—the Franklin Guards, Captain M. C. Lilley, and a German company, Captain Otto Zirkel. After a farewell demonstration on High street, these companies departed by stage and were assigned to the Fourth regiment of Ohio volunteers. The first two companies, after a year's absence, returned and were welcomed July 5, 1847, Samuel Medary making the speech. In the same month a fifth company was recruited here for a Lancaster regiment. James Markland captain, Wm. A. Latham having been promoted to lieutenant colonel. On December 10, 1847, a complimentary dinner was given here to Colonel George W. Morgan, of the Second regiment, and a sword was presented to him. In the summer of 1848, the last of the volunteers returned from the war, and there was a great demonstration. The returning soldiers were escorted to Jaeger's Grove in the southern part of the city, 54 girls dressed in white encircling them with a wreath of oak and evergreen as they marched. At the grove, Samuel Medary made the address of welcome.

The next considerable commotion in Columbus was in 1849 when organized emigration

to California in search of gold was begun. In February, the Franklin California Mining Co., headed by John Walton, and the Columbus and California Industrial Co., Joseph Hunter leader, were organized, with about 30 members each. They were carefully organized and the articles of agreement were filed here. Each man put in \$200; they were to travel and work together under something like military discipline and in 18 months they were to return and settle according to the terms of the agreement. The Walton party disbanded before it reached its destination, some going on and others returning. Some of both parties reached California, but there is no record of their return and settlement, as proposed. Columbus also sent out another party of seven and doubtless contributed to other parties passing through, but the successes, if any, were individual, and there is nothing to indicate what Columbus got out of the gold craze.

The cholera again appeared in Columbus in 1849, and again many fled from the scourge. Others remained, and the resourceful ones organized to fight the disease which, however, raged from June 21 to September 15, causing 200 deaths in the city and 116 in the penitentiary. The cholera returned in 1850 and, from July 10 to September 4, was held accountable for 225 deaths in a population of 18,000, one-fourth of whom fled and remained away till the scourge should abate. There was no cholera in 1851 and none in 1853, but in 1852 and 1854 there were a few cases, and that its last visitation.

There was much improvement in business conditions in 1850. The evil of a depreciated and unstable currency had been corrected by the creation of the state bank with numerous branches, and there was escape from the old financial mire. Railroad building had begun, and on February 26, 1850, the first passenger train arrived over the Columbus & Xenia railroad. In the same year the General Assembly delighted itself with an excursion over the road to Cincinnati and return. In 1851, the city council appointed a committee, of which W. A. Platt was chairman, to raise \$3,000 to pay the expenses of the State Fair. In 1850 the first fair had been held at Camp Washington, Cincinnati, and Columbus resolved to have the second. Mr. Platt raised the money, and the fair was held on land owned by Michael L. Sullivant, near the old Court House in Franklinton. The fair was a success, but Columbus did not get it again till 1855. It was not held here again till 1864. The 1865 fair was also held here and then it went elsewhere till 1874, when it was located here permanently.

In 1851 some women appeared in Columbus wearing bloomers, and some men wearing shawls in place of overcoats. Spiritualism had its beginning and there were lectures, seances and spirit rappings, Tennie C. Claffin being one of the demonstrators. Equestrianism came into social favor for both men and women and there were occasional cavalcades of 50 or more couples.

The railroad to Cleveland was completed in 1851 and that to Zanesville in 1852. The Franklin County Agricultural Society, organized in 1851, bought a tract of eight acres, now a part of Franklin park, and appointed Lucian Buttles, W. L. Miner and M. L. Sullivant a committee to improve the ground.

Distinguished visitors in 1852 were Horace Greeley and General Winfield Scott, the Whig candidate for President. The remains of Henry Clay, who died June 29, arrived here July 8, 1852. There was a procession to meet the body and bear it to the Neil House, and the bells were tolled and minute guns were fired till it reached its destination. At the Neil House where the remains reposed over night, and at the City Hall, there were appropriate addresses by William Dennison and Aaron F. Perry.

1852 was also the year of the visit of Louis Kossuth, who came to this country pleading the cause of an independent Hungary. He came from Cleveland, February 4, over the new railroad, and was met at the station by a number of civic and military bodies and escorted to the Neil House, into which Kossuth, his wife and Mrs. Pulasky made their way with difficulty on account of the crowd. A sympathetic meeting that evening packed the City Hall, though Kossuth was not present. The next day at 11 o'clock, Kossuth spoke from a platform that had been erected in front of the old Court House to a crowd that packed High street. He was introduced by Wm. Dennison and welcomed by Samuel Galloway. That evening there was another large meeting in the City Hall, and the Franklin County Hungarian Association was formed, Judge Wm. R. Rankin, president. On the 7th the two houses of the General Assembly convened jointly in the Odeon building, and Kossuth was escorted thither by Governor Reuben Wood. Lieutenant Governor Medill formally welcomed him and Kossuth eloquently replied. A third meeting packed the City Hall that evening,

which was addressed by Kossuth. The City Council had for some reason taken little part in this enthusiasm and the friends of Kossuth held a meeting and fiercely denounced it for its inaction. Altogether it was an exciting period of five days for Columbus, and when Kossuth left he was \$2,000 richer by reason of the offerings made to him for the cause. Some passages from Kossuth's speeches here are worth quoting, so keen was his insight into the genius and destiny of America and so pertinent to the issue of the recent world war. In his first speech he said:

Go on, young Eagle of America! Thy place is no more upon the top of the low hills where thou restest till now growing in proud security. Thy place is high up near the sun, that with the powerful sweep of thy mighty wings thou mayst dispel the clouds of despotism which prevent the sun of freedom over all Europe to rise.

In his speech to the General Assembly he said:

The destiny of mankind is linked to a common source of principles and within the boundaries of a common civilization community of destinies exists. Hence the warm interest which the condition of distant nations awakes nowadays in a manner not yet recorded in history because humanity was never aware of that common tie as it now is. With this consciousness thus developed, two opposite principles cannot rule within the same boundaries—democracy or despotism; there is no transaction between Heaven and hell.

And this:

The time draws near when by virtue of such a declaration as yours, shared by your sister states, Europe's liberated nations will unite in a mighty choir of hallelujahs, thanking God that His paternal care has raised the United States to the glorious position of a first-born son of freedom on earth.

These are words that express the thought of 1918, yet they were spoken in 1852. Kossuth failed as a liberator, but he was a true prophet.

In 1853 the railroad to Urbana was completed and the first train was run over the road July 4.

A convention of Whigs, Democrats and Free Soilers, held in the City Hall, later in Neil's hall, marked no doubt the beginning in Ohio of the movement that resulted in the organization of the Republican party. Those present represented the discontented elements of the parties named. They declared concurrence in the Michigan recommendation for a general convention of free states to take measures to resist the encroachments of slavery. Judge Joseph R. Swan was nominated to the Supreme Court and was later elected by 80,000. For the new political coalition the name Republican was suggested among others, but none was adopted. The following year there was a great convention of the same elements in the Town street Methodist church. It resolved to resist the spread of slavery, called the new party Republican and nominated Salmon P. Chase for Governor.

Know-Nothingism appeared in Columbus in 1855 and was the cause of some rioting. The German societies fell under suspicion of anti-Americanism and on July 4 a procession of Turners was jeered at and attacked. Stones were thrown at the marchers, some of whom responded with their revolvers. The worst of the trouble was at High and Town streets, where Henry Foster, one of the stone-throwers, was fatally shot. Nineteen Germans were arrested and after a hearing all were discharged except six who were put under \$500 bond each.

The remains of Elisha Kent Kane, Arctic explorer, were brought to Columbus, March 8, 1857, were received and cared for by a committee and lay in state in the Senate chamber, guarded by the State Fencibles. There was a civic and military parade, followed by a meeting with speeches in eulogy of the deceased.

Great excitement followed the resignation of W. H. Gibson as Treasurer of State, June 13, 1857, and the immediate appointment of A. P. Stone to the vacancy. The cause was the discovery of a heavy defalcation which subsequent investigation showed to be \$574,112.96. It was also revealed that the defaulter was Gibson's predecessor, John G. Breslin. When Gibson took the office, he concealed the defalcation, being moved to that action by the fact that he was Breslin's brother-in-law and also his surety. Both were condemned in a public indignation meeting; both were indicted and found guilty. Gibson was granted a new trial which was never held. He served his country with distinction during the Civil War and atoned for his part in the crime.

Columbus experienced another period of hard times beginning in 1857. Money was scarce, business men were in debt and there were many failures.

The Wm. G. Deshler home at Broad and Third street, where he lived for 58 years, was built in 1859.

In the same year, both Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln visited Columbus. Douglas came September 7 and addressed a meeting on the east terrace of the State House. The speaker's platform was erected facing the building, the acoustic effect of which was bad; so, when Lincoln came September 10, the platform was built with its back to the building. For this, his first speech in Ohio, Lincoln was introduced by George M. Parsons. Mrs. Alice Corner Brown thus describes the two meetings:

It was my happy privilege, in company with my father and mother, to hear the speech of Mr. Douglas and the reply of Mr. Lincoln, both delivered to small audiences on two sombre autumn afternoons. Near the northeast corner of the 10 acre State House square a steam engine was boring an artesian well. It was not noisy, but the sounds were regular and insistent; and, after speaking a few minutes, Mr. Douglas, looking weary and annoyed, stopped, saying, "I can't speak against a steam engine." As soon as word could reach the engine-driver, the boring ceased and the speech went on. Appeal, not argument; entreaty to change conditions, not recognition of the great trend of events characterized his address. A perfunctory round of applause without enthusiasm punctuated its close, and silently the 200 men who had stood on the ground throughout the harangue dispersed, seemingly not one converted to the plan of voting up or voting down slavery in the territories.

Mr. Lincoln came and was apparently introduced to the same audience. There were seated on the east terrace about a score of women when there came from the Capitol behind the group, a tall, sad-eyed, earnest, grave man. Taking up the assumptions of his rival, he showed the fallacy of the local option of dealing with the extension of slavery into the territories. He indulged in no jokes, no witticisms. The crisis was too real and too awfully pregnant with fate. The impression left on the mind by the address was the vast import of events which no trifling or jugglery or vainglorious and boastful pro-slavery or anti-slavery men could delude the nation into excusing, viz., the invasions of free territory by armed men and the bloody encounters which followed.

At the close of Mr. Lincoln's address, the ladies who had been seated at his right were presented to him. I did not then know that I was shaking hands with the next President of the United States, the hero and martyr of the coming crisis in our history.

The artesian well referred to in the preceding comment was one of the vain hopes for a permanent underground water supply. Moved by success in other places and the prospect of having on State property its own inexhaustible supply of pure water, the General Assembly, in 1857, appropriated \$2,500 to make the boring. The work began November 4, 1857, and continued till October 14, 1859, exhausting not only the first appropriation, but also a second of \$3,000. Prof. T. G. Wormley made tests in August, 1859, when a depth of 2,025 feet had been reached and found a pressure of 861 pounds per square inch, but no water came. When the bore had reached a depth of 2,328 feet, the effort was abandoned and the mouth of the well was closed with a stone.

With a view to preserving the good will between the states threatened by strife, the General Assembly, in 1860, invited the legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee to visit Columbus. The invitation was accepted and the visitors arrived, January 26. They were welcomed cordially, entertained with a dinner and departed the following day.

In 1861, Columbus was again visited by Lincoln and Douglas. The former came February 13, this being one of his stopping places while en route to Washington to take up the duties of President. He was met at the station by city and state officials and was escorted through crowded streets, amid cheers and salutes, to the State House. He was introduced to the General Assembly, jointly convened in the hall of the House, and spoke briefly. He also spoke to a throng at the west front of the State House and held a reception in the rotunda. He was entertained at the home of Governor Dennison and left the next morning for Pittsburg and Washington. Douglas stopped on his way from Washington to Chicago. He was beaten and disappointed, but he was none the less a man. He made two speeches here, in each of which he pledged his support of Lincoln in putting down insurrection and preserving the Union.

For about 30 years, beginning in 1827, with a few intervals of inactivity, there was a military organization in Columbus known as the Columbus Guards. From 1837 to 1841, this organization, with Joseph Sullivant as captain, John M. Kerr and Elijah Backus lieutenants and M. C. Lilley orderly sergeant had a fine reputation. In 1843 the Guards organiza-

tion was vitalized by Captain W. F. Sanderson, and in 1846 it was rechristened the Montgomery Guards. In 1855 the Columbus Guards reappeared, Captain M. C. Lilley. The two German artillery companies which sought vainly to get into the Mexican war in their original formation, were led by Captains Frankenberg and Jacobs. In 1849 we read of the Columbus Light Guards, Captain George E. Walcutt, and the Columbus Light Artillery, Captain James A. Markland. In 1855 came the State Fencibles, Captain Henry Z. Mills, later Captains J. O. Reamy, Theodore Jones, Joseph Riley and A. O. Mitchell. In 1857 came the Columbus Vedettes, Captain Tyler, and in 1860 the famous Governor's Guards, Captain Isaac H. Marion.

CHAPTER VIII.

IN CIVIL WAR TIME.

Columbus a Center of Military Preparation—Camp Jackson and Camp Chase—Prompt Response by the City to Every Call—Morgan's Raid, the Imprisonment and Escape—Camp Tod and Tod Barracks—News of Lee's Surrender—In Mourning for Lincoln—Abandonment of Camp Chase—Ohio's War Governors.

By W. Farrand Felch.

On February 13, 1861, Abraham Lincoln, the newly elected President, en route to Washington, stopped at Columbus—an occasion that was made memorable by the excitement incident to the uncertainty of the future and a demonstration by the military organizations. The bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 13 following, awoke Ohio and the capital city to action. Before the bombardment ended, twenty full companies had been offered to Governor Dennison for immediate service and their enrollment was begun before the Governor's summons had gone out to the state at large. The Governor's Guards, the Vedettes, the Fencibles, the Montgomery Guards and the Steuben Guards, all of Columbus, at once began recruiting. Of the 75 members of the Fencibles who then entered the service of the country, 57 later became commanding officers, ten non-commissioned officers and eight remained as privates.

Columbus at once became a center of military preparation. Every train brought a new contingent. The newspapers found it impossible to announce all enrollments. Their offices were besieged by eager inquirers, day and night. The crisis was so imminent and tremendous that there was at first confusion and fear, but with the announcement of a decided policy came order and calm. Following the President's proclamation, the General Assembly appropriated \$1,000,000 for war purposes and authorized the Sinking Fund Commission to borrow money at 6% interest on certificates exempt from state taxation. Cincinnati took one-fourth of the amount, D. W. Deshler's Bank \$100,000, and the remainder was soon disposed of. Thirteen regiments of troops constituted the first quota; in two days time, men for twice the number had offered themselves. No adequate provision had been made for feeding and sheltering so large a body of men. Volunteers came in gala attire, as if to a political convention or celebration; some wore their best suits and high hats and there were no uniforms for which to exchange civilian garb. Various styles of soldier garb appeared, but that most favored consisted of a red shirt, blue trousers and a felt hat. There were no tents, and the recruits were quartered at hotels and private houses at from 75 cents to \$1.25 a day for board. The construction of barracks at Goodale park (Camp Jackson) was begun, and in the meantime, the Capitol, benevolent institutions, Starling Medical College and even the Ohio Penitentiary, the largest buildings in the city, were used for sleeping purposes. Though most of the men were patient to a remarkable degree, postponing their breakfasts till dinner-time and their dinners till bedtime, some appropriated what food they found at hand and on one occasion 1,000 men made a raid on the hotels and restaurants. C. P. L. Butler, Theodore Comstock, Luther Donaldson and W. G. Deshler organized and financed a temporary provisioning plan by which the cost was reduced one-half and the accommodations vastly improved.

Of the twenty-three regiments that had responded to the Governor's call, 12,767 volunteers had muskets and 197 had sabres. Advocate-General Wolcott arranged for 5,000 muskets in New York, and sent home a large supply of tent-poles by express, in advance of the requisite coverings,—a humorous situation which was made use of liberally by the grumblers. Senator Garfield procured another 5,000 muskets of the Governor of Illinois, and Mr. Wolcott also arranged for the purchase of \$100,000 worth of Enfield rifles in England, for immediate use. Several hasty clothing-contracts were also made.

On April 22, there were already enough troops in Camp Jackson to form a third regiment; on the 26th it contained 7,000 men, and the next day, 7,826, the barracks being crowded to their utmost. Camp Dennison, near Loveland, was instituted to relieve the congestion, and 15 companies were transferred on the 29th, leaving 6,435 at Camp Jackson.

Others were sent for the protection of Washington, for the safety of which there was much anxiety, and the work of receiving, organizing and transferring troops went on.

On May 28 workmen began taking down the barracks in Goodale park and transferring them to a site four miles west of the city; this bore the name of Camp Jackson until June 20, 1861, when it was changed to Camp Chase—a name it still boasts. It contained 160 acres, which were ploughed, harrowed and rolled to a level smoothness, and by June 12 there were 160 houses on it. It was under National, not State, control. Dr. Norman Gay was its surgeon, and Wm. Jameson, its sutler; both of Columbus. The Zettlers provisioned the Camp at \$11.65 per hundred rations.

Governor Dennison was fortunate in having at this time the assistance and advice of Col. Charles Whittlesey and Lieutenants O. M. Poe, J. W. Sill, and W. S. Rosecrans, all of whom became famous. C. P. Buckingham of Mt. Vernon became his Adjutant-General, and Geo. B. Wright, of Newark, his Quartermaster-General on July 1.

The second proclamation of President Lincoln, May 3, called for 42,000 volunteers for three years. Accordingly, the 23d to 26th regiments, inclusive, were at once organized in Ohio, for the purpose of pushing the occupation of West Virginia by Federal forces; the 23d, with Col. W. S. Rosecrans at its head, was organized at Camp Jackson June 12, and on July 25 it was ordered to Clarksburg, West Va. The 24th, with Col. Jacob Ammen, afterwards a general, was sent to West Virginia, July 26.

Major Robert Anderson, the hero of Ft. Sumter arrived in Columbus from Pittsburg, May 16, and received the plaudits of the populace for the few moments his train was held, Governor Dennison accompanying him as far as London, Ohio. A secession flag was received in Columbus, July 6, captured by the 14th O. V. I., at Carrick's Ford, Va.; it was 6 by 15 feet in size, bore red stripes on a blue field with seven stars among which was a rattle-snake skin stuffed with cotton twine. This was an object of speculation and derision.

On July 24, Major General Fremont visited Camp Chase, for the day, and was greeted vociferously by the 5,000 soldiers there. Early in August a train of 27 cars of ammunition and artillery for General Fremont's army in Missouri passed through Columbus—the entire train being sent by express from Pittsburg; this was followed soon after by other express shipments almost as important for him.

Early in July a recruiting office for the 18th U. S. Infantry was opened in Columbus, by Col. H. B. Carrington, and before the close of the month 200 men were camped about four miles north of the heart of the city, on the Worthington Plank road; this, probably near the Olentangy Park, was called Camp Thomas, in honor of U. S. Adjutant General L. Thomas. Another rendezvous for the 16th Ohio regiment was established in September near Worthington, and first called Camp Wade, afterwards Camp Lyon. A prisoner's camp, the same month, was named Camp Carlisle and to it were committed a large number of Confederate prisoners.

The return of the original Three-Months' volunteers, beginning during the latter part of July, caused another congestion of troops. But, on July 18, the advance of McDowell's Army from Washington was noted in the Ohio State Journal with flaring head-lines: "The March on Richmond Begun—Fairfax Court House Invested—General Johnston in Full Retreat—General Patterson in Close Pursuit." On July 21 the famous Bull Run battle was fought and lost! Thousands of Ohio volunteers had been sent home and this disaster dispated the delusion that they were not longer wanted. The call for a million more men quickly followed the President's call for 300,000 on July 1. Columbus responded nobly; many of the three months' men returning to the front.

At the close of 1861, the Adjutant-General of Ohio reported that there were in the field 46 regiments of infantry, 4 of cavalry, and 12 batallions of artillery; with 22 more regiments of infantry and 4 of cavalry full or nearly full, and 13 in process of formation. In all the State were 77,844 men in the three years' service and 22,380 in the three months' service.

The administration of Governor David Tod began January 13, 1862. He retained Adjutant-General C. P. Buckingham, Quartermaster-General George B. Wright, and Commissary-General Columbus De'lano, from his predecessor's staff; the first-named remained in office until April 18 when he was summoned to take a position in the War Department at Washington, and was succeeded by Charles W. Hill. Surgeon-General C. E. Weber was succeeded in October by Dr. Samuel M. Smith of Columbus. At the opening of this administration the condition at the front was discouraging. A huge army had long laid inactive

on the Potomac, and the Confederate flag floated within sight of the Capitol. On February 6, Ft. Henry fell, and on February 16, Ft. Donaldson. The effect on Columbus was magical. The good news passed rapidly from lip to lip, flags were unfurled and cannon and church bells joined in unison in the celebration.

Seven months later occurred the bloody battle of Shiloh, which entirely reversed the period of rejoicing. The slaughter had been fearful and the people recoiled in horror. The first information of the battles of April 6-7 reached Columbus on the 9th. The public responded nobly, through the Aid Society and otherwise, to the Governor's appeal for assistance; and a few hours later Francis C. Sessions was on the way to the scene of the conflict bearing ample funds for aid and comfort to our stricken soldiers. During April a great number of the sick and wounded were brought to Columbus, on their way from the front, to recuperate. Many were destitute of money, most all, of food; but the women of the city responded immediately with quantities of food and creature comforts, as in all similar cases.

On May 25 the surrender of Yorktown was recorded as the turning-point of the war, and the cry, "On to Richmond" was started with great enthusiasm as the tocsin of victory. But, while McClellan was advancing up the James river, Stonewall Jackson swept down the Shenandoah, cleared the Virginia valley of Union troops, appeared before Harper's Ferry, and the cry of "On the Washington" was raised by the Confederates.

Governor Tod issued a hasty call, May 26, 1862, for three-months' volunteers to defend the National Capital. Citizens poured into Camp Chase in great volume, and the 84th and 88th regiments, inclusive, were organized, numbering over 5,000 men. On August 4, the President ordered a draft of 300,000 men to serve for nine months. The State was by this proclamation divided into five districts, of which the central counties including Franklin, was the fifth, with their rendezvous at Camp Chase. Several "war meetings" were held on the west front of the Capitol, to secure money for Franklin county men to escape the draft. At the first, July 15, Governor Tod addressed the meeting, and \$25,000 was subscribed. Another was held, August 20, for raising bounty-money for our soldiers. By this means 3,476 enlisted men were financed by October 19, of which 1,431 had been furnished by the city. Franklin county was thus saved from the draft which occurred in the State at large, October 1, including 12,251 men.

Particulars of great battles between the armies of Pope and Lee, in Virginia, August 28, 29, and 30 did not reach this city until September 2, causing renewed apprehension, and a fortnight later came news of the frightful carnage at Antietam. During the first five days of September, General Kirby Smith's raid northward through Kentucky against Cincinnati, created almost a panic in Columbus, and a call for 700 minute men, or as they were known, "squirrel-hunters," brought forth that number who were immediately despatched to Cincinnati, and compelled his retirement.

The battle of Stone River began December 31, 1862, and closed with Bragg's retreat during the night of January 3, 1863. In this affray 1,730 men were killed and 7,802 wounded. Many Ohio regiments were engaged. Francis C. Sessions again represented Ohio on the battle-field, as an emissary of mercy. He reported 2,000 wounded from Ohio. Governor Tod rented the Ladies' Seminary, then known as the Esther Institute, on East Broad street, (the Athletic Club site) for hospital purposes. It accommodated 350 patients.

The first official announcement of the battle of Gettysburg and the turning-point of the war was made in a bulletin at 10 a. m., July 4:

The President announces to the country, that the news from the Army of the Potomac to 10 p. m., of the third is such as to cover the army with the highest honors and promises a great success to the cause of the Union, and to claim the condolence of all for the many gallant fallen; and that for this he specially desires, on this day, that He, whose will, not ours, should ever be done should be everywhere remembered and revered with the profoundest gratitude.

The news came filtering in, until July 6, when a "splendid victory" was announced, on July 8, by the Ohio State Journal:

The moment that the magic words, "Vicksburg Surrendered," met the eye of the multitude . . . there went up such a shout—three wild huzzas, and "three more for Grant,"—as never issued from unloyal lungs. Old men wearing the silver crown of honor

that time weaves for age, threw up their hats and led in the wild chorus of shouts that made the midday welkin ring. Neighbor grasped the hand of neighbor, while the triumph of the moment beamed forth from every face and lighted up every eye.

The effigy of Jefferson Davis was burned at a bon-fire, at the corner of Third and Town streets, in the evening.

Following close upon the heels of this noted victory came the unexpected and daring raid of General John Morgan's cavalry through Indiana and Ohio; breaking through Burnside's lines in Kentucky, they reached and crossed the Ohio sixty miles below Louisville, July 9. There were 2,460 men in the raid. They reached the Ohio border July 12, and Governor Tod called out the militia to repel the invasion, part to appear at Cincinnati, part at Marietta and part at Camp Dennison; the militia of the central counties were to report to Brigadier General John S. Mason at Camp Chase. Immediately 50,000 militia men responded, Franklin county furnishing 49 companies, numbering 3,952 men. Morgan and 900 of his men succeeded in crossing the river and, hotly pursued, rode north through eastern Ohio as far as Salineville, Columbiana county, where they were surrounded. Morgan's surrender was made through a militia captain, Burbeck, whom he was using under duress as a guide, after exacting from him the terms that, if captured, officers and men should be paroled. These terms were rejected by Governor Tod, and the raiders were incarcerated in the Ohio Penitentiary, July 27, 1863. Morgan and thirteen others effected their escape November 27 by digging through the cell floors into a sewer, then through a wall into a court from which the outer wall was scaled. How the escape was made, what outsiders helped and the responsibility for the escape were long subjects of controversy.

On September 21 came news of the battle of Chickamauga, in which Captain Joshua M. Wells, for whom Wells Post, G. A. R., was named, was one of the slain. The excavation for the U. S. Arsenal building (Barracks) was begun the same month. The removal of General Rosecrans from the command of the Army of the Cumberland created in Columbus, as elsewhere, much unfavorable comment. On October 17, the President called for 300,000 more volunteers, one-tenth from Ohio, 700 from Franklin county. Camp Tod, named for the Governor, was located, about August 1, in the vicinity of the old state quarry, and was occupied by the 86th Ohio. Tod Barracks was built north of the Union Station, 316 feet on the east side of High street and a depth of 750 feet, surrounded by a board fence 12 feet high. Construction began October 20 and was completed December 1, 1863. It was used for recruits, sick and wounded soldiers and for the temporary custody of deserters. Of these last named there were many. At one time 700 deserters from Camp Chase were reported, and from the 33 regiments in the field, the total was nearly 5,000. Numerous canards found circulation, alternately favorable and unfavorable to the Union cause and resulting in unjustified exultation or depression.

John Brough was inaugurated Governor, January 11, 1864, and gave his great executive talents to the winning of the war, with the result that Ohio, in military operations, surpassed that year all the other northern states. Columbus became the chief rendezvous for recruiting and organizing fresh levies. Ohio's quota of 20,000 veterans re-enlisted here for three years more.

Early in the year, Governor Brough instituted a plan for calling out a sufficient militia force to guard the forts, railways, and to relieve the veterans for active service. At a meeting of the governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, in Washington, a plan was formed for using 85,000 infantry troops for this purpose, to serve 100 days. Eleven new one-year regiments were organized this year,—from the 173d to the 183d Ohio.

Tod Barracks had already deprived Camp Chase of much of its prestige. On March 3, the commandant quarters there were destroyed by fire, which rendered it still more moribund. On April 27, 230 survivors from the boiler explosion on the Sultana near Memphis, were sent to Camp Chase, and arrived May 1. Basil Duke, of Morgan's Raiders, was transferred from the Ohio Penitentiary to Camp Chase in February. The number of prisoners of war in Camp Chase on August 6, was about 3,500, the camp having been reduced to this extremity in service.

News of Sheridan's victory at Five Forks reached Columbus April 2, and revealed, "as by a sunburst, the beginning of the end." With the fall of Richmond, the next day, flags were flung out all over the city. In the evening a great crowd assembled at the west

front of the Capitol and listened to despatches read by Governor Brough, who also addressed the assembly, and he was followed by other prominent men.

The news of Lee's surrender to Grant on April 9, at 4:40 p. m., reached Columbus the same evening by special dispatch.

Churches gave up their congregations, hotels their occupants, and one grand, loud, continued shouting song told the people's joy. Cannon thundered, bells clanged, bonfires blazed. A monster crowd collected, and were addressed by Governor Brough, Hon. Octavius Waters and others.

A general celebration took place the following Friday, April 14, at 2 p. m. The people assembled at the east front of the Capitol, and Hon. George M. Parsons was called upon to preside; after prayer by Rev. Granville Moody, Hon. John Sherman addressed the happy concourse. In the evening the whole city was illuminated, and the Capitol glittered from



Lincoln Funeral Cortège, April 29, 1865

foundation to cupola. A large meeting was addressed by Dr. Moody, Col. Given, Rev. A. G. Byers, and Hon. E. E. White.

On the following morning, while the city was decorated with emblems of rejoicing, (Saturday, April 15), the news of President Lincoln's assassination the previous evening, in Washington, reached Columbus. A suspension of business was declared; flags were half-masted and the city draped with mourning. On Sunday evening, the largest assembly that has ever gathered in the Capitol square was drawn thither by this great sorrow, for community religious services. Part of the assemblage consisted of soldiers from Tod Barracks, who came *en masse*, bearing the State and National flags, draped, and marching to slow dirge music. The people at the west terrace were addressed by Rev. A. G. Byers, and those at the east by Rev. Granville Moody.

On the 19th, the day of the funeral in Washington, business was suspended, bells were tolled, and minute guns fired. The funeral train came to Columbus via Cleveland, on the morning of the 29th. The procession, on its arrival, was formed in five divisions. It has

been called the most impressive and imposing procession ever seen in Columbus. A funeral oration was delivered at the east front, by Hon. Job E. Stevenson; and at 6 p. m. the doors of the Capitol were closed, the bugles sounded the assembly call, and the procession returned to the depot. The catafalque remained in the rotunda for several days, until the day of the burial of the martyred President at Springfield, Illinois. Every morning until May 4, fresh flowers were placed around the dais, where the body had rested, and thousands visited it daily.

By order of April 14, 1865, further recruiting in Ohio stopped. But military arrivals and departures at Tod Barracks were almost continuous during the early months. Confederate captives, numbering 2,200, taken by General Thomas, arrived at Camp Chase, January 4; 1,200 more from Hood's army, January 6, and 522 more from North Carolina, were received on May 5. On May 15, 108 of these took the oath of allegiance and were given transportation to their homes. The number of Confederates at Camp Chase June 1, was 3,200, but by June 28 the camp was entirely cleared of them. A great number sought and found employment in the city.

The discharge of government employes at Columbus began in May. The last of the volunteers returning from the field, arrived in 1866; the last volunteers to be discharged in Ohio were Lieutenant F. W. Robinson's detachment, from the Fourth regiment of veterans, August 3, 1866.

An army train of 250 wagons, each drawn by six mules, passed through the city, bound for Fort Leavenworth, September 22, 1865; it had come from Washington, over the National road; and another train of 256 wagons, for the same destination, arrived September 28, and was corralled over night in Franklinton. These traveled at the rate of 15½ miles each day. The last train marched into Springfield, Ills., where the mules were sold and the wagons forwarded by rail. The volunteer army was entirely extinct on July 20-21, 1866. The prison property at Camp Chase was offered for sale at public vendue, July 14, 1865, by order of General Richardson. Camp Thomas by order dated early in October was discontinued. During February, 1866, all military records at Camp Chase had been removed to Columbus, and that camp ceased to exist as an army post. On May 3 the Ohio State Journal published its obituary:

It is no longer a military center, no more a living thing; the city is deserted, the giant form a skeleton. Hundreds and thousands of armed men paraded as the guardians of the living thing; a single man, unarmed, keeps watch and ward over the remains of the thing, dead, waiting for burial The rows of barracks remain unchanged; the flowers planted by some careful housewife of some careless officer, are ready to record that "the hand of woman has been here;" the flag-staff stands without pulley, rope or flag; the chapel, with its half-change in the latter day to a theatre remains a monument of the one, a tell-tale of the other; the prison-pens frown still with barred gates, but are silent within. In one, the scaffold on which Hartup and Oliver were executed stands firm—the grim guardian of the ghostly solitude—and with beam in place and trap half sprung seems waiting for another victim. Everywhere are the marks of the skeleton. The pump-stocks have all been withdrawn from the wells, the windows from the buildings; grass is growing in the parade ground.

Old shoes tumbled into promiscuous groupings tell which buildings have been last occupied, and the marten boxes give some signs of life. A little fruit tree in the midst of all this loneliness blossoms and puts forth leaves with all the proud defiance of nature and with a scornful fling with every wave of the wind, for the works of man perishing on every side.

A word of praise must be tendered to Ohio's "War Governors," in closing this desultory account. Salmon Portland Chase, the first of the list, was born in Cornish, N. H., January 13, 1808, and died in New York City, May 7, 1883. He was governor of Ohio in 1855, and again in 1857—hence not strictly a "war governor" but of national prominence. During these four years, the Republican party was organized, and in 1860 Mr. Chase was a favorite of many Republicans for President. When President Lincoln was inaugurated, Mr. Chase became Secretary of the Treasury. At the close of the Civil War he resigned from the control of the Treasury department, and was shortly afterward appointed to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the United States, and filled that office until his death.

William Dennison was born in Cincinnati, November 23, 1815, and died in Columbus, June 15, 1882. His parents were of doughty New England stock, who had settled in Cincinnati about 1808. He graduated at the Miami University in 1835, with honors, was admitted to the bar in 1840 and remained in practice until 1859. In December, 1840, he mar-

ried Ann Eliza Neil, and removed to Columbus. In 1859 he was elected Governor, and when the Civil War broke out he had nine months of his term to complete.

David Tod was born at Youngstown, Ohio, February 2, 1805, and died there, November 13, 1868. His father was a native of Connecticut, who emigrated to Ohio, was a lieutenant-colonel in the war of 1812, and later a judge of the Superior Court. David Tod was educated for the law in 1838, was elected to the Ohio Senate, and in 1844 was Democratic candidate for governor. He was a "hard money" man, and was credited with the saying that rather than resort to soft money he would do as the Spartans did—make money out of pot-metal. The Whigs had pot-metal medals struck and raised the cry of "Pot Metal Tod," which stuck to him so effectively that he was defeated. He was a man of much humor, and on one occasion was asked why he spelled the name Tod with one "d." He replied that God spelled his name with one "d" and He was a worthy man to imitate in all things. Governor Tod was minister to Brazil for some years, and in 1860 he was vice-president of the Charleston convention, where the secession of the Southern Democrats broke up the con-



Camp Chase Cemetery for Confederate Dead.

vention, and thereby helped pave the way for rebellion. His tenure of the office of Governor was during the most heated and passionate period of the Civil War.

John Brough, the last Governor during the civil strife, was born at Marietta, Ohio, September 17, 1811, and died at Cleveland, August 29, 1865, being the only governor of Ohio who died in office. His parents were pioneers of the state. He became a printer, and for some time edited the *Western Republican* and *Marietta Advertiser*; he later removed to Lancaster and purchased the *Ohio Eagle*. He was elected to the legislature from Fairfield county in 1838, and soon after became Auditor of State. While auditor he purchased a newspaper in Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, and was connected with it for a few years. In 1848 he practically withdrew from politics until his election as Governor in 1863. His fiery speeches and attractive eloquence endeared him to the people of Ohio and earned him the nomination for Governor.

Charles Anderson, lieutenant-governor, served out Governor Brough's unexpired term. He was a brother of the famous Major Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter. He was colonel of the 93d Ohio, and was wounded at the battle of Stone River. After his brief governorship he lived in retirement in Kentucky, for the balance of his life. To him, Ohioans owe a deep debt of gratitude, as he was the apostle and author of the common school system of Ohio.

CHAPTER IX.

LEADING EVENTS FROM 1865 TO 1900.

Rapid Growth of Population—Visit of President Andrew Johnson—Large Area, Including Franklinton, Annexed to Columbus—Military and Veteran Organizations—Memorial Hall Project—Visit of General Grant—Court House Fire—Election Frauds—National Encampment of the Grand Army and Centennial Exposition—Visit of the Duke of Veragua—Franklinton's Centennial—War with Spain.

After the Civil War there was in Columbus a period of prosperity and energy in public and private improvements. In the decade from 1850 to 1860 the population had grown only about 800—from 17,822 to 18,629. But at the close of the war there came a new vitality with a steady growth which has never been checked. In 1870, the population was 31,274; in 1880, it was 51,674; in 1890, it was 88,150; in 1900, it was 125,560; in 1910, it was 181,511, and in 1918 (estimated) 230,000.

The soldiers returning from the front found street cars in the Columbus streets. The streets themselves were about as bad as they could be, but business was good and the people were prosperous and filled with a desire for better things. There was a considerable extension of the city to the north, and the burning of the Insane Asylum in 1868, making advisable the removal of the institution to the hilltop on the west, opened up a new addition east.

President Andrew Johnson, accompanied by Secretaries Welles and Seward, Generals Grant, Steedman, Rousseau, McClellan and Custer and Admiral Farragut, visited Columbus September 12, 1866. General C. C. Walcutt headed a military escort for the party; and the President, welcomed by Mayor Bull, made a speech in defense of his policies. A dinner at the Neil House, without speeches, followed. General Benjamin F. Butler made a political speech here, October 4 of the same year.

In 1869 the B. E. Smith mansion at Fourth and Broad streets, now the Columbus Club house, was erected, and the City Hall was begun. The latter was to have been completed January 1, 1871, at a cost of \$124,400; but it was not completed till March, 1872, and its actual cost was \$175,000. It was formally opened March 28. It was intended to be a very beautiful and useful structure, but it has been neither.

By joint action of the City Council and the County Commissioners in 1870, an area of 4,052 acres, including Franklinton, the original settlement, and Middletown just east and a hamlet called Birmingham, west of Goodale park, was taken into the city of Columbus. The population of Franklinton, while not great, was so considerable as to make better protection necessary. The annexation gave new life to the section and it soon became the progressive West Side, with many new homes as well as manufacturing establishments. Twenty years later the population was about 12,000. In 1919 with millions spent in grade crossing elimination and other millions being spent in flood protection, the population has increased and spread to the hilltop and beyond where a handsome residential section has been created.

At the close of the Civil War there continued to be a marked popular interest in military organizations. The Hayden Guards appeared in 1865; the Meade Rifles and the Coldstream Zouaves in 1866; in the same year the Columbus Vedettes were reorganized, Captain G. M. Bascom, and the survivors of the State Fencibles organized a States Fencibles Association, Theodore Jones president and T. J. Janney secretary. In 1867 appeared the Sherman Guards, Henry Heinmiller captain; the Emmett Guards, E. T. DeLaney captain; the Capital City Guards, Wesley Stephens captain and the National Union Guards, A. T. Zeigler captain. Jacob Albright was captain of the Coldstream Zouaves.

In 1874 the Columbus Cadets were organized under the supervision of General C. C. Walcutt. Wade Converse was major, William Waggoner and Martin A. Gemuender were captains, and George Hardy and Charles B. Comstock were lieutenants. This was a detached organization; it drilled and marched on special occasions and for some years gave an annual ball.

In 1877 the Governor's Guards, another independent organization, was organized—Fred

Phisterer captain, L. R. Doty first lieutenant and Henry Comstock second lieutenant. It also marched on special occasions and gave receptions and social entertainments. Its usefulness having ceased, it was disbanded in 1884, the feeling then being that military companies not a part of the Ohio National Guard and subject to full discipline were not desirable.

The Ex-Soldiers and Sailors' Association of Franklin County was the first organization of Civil War veterans and in 1878 had about 200 members. In 1881 it bought a number of lots in Green Lawn cemetery for the burial of ex-soldiers and in 1883 inaugurated a movement for a suitable monument. Through its influence in 1886 the General Assembly authorized a tax levy to raise \$10,000 to pay for such a monument. A suggestion that the monument be erected at Broad and High streets was rejected and the shaft was put up in Green Lawn in 1891.



High and Broad Streets Looking East, 1875

In 1870 the first water works system was installed, as narrated elsewhere; the State street bridge was opened for travel July 11 of the same year. The North Market House was completed in 1876.

The city was stirred socially in 1871 by the coming of Prince de Lynar of Germany and his marriage to Miss May Parsons, Rt. Rev. Bishop McIlvaine officiating.

In 1874 the State Fair was held here and has since been an annual event.

On July 22, 1877, the great railway strike that spread over a considerable portion of the country, developed in Columbus. Pan Handle firemen and brakemen met in Goodale park and resolved that no more trains should pass through Columbus till wages were restored. The police tried and failed to protect the movement of trains. On the 29th, 1000 special policemen and the Columbus Cadets were called into service and failed. Then the Governor ordered out 23 companies of the Ohio National Guard. August 1 saw order restored and the troops were sent home on the 4th.

On February 28, 1877, President-elect Hayes was tendered a farewell reception in the Senate chamber, with speaking in the hall of the House. He thanked all for kindness and

courtesy to him while Governor and spoke with some uncertainty of the future. He was followed to the train the next morning and made a similar speech from the rear of the train.

On invitation from a meeting of citizens, General and Mrs. U. S. Grant, then returning from a tour of the world, visited Columbus, December 12, 1879. A committee of citizens and of the Council co-operated in the arrangements and the visit was made the occasion of a great demonstration, in which many persons from outside of the city joined. Governor R. M. Bishop made an address of welcome, and the General briefly responded. A parade, a dinner, a ball under the auspices of the Governor's Guards, a reception, a song of welcome, composed by J. A. Scarritt and sung by the school children, and fireworks display were features of the day.

J. C. McCoy Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized January 7, 1881 and in the same year, the Woman's Soldiers' Aid Society, an auxiliary of Wells Post, was organized. Joshua M. Wells Post, G. A. R., was organized June 19, 1884, and in the following year, the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to Wells Post, was organized. Elias J. Beers Post, G. A. R., was organized July 5, 1889. In 1882, Dennison Camp, Sons of Veterans, was organized and incorporated.

The Ex-Prisoners of War Association was organized in 1882. Its first officers were: John T. Harris president, Robert Dent vice president, S. W. Gale secretary, D. S. Wilder treasurer, E. C. Beach chaplain.

The Thurman Light Guards (Co. B, 14th O. N. G.) Captain A. B. Coit, appeared in 1878, and the Walcutt Battery, Captain E. G. Donaldson, in 1882.

In 1884, the Fourteenth Regiment, O. N. G., Col. George D. Freeman, was ordered to Cincinnati to assist in quelling a riot resulting from a failure of justice in the Berner case. There was fighting in the street before the mob was subdued, and two men of the Fourteenth were killed—Leo Voglegesang and Israel S. Getz. The remains were brought home after the military service had been performed, and buried with military honors. The regiment, under Colonels George D. Freeman, A. B. Coit and John C. Speaks, has since served at various times to preserve order when mob violence was threatened and has always acquitted itself with credit. It has been one of the great mainstays of law in Ohio in peace times, and in times of war it has promptly been admitted to the national service.

In 1885, the Columbus Memorial Association was incorporated to commemorate the service of the Franklin county soldiers and sailors in the Civil War, the idea being to erect a building. The charter members were: H. M. Neil, E. C. Beach, C. C. White, George W. Smith, N. B. Abbott, John G. Mitchell, C. T. Clarke, Carl N. Bancroft, George Cunningham, James DeWolfe, John H. Grove, John Beatty, George D. Freeman, W. M. Armstrong, A. B. Coit and George K. Nash. At the election in April, 1887, the people voted to levy a tax to raise \$100,000 to erect the proposed building. The amount was found to be insufficient and the enterprise was temporarily deferred. In 1904-6, the project was carried to a successful conclusion with the erection on Broad street at Sixth street, of Memorial Hall, with numerous rooms for the use of the veteran and pioneer organizations and a great auditorium, seating 4,000 persons.

A large part of the records in the Franklin County Court House was destroyed by a mysterious fire, December 12, 1879. This gave fresh impetus to a movement already existing for a new building which should be more secure. In the spring of 1884 the people voted for the issue of \$500,000 bonds for the construction of a new Court House. George H. Maetzel was appointed to prepare the plans and Henry C. Noble was designated by the Common Pleas judges to act with the commissioners in the approval of the plans. George Bellows was superintendent of construction. Pending the erection of the new building the county courts and officers were provided with rented rooms in adjacent buildings. The cornerstone of the new building was laid July 4, 1885, and the completed structure was dedicated July 13, 1887. A new jail was also erected just east of the Court House. The cost of the latter with boiler house and equipment was \$470,000. The jail cost \$165,000. The total of bonds issued was \$464,000.

An attempted fraud in the count of the votes cast in the city in the election in October, 1885, was the occasion of much controversy and excitement. The fraud was in altering the figures of the tally-sheet of Precinct A. Thirteenth Ward, so as to add 300 votes to the Democratic total. The forgery was accomplished by taking the returns from the safe of the County Clerk, Saturday night, changing a 2 to a 5 and replacing the returns at some

time before Monday morning. A similar fraud was discovered in Cincinnati, and there was the appearance of an effort by these forgeries to elect Democratic members of the General Assembly and so make certain the election of a Democratic United States Senator. Many Democrats as well as Republicans denounced the crime, and there was a long, but fruitless effort to discover and punish the guilty. There were several indictments, some reputations were ruined and one poor tool was sent to the Penitentiary.

The great events of 1888 were the twenty-second national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and the observance of the centennial of the first settlement on Ohio soil. For the latter there was a great exposition calculated to exhibit the life and growth of the State. The State Board of Agriculture, the Archæological and Historical Society and the State Horticultural Society co-operated in the preparation. The General Assembly appropriated \$20,000 for the purpose and gave the State Board of Agriculture permission to bond the grounds for \$50,000 more. General Samuel H. Hurst was chosen Director-General and an elaborate program of days from September 4 to October 16 was adopted. Columbus undertook to raise \$100,000—\$25,000 for the centennial and \$75,000 for the encampment. The total of subscriptions was \$80,093, of which the centennial got \$22,986.



Opening Parade of Ohio Centennial, 1888

The exposition began September 4, 1888, with a parade of the Ohio National Guard and a great gathering in the auditorium, one of the ten buildings that had been erected for the occasion. Governor J. B. Foraker was the orator and Coates Kinney the poet of the day, and 1,500 school children sang an ode composed by Henry T. Chittenden. Mrs. Foraker touched a button and the wheels of the exposition began to revolve. The exposition appealed to many interests, brought together many thousands of people and fitly celebrated the century of progress.

The encampment which opened on the 9th proved to be one of the greatest ever held. The arrangements which were planned at weekly meetings for months before the opening, were in charge of a general committee, of which Colonel A. G. Patton was chairman, the other members being D. S. Gray, C. D. Firestone, John G. Mitchell, A. D. Rodgers, H. C. Lonnis, C. T. Clark, M. H. Neil, N. B. Abbott, David Lanning, Carl N. Bancroft, R. M. Rowand, G. C. Hoover, Emerson McMillin, Theodore H. Butler, Andrew Schwarz and W. D. Brickell. C. D. Firestone was vice chairman and Alfred E. Lee secretary. The Society of the Army of West Virginia arranged to have its annual reunion at the time of the encampment, and a committee, of which J. M. Rife was chairman, co-operated with the larger

committee. Four camps were prepared, two west of the United States Barracks, one on Nineteenth street between Broad and Long and one at Neil avenue and Goodale street. Tents were put up for 55,000 men and dining halls were built. Accommodations for women and children were arranged for at hotels and private homes. High street was illuminated with arches. The locomotive, "General," captured and used by the Andrews Raiders in 1862, was brought for exhibition. The veterans of the Civil War came on time—100,000 of them, it was estimated, with 150,000 others, wives, children and friends. They filled the camps, the hotels and most of the lodging houses. The parade was a marvel with not fewer than 50,000 men in line. It was a great encampment, a joy to the organization and a credit to the city and the members of the committee in charge. There was a deficit, of course. The camps had cost more than expected and the dining halls had yielded far less than they were planned to yield. The total cost of the encampment was \$68,967.13 and the deficit at its close was \$21,413.56, but this was extinguished by the gate receipts at the exposition, Columbus day, and a second solicitation of subscriptions.

On June 3, 1890, the street railway employes, who had formed a union, struck for shorter hours and more pay. No attempt was made to run cars till June 5, when a car



High Street in 1888. Looking South From Broad Street

was run on Long street to High, where it was derailed and abandoned. An effort the next day to reach an agreement failed. The company tried a court injunction on the 7th, but that, too, failed owing to public sympathy with the strikers, great crowds blocking the progress of the cars. On the 9th there was another conference, at which a settlement was reached and on the 10th, traffic was resumed. By the agreement, the working day was reduced from 16 to 12 hours and wages were increased.

The remains of General Wm. T. Sherman, who had died in New York, February 14, 1891, passed through the city on the 21st, en route to St. Louis. The train was greeted by the solemn booming of cannon. A great civic and military parade marched up High street to the Union Station, where a sympathetic crowd of several thousand had gathered. When the funeral train left, it was followed by a special carrying members of the Ohio General Assembly and the Fourteenth and Sixteenth regiments, Ohio National Guard, who went to St. Louis to participate in the funeral ceremonies.

Bishop Watterson's silver jubilee was observed August 9, 1893, by a large gathering of distinguished churchmen, among whom was Archbishop Elder. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated in the morning at the cathedral and in the afternoon there was a parade of local

and visiting Catholic societies, and in the evening there was a reception for the Bishop in the City Hall, with a banquet at the Chittenden Hotel.

The city was visited June 8, 1893, by the Duke of Veragua and members of his family, direct descendants of Christopher Columbus. They had come from Spain, by invitation, to attend the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America and, by invitation, they came to Columbus to see the largest city in the world bearing the name of their distinguished ancestor. There was a patriotic demonstration, with a street parade planned and commanded by General C. C. Walcutt. The parade was headed by General Walcutt and staff, followed by Superintendent J. A. Shawan, of the public schools, representatives of the parochial schools and about 10,000 children from both public and parochial schools. The marchers bore the Stars and Stripes and the colors of Spain and many patriotic mottoes and, as they passed the reviewing stand, deposited their tribute of flowers. The National Guard and police guarded the streets and no accident marred the great demonstration.

In 1897, the people of Columbus gave a considerable part of their effort to the celebration of the centennial of Franklinton. The first steps were taken by Father D. A.



Farewell to the Troops, Spanish-American War, 1898

Clarke, of the Holy Family church, who called a meeting of West Side citizens at the West Side Market Hall, May 24, 1897. Committees were appointed and went to work. The Board of Trade responded with similar committees for the East Side and there was co-operation resulting in the selection of September 14, 15 and 16 as the dates and the natural amphitheater west of the Central Hospital for the Insane, as the place. On the opening day, there were addresses by D. J. Clahane, chairman of the executive committee, Governor Asa S. Bushnell, Mayor Samuel L. Black and General John Beatty. On the second day, there was a civic and industrial parade; addresses by United States Senator M. A. Hanna, Bishop John A. Watterson and Colonel E. L. Taylor. On the third day, there were addresses by Rev. J. H. Creighton and Congressman John J. Lentz, chorus singing of Keller's American Hymn and of "The Buckeye Pioneers," words by Osman C. Hooper and music by Ella May Smith, a special song for the occasion. On each of the days there were sports, fireworks, sham battles and other amusements, and in the Highland avenue school building there was a historical exhibit of great interest.

The call for troops for the short war with Spain brought to Columbus for the third time since its founding the stir and excitement of military preparation. In 1846, there

seems to have been no special place of rendezvous. In 1861 Goodale park (called Camp Jackson) was used until Camp Chase was made ready. In 1898, a 500-acre tract east of the city, just beyond Bullitt park, was chosen. H. A. Axline was Adjutant-General of Ohio and when war became certain, he sent a force to prepare the camp at that spot. The city extended its water mains to the site, the ground was laid out and lighted by electricity and the tents were set. The outside companies of the Fourteenth regiment arrived in the city April 27 and made temporary headquarters at the Armory, on Goodale street. On the 29th, the entire regiment marched to Camp Bushnell, as the rendezvous had been called, great crowds cheering them on the way. In the afternoon, Battery H of the First regiment Ohio Light Artillery proceeded to camp. Then followed the First regiment, of Cincinnati; the Third, of Springfield; the Eighth, of Akron, and three companies of the Ninth Battalion (colored); the Second, of Kenton; the Sixteenth, of Toledo; the Seventeenth, of Chillicothe, and the Fifth, of Cleveland. The remainder of the artillery regiment arrived at camp at the end of the week, making the number of men in camp more than 8,000.

Great crowds of people came to the city Sunday—the wives, sweethearts and friends of the soldiers—and the day was one burst of enthusiasm, following the demonstrations attending the arrival of each body of troops. Then followed days of drill in cold, rainy weather, with dress parade in the evening which, despite the weather, proved very attractive to the people who, while not warlike, were universally sympathetic and eager for the liberation of Cuba. This feeling was accentuated with the coming of the news of Dewey's victory in Manila Bay, and the second Sunday in camp brought even a greater number of visitors to the city and camp than did the first. The militiamen were about completing their physical examination prior to their admission to the fighting forces of the United States when two battalions of cavalry organized after the call arrived. On May 13 the troops were ordered to move to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, and on the following day, the first troops left the city. Singularly enough, they were the cavalry, Colonel Day, who had been the last to arrive. The First regiment left Saturday evening, the Fourteenth (later the Fourth O. V. I.) left Sunday, and the other troops as fast as transportation could be provided, the later ones going to Tampa. Sunday's demonstration was most impressive, for these were the home boys going away to fight for somebody else's liberty. As the regiment marched west on Broad street, it was met by a civic parade, headed by Mayor Samuel L. Black, with the police, letter carriers, uniformed knights and others, while the church throngs and others looked on from the sidewalks and applauded. In the State House yard cannon boomed a farewell. Hardly less enthusiastic was the Godspeed given to the Ninth Battalion, Major Young, when it left on the following Friday. The colored people had arranged an escort of their own and presented to the departing troops a stand of colors, J. D. Tyler making the presentation speech at the reviewing stand near the entrance to the State House grounds.

A little more than three weeks after the first troops arrived, the last had gone. The average number of troops in camp was 8,000, and everything had been satisfactorily done. The cost per meal per man was shown by the Adjutant General's report to have been seven cents, and the rations were said to have been of first quality.

The return of the troops after the war was marked by similar demonstrations of enthusiasm, to which was added congratulation at the early and satisfactory result of the intervention. The Columbus troops had served chiefly in the occupation of Porto Rico.

In 1906, following the example in other parts of the country, the soldiers of that war organized Columbus Camp No. 49, Department of Ohio, United Spanish War Veterans. The first officers of the camp were: Commander, John C. Speaks; senior vice commander, Harold M. Bush; junior vice commander, Arthur C. McGuire; adjutant, Charles W. Finley; quartermaster, Ben W. Chamberlain; officer of the guard, Morton H. Hayes; surgeon, Henry M. Taylor; chaplain, Henry W. Krumm; trustees, MacLee Wilson, George B. Donavin and B. L. Bargar. Through this organization there has been much mutual helpfulness and the annual honoring of the memory of the dead. In 1908, the mothers, wives and woman relatives of the veterans of the Spanish war were organized as Columbus Auxiliary, No. 18, and have served the kindly, helpful purposes of such organizations.

CHAPTER X.

EVENTS FROM 1900 TO 1918.

Memorial to President Wm. McKinley—Disastrous Strike of Street Railway Employees—Centennial of the Founding of Columbus—"Billy" Sunday Revival—Great Flood of 1913—Demand for Flood Protection and Adoption of the Channel Improvement Plan—Troops at Camp Willis for Mexican Border Service—Border Service Medal—Woman Suffrage Movement.

The death of President Wm. McKinley at the hands of an assassin in 1901 brought a real sorrow to Columbus where he had lived and served as Governor and during his period of residence had been a real factor in the city life. The suggestion that a memorial to him be erected at once found approval and it was quickly arranged that the state and the capital city should share equally in such a tribute. A popular subscription was opened and in a short time 15,000 persons had subscribed \$25,000. The General Assembly appropriated another \$25,000. H. A. MacNeil, New York sculptor, was engaged to design and erect at the middle of the west side of the Capitol square the memorial which is now the chief art work in the city. The commission which had charge of the work was composed of state and city officials, representatives of the Board of Trade and of the citizens generally. During the four years in which the sculptor was at work, Governors George K. Nash, Myron T. Herrick, John M. Pattison, Mayors D. C. Badger and Robert H. Jeffrey, L. C. Laylin, Walter D. Guilbert, Daniel H. Sowers, F. W. Schumacher, R. Grosvenor Hutchins, George W. Lattimer, John J. Joyce, O. A. Miller and George W. Bright were members. John G. Deshler was president, John Y. Bassell secretary and W. F. Burdell treasurer.

The dedication of the memorial, September 15, 1906, the fifth anniversary of McKinley's death, was the occasion of a tremendous outpouring of people. Not fewer than 50,000 persons were crowded into the Capitol square. Owing to some idle curiosity on a part of a few in the throng, a movement of the great mass at one time began which threatened a disaster, and it was necessary to adjourn the meeting which it was expected to have in the open air. The speakers of the day were Justice Wm. R. Day, United States Senator John W. Daniels, Past Commander Joseph W. Kay, of the Union Veteran Legion, and Commander-in-Chief B. R. Brown, of the Grand Army of the Republic. They were heard in the evening by a great audience in Memorial Hall.

The memorial, which faces to the west, has the general form of an arc, a pedestal at the center bearing an heroic size statue of McKinley as he appeared when delivering at the Buffalo Exposition his last public address. At each end and connected with the central pedestal by a granite bench are two allegorical figures intended to typify the American ideas and sentiments that underlie good government. On the right is the type of physical force and human energy in repose—a strong man beside whom is seated a youth of the coming generation in an attitude of intense study under the direction of practical wisdom and maturity. Together the figures typify prosperity through progress. On the left is the figure of a woman typical of those noble attributes of heart and home for which the country stands, the complement of those exemplified in the man towards whom she looks. Her left hand protectingly encircles the maiden at her side and places above the emblem of war the palm of peace. The maiden holds in her hand a wreath. This group is meant to symbolize the tribute of the people to McKinley. On the stone work on either side of the statuary and upon the pedestal itself are striking quotations from McKinley's last address.

The year 1910 was marked by one of the longest and most bitterly contested street car strikes on record. A labor union was organized among the employees early in the year and, through its officers, in the last days of March demand was made for increased pay on the basis of 27 cents an hour, for the right of the men to deal with the company through the union, for the restoration of certain discharged employees and for time and a half for work beyond the schedule which was nine and a half hours a day. There were negotiations for several days and various efforts to prevent a strike, which culminated in a proposition by the company to pay a cent an hour more, to listen to complaints from its employees at any

time and to restore to their places most of the discharged men. The proposition was accepted April 6 without a strike.

Discontent, however, arose among the men. They charged that the agreement was not being carried out by the company, that union men were being discriminated against and that the leaders in the making of the March demand were being disposed of as rapidly as possible. Failing to get satisfaction from the company they struck July 24, and the company undertook to run its cars under protection. The employes then numbered about 600, most of whom were actively in the strike. Violence at once began, offered not so much by the strikers themselves as by roughs and idlers who felt behind them a popular disapproval of the company. Mayor Marshall, finding that the police could not control the situation, called on the sheriff for assistance and, when the combined force failed, he asked Governor Harmon for troops. The troops came, 2,000 of them at first, and were quartered in the State House grounds, in Franklin and Washington parks and at the car-houses north and west. That was July 28th. On the 30th more troops were called, being used not to run the cars, but to suppress rioting and preserve order, and in the meantime efforts were made by the city, the state and business organizations to bring about a settlement. Terms were offered by each side and rejected or ignored by the other.



View of Capitol and McKinley Monument

Thinking the worst over the Governor sent the troops home and they left, half on the 4th and the remainder on the 7th. The violence was then renewed, cars were stoned and there was some shooting in which a number of persons were hurt. Mayor Marshall ordered that police be put on the cars, the more readily to arrest rioters. Thirty-three members of the force refused to obey these orders and were dismissed by Chief Charles E. Carter. Others obeyed and special officers were sworn in, but the mob spirit persisted. On August 15, Governor Harmon recalled the troops and took personal charge of the situation, but he was no more successful than the Mayor had been. The rioters procured dynamite which they used in efforts to destroy cars and car-houses. A score or more of persons who ventured to ride the cars were injured and Robert Mitchell died from the effects of an injury when hit by a stone.

The city was now thoroughly alarmed; rewards were offered for the capture of the dynamiters, and the police and troops were more vigorous in their measures; prisoners were made to understand that they would be prosecuted and punished if guilty. The extraordinary violence had alienated the sympathy of many, and gradually the car traffic came into its customary security. But it was not till October 18 that the carmen voted to call off the strike and lift the business ban that had been laid on all who rode in the cars. The union got no concession from the company, though General Manager Stewart expressed a willingness to take back into the company's employ men who had not been identified with the violence.

if their places had not already been filled. Four of the arrested rioters were sent to the Penitentiary and two to the Reformatory. The cost to the state for the use of the troops was \$180,000; the cost to the city was \$75,000; the company lost a great volume of business and the men lost nearly three months' wages, and there was much damage to cars, car-houses and other property. And out of the long struggle grew a Socialist party with about 10,000 votes.

The centennial anniversary of the founding of Columbus was celebrated during the week of August 26, 1912, in connection with the State Fair. Monday, the 26th, was Columbus day, with a parade of floats, an automobile parade and other features demonstrating the industrial and commercial life of the city and a great out-door meeting addressed by Governor Judson Harmon, Mayor George J. Karb and President W. O. Thompson, of the Centennial Commission. Tuesday was Ohio day, its features being a luncheon of the descendants of Ohio Governors, a woman suffrage parade of 4,000 persons, and a beautiful historical pageant of numerous floats that moved on High and other central streets in the evening. Wednesday, Fraternal day, was especially marked by the coming from other cities in the state of a number of German singing societies, a parade with the local societies and a concert at Memorial Hall in the evening. On Thursday President W. H. Taft came, spoke at the Fair Grounds and was entertained by the lawyers at a banquet in the evening. Friday, Veterans' day, witnessed gatherings of Civil War and Spanish War veterans, and a tablet to soldiers of the American Revolution who are buried in Franklin county was unveiled in Memorial Hall. Saturday, Children's day, was observed with a great pageant on Ohio Field in which many children took part. The week began with rain and ended with extreme heat which caused many prostrations at the children's pageant, but it was a season of events worthy of the occasion and enjoyed by many thousands of visitors as well as the 200,000 residents. Of the street decorations the most notable was the Court of Honor built in Broad street between High and Third. Another feature was the historical exhibit, under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Public Library building.

In December, 1912, in response to a request of a committee of ministers, came Rev. William A. ("Billy") Sunday and his group of evangelistic workers. In the party, besides Mrs. ("Ma") Sunday, were: B. D. Ackley, Grace Saxe, Homer A. Rodehaver, Anna MacLaren, Fred Siebert, "Uncle Jimmie" Johnson, Rev. and Mrs. William Asher and William Collison. Great advance preparations were made for the revival. A fund was raised for the building of a tabernacle at Goodale and Park streets, with a seating capacity of 12,000 besides seats for a choir of 1,200. Church and cottage prayer meetings were held and an agreement was entered into by which sixty of the churches closed on Sunday, releasing the pastors and members for religious work in connection with the revival. The project was opposed from the beginning by Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, who disapproved both Sunday's doctrines and methods. The Lutherans also held aloof, but for the most part all the Protestant churches of the city joined in the work which continued from December 29 to February 16, 1913. In that period 95 meetings were held in the tabernacle, sometimes as often as three a day, and at all but two of these "Billy" Sunday preached, occasionally also speaking in nearby towns. From the very first the daily newspapers treated the revival as a local event of first moment; religion was the first topic of conversation; business and social engagements were deferred or abandoned; everybody was intent on hearing or discussing the evangelist, and the few objectors only added to the zest. The newspapers with specially assigned reporters, pictured the great throngs that filled the tabernacle and reported the evangelist's sermons in full, as well as all the news of the life of the various members of the party. Bad weather had no effect on the meetings. People clamored at the doors long before they were open and never failed to fill the room. Some carried lunches which they ate between services, thus hearing two sermons a day. The employes of stores and factories went en masse to the services; throngs came from outside towns and filled seats that were reserved for them. The city and environs were stirred as never before by a revival. Reconsecrations and conversions numbered 18,333, of whom 2,189 went forward on the last day of the meetings. All who signed cards had indicated their church preferences, and they were so divided among the different denominations, the pastors and workers of each church then seeking to gather in the converts. Many church membership rolls were lengthened by hundreds. The actual increase in church strength is uncertain; it is enough

to say here that not all of the conversions proved to be lasting. The total of the offerings was \$14,432.68. Of this, the personal offering to Mr. Sunday was about \$21,000; that for current expenses, \$19,187.81; for charity, \$2,381.55 and that for the women of the party, \$1,115.55.

Another great event of 1913 was the flood which overwhelmed the West Side and set the rest of the city an unprecedented task of rescue and relief. Its immediate predecessor was the flood of 1898, which caused much property loss, drove people from their homes, halted the work in factories and closed for a time the water works and electric light plants. There had been floods from the time of the very earliest settlement at Franklinton; in fact the location that Lucas Sullivant chose in 1797 for the town was shifted to higher ground on account of an inundation in 1798. Others had followed in 1828, 1832, 1834, when the temporary National Road bridge was damaged; 1847, when that damage was repeated and water rose five feet in the warehouses along the Scioto; in 1852, when the river bottoms were inundated and Franklinton was isolated; in 1860, 1862, 1869, 1870, 1875, 1881 and 1883. Of these floods, two had occurred in January, two in February, two in March, two in April, and one each in July, August, September and December. The danger time, it will be observed, was in the spring and winter months. Notably, too, there was an increase in the severity of the floods as the years passed, due, no doubt, in large part, to the encroachments on the river channel as the city grew.

The West Side well knew the menace but even with the sad experience of 1898, it had no conception of the disaster that befell it March 25, 1913, and the days immediately following. There had been heavy rainfall in the watershed of the Scioto and Olentangy rivers, Sunday, March 23. By 9 o'clock Tuesday morning the water overtopped the levee and by noon all the low ground was inundated. The destruction of the levees left the submerged section at the mercy of the river, which raged beyond the capacity of the channel for nearly five days. Those were days of terror for those caught in the flood and of tremendous effort at succor on the part of the municipal officials, police, soldiers and citizens. In many parts of the district the water ran in currents so swift that boats could not pass. Houses were bowled off their foundations and people who had gone to the upper stories for safety were thrown in the water and drowned. Some who had climbed into trees could not be reached by the boats and suffered from hunger and cold till they dropped into the waters and were lost. In these and other ways, 93 lives were lost. Thousands of people were imprisoned in their homes for three or four days; others escaped, leaving all their possessions behind only to find that they were swept away or otherwise destroyed by the water. The property damage was estimated by the engineers who made the flood protection survey later, at \$5,622,000. The entire city was without water for 20 hours and the West Side for about a week; all the public schools were closed for three days and the nine public schools on the West Side for five weeks or more; railroads were unable to operate on their own tracks for weeks; street car service throughout the city was suspended for two days and badly crippled for a week and cars were not run across the river for a month; four street bridges were destroyed and many West Side streets were so filled with debris as to be impassable.

Three committees differently appointed for relief as soon as the need was seen to be imperative were merged into one, with representatives of the Associated Charities, Chamber of Commerce, the city government and the citizens generally. A station for the gathering and distribution of supplies was established on Spring street; the flooded district was subdivided, school houses and churches where available were used as stations for rescue and relief; over the Rich street bridge, when its safety was assured, came a stream of refugees who were registered at the City Hall and sent to temporary shelter on the East Side. Superintendent J. L. Fieser, of the Associated Charities, and his force of workers were invaluable in systematizing the relief, while S. P. Bush, George W. Lattimer, W. G. Benham and others including Mayor George J. Karb and his official associates, lent themselves wholly to the great task. Robert F. Wolfe secured from Buckeye Lake numerous boats and, with a corps of helpers whom he himself gathered and directed, did everything that was humanly possible to save the lives of those who had been caught in the flood. School principals, teachers and janitors helped as they could. Churches and lodges gave money and service; in fact everybody helped where he saw the need and there was a greater demonstration of human brotherhood than had ever before been shown in the city.

After the busy days and sleepless nights came the work of rehabilitation in which the National Red Cross supplemented local workers with trained agents. A local rehabilitation committee and a special representative of the Red Cross worked together, giving discriminatingly to the sufferers in proportion to their needs. Legal aid was given free in necessary adjustments. The number of dwelling houses flooded was 4,071; number of persons fed from the relief supplies during the first days, 20,000; sufferers who owned their homes, 1,306, of which 733 were mortgaged; homes in which there was a total loss of furniture, 432; homes with a partial loss, 2,572. The Red Cross provided furniture in 2,363 cases; working equipment in 210; clothing and bedding in 286; repairs and building in 390. The amount of money spent in this way by the Red Cross was more than \$170,000. There is no way of estimating the amount otherwise spent, but it was certainly as much more. The Council in April issued \$25,000 for obligation relief, and the total of bonds issued by the city that year for sanitation, reinstatement and repair on account of the flood totaled nearly \$300,000.

A demand for adequate protection from flood was immediately made following this disaster, and the Council empowered the Mayor and Director of Public Works to employ competent engineers to report the best method to be adopted. John W. Alvord and Charles B. Burdick, of Chicago, were employed in May and in September submitted a report, presenting 10 different projects and recommending two, either of which would cost, according to the estimates, more than \$11,000,000. One of them proposed the abandonment of the old river channel around the bend and cutting a new channel to take the total flow across the West Side between McDowell and Skidmore streets. The other proposed detaining reservoirs above Dublin and Delaware and the substitution of a new straight channel for the old crooked one.

After an acrimonious discussion in and out of the public press, in the course of which it was estimated that the city's share of the improvement by the favored plan would be \$8,500,000 the question was submitted to a vote of the people and overwhelmingly beaten. In the following March, the General Assembly passed the Vonderheide act, creating flood districts with a commission by each to be appointed by the Common Pleas judges. The commission was instructed to prepare plans which, after approval by the judges, were to be executed by the commission, to which was given almost arbitrary power in bond issuing. For this district, Julius F. Stone, George W. Lattimer and George E. Williams were appointed as the commission, or conservancy board. This body employed the same engineers who, after a more thorough study, found that a plan of detaining basins, combined with channel improvements would afford protection, not only to Columbus, but also to the district north as far as Delaware and south as far as Chillicothe, and that it could be executed for about the same cost as the cut-off channel plan. There was then an effort to enlarge the district, but it failed, and it then appeared that the whole cost would have to be assessed on the benefited part of Franklin county. This, with so costly a project, it was held by many, would amount almost to confiscation of the property in the flood district, already much depreciated. On this proposition the conservancy board split, Mr. Lattimer agreeing with the objectors. The plan, nevertheless, was presented to the judges who disapproved it. Then began a movement to ignore the conservancy board and have the channel improved by the city itself, and the city engineering division was asked to make an estimate on the cost of a 580-foot channel, substantially twice the old width. The first estimate showing that it could be done for \$5,000,000, the Council directed the preparation of plans which could be executed for \$3,500,000. That was done and a bond issue in that amount was submitted at the election in November, 1916. The proposition was approved by a large margin, the contracts were awarded, the necessary property appraised and acquired by purchase of condemnation and the work of channel widening was begun in April under the direction of R. H. Simpson, of the city engineering division. In August, 1918, about \$500,000 had been spent in acquiring the needed ground and \$250,000 on contracts. With three-quarters of the first million used, the Federal Government authorized the issue of a second million as a wartime necessity. The city now owns every foot of the west bank of the Scioto from the mouth of the Olentangy to the sewage disposal plant and all on the east side for the same distance, except the strip between Broad street and Rich street—the old wharf lots which the city, through a short-sighted policy, sold some years ago. An earth levee was constructed along the west bank, except for a distance 1,200 feet north of Broad street where concrete was used. The

bend in the river was made less pronounced. A proposition to issue bonds in a sufficient amount to recover the old wharf lots and create there a Victory park was defeated at the polls in 1919 and also in 1920. The channel improvement was estimated in May, 1920, to be 60% completed.

The fifth war episode in Columbus history was that of 1916 when the Ohio National Guard was summoned to Columbus to participate in the protection of the Mexican border. The civil war in the neighboring republic had left it without a responsible head and raids across the border had indicated that something must be done for the protection of Americans whose homes were in peril and that perhaps intervention would be necessary. The state military authorities chose for the camp a site at Upper Arlington which was elaborately prepared under the direction of Adjutant General B. W. Hough and named for the Governor Camp Willis. The Eighth regiment, Colonel Edward Vollrath, arrived at camp July 29. That was followed on succeeding days by the Fifth regiment, Colonel Charles X. Zimmerman; the Fourth, Colonel B. L. Bargar; the Sixth, Colonel W. V. McMaken; the Second, Colonel G. D. Deming; the First squadron of cavalry and First battalion of field artillery. Physical examinations of the men began at once and were so rigid that of the 11,000 men who responded only about 8,000 were mustered into the federal service. Weeks of waiting followed, and there was much uncertainty as to how and where the Ohio troops would be used. A general railroad strike threatened and added to the uncertainty. But on August 29th, the Fifth regiment left for El Paso and by September 6 all the troops had entrained for the border, the Eighth, Fifth and Fourth regiments, being brigaded together under command of Brigadier General John C. Speaks. The troops all went to El Paso and the news from the Fourth on the 17th was that the regiment was at Camp Pershing.

The camp site here was at once abandoned and its equipment sold at auction. There had been a misunderstanding between the War Department and the state military authorities, the former never intending, it seems, that the camp should be permanent. The latter had proceeded on another theory and had spent over \$200,000 in preparing a camp for continuous use. Mess shacks, store houses, latrines, shower baths, etc., had been constructed, roads built and gas, water and sewers installed.

By act of the General Assembly, March 29, 1917, appropriating \$5,000 for the purpose, a Mexican border service badge was struck for every man in the Ohio military organizations. It consisted of a bar, showing the national shield, stars and the Roman fasces, from which was suspended the medal proper. One side bore the seal of Ohio, surrounded by the words, "Mexican Border Service, 1916-1917." On the other side was inscribed, "Presented by the State of Ohio."

Woman Suffrage Movement.

For the following account of the woman suffrage movement in Columbus, the author is indebted to Dr. Alice Mandane Johnston:

The agitation for woman's rights began in Columbus in 1843-44, after Abby Kelly Foster lectured on anti-slavery and human freedom, a cause in which Ohio, because of its geographical location, was a storm center. Mrs. Rebecca A. S. Janney was the original local suffrage leader, and her mantle fell on Mrs. Elizabeth Coit, and hers in turn on Mrs. Belle Coit Kelton.

The first woman suffrage petition ever presented to a governing body here was read in May, 1850, before the Ohio Constitutional Convention. A suffrage memorial was submitted March 23, 1854, to the General Assembly—the first of a long line. Among the prominent advocates of suffrage who appeared before legislative committees in the early days were Lucy Stone, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, Anna Dickinson, Dr. Anna Shaw, Sojourner Truth and Mary A. Livermore.

In 1875 Frances Willard, at the home of a Columbus temperance crusader, Mrs. Eben Sargent (mother of Mrs. D. C. Beggs) first consecrated herself to the woman suffrage cause, and a franchise department was added to the Women's Christian Temperance Union—Mrs. L. B. DeSelm, leader of the crusade, Mrs. Anna Clark, Mrs. Mary Castle, Mrs. Sarah Innis and Mrs. James Taylor being among the local suffrage workers of the time. In 1884 Mrs. Elizabeth Coit organized a local suffrage association which for many years met monthly at her home. In 1884 Rebecca A. S. Janney called a state suffrage convention in Columbus, the local delegates being Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Peters, Mrs. Elizabeth Coit, Mrs. Belle Coit Kelton, Judge John T. Gale and his mother, Mrs. Mary J. Gale. In 1885 Mrs.

Coit was chosen treasurer of the State Association, held office for 14 years and in 1900 was made honorary president.

In 1888 Dr. Anna Shaw and Susan B. Anthony visited Columbus and held numerous suffrage meetings, the former addressing a committee of the General Assembly. The first result of the long agitation was in 1894 when the right to vote in school elections was granted to the women of Ohio. In the same year the right of Ida M. Earnhart, wife of State Senator M. B. Earnhart, to register as a voter was sustained by the Ohio Supreme Court in a test case brought by the suffrage association.

The Columbus Equal Suffrage League was organized in 1907 at the home of Mrs. O. G. Peters, and has held monthly meeting continuously to the present time. Among the early officers were Mrs. Belle Coit Kelton and Mrs. Charles Lentz. In 1909, under the management of Dr. Sara Fletcher, then president, the league conducted the successful campaign of Mrs. Dora Sandoe Bachman for member of the Board of Education; at that election 300 votes were cast by women. The league also aided in the election of the following women to the board: Miss Ella June Purcell in 1911; Mrs. Bachman and Mrs. Cora Mae Kellogg in 1913, Mrs. Kellogg in 1915, Miss Kate M. Lacey in 1917 and Mrs. Wm. McPherson in 1919.

On May 3, 1912, the Ohio Constitutional Convention voted to submit to the electors the question of omitting from the constitution the vital words "white male." This was the suffragists' opportunity and they went zealously into the campaign. The Franklin County Woman Suffrage Association was organized, Mrs. Wm. Neil King president, Miss Jeannette Eaton secretary, with headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce building. Two suffrage weeklies appeared—Everywoman edited by Miss Sarah Swaney and Miss Mary Toole, and the Ohio Woman edited by Miss H. Anna Quinby. There was street speaking by women, and there were meetings in factories and at picnics; literature was widely distributed and at a mass meeting in Olentangy park under the auspices of the Woman's Taxpayers' League, Belva Lockwood spoke to 10,000 people. As a part of the Columbus Centennial celebration in 1912, there was a stately and beautiful suffrage parade, organized by Mrs. Julius F. Stone, Mrs. Herbert Brooks and others, and at Memorial Hall in the afternoon of August 27, Dr. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Raymond Robbins and Mrs. Ella Reeves Bloor made pleas for suffrage. At the special election following, woman suffrage was defeated in the State by 87,455 votes. Franklin county voted 12,284 for and 14,851 against suffrage.

But the fight went on. Mrs. Snowden, wife of a member of the British Parliament, Jane Addams and Mrs. Emmaline Pankhurst came at different times in 1913 to speak. Petitions for another submission of the question were circulated in Franklin and 72 other counties and 131,000 signatures were secured. These were presented to the General Assembly July 30, 1914, and supported by many arguments. The Franklin County Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Julius F. Stone chairman, Dr. Alice M. Johnston secretary and Miss Lucille Atcheson executive secretary, conducted a vigorous campaign of appeal to the consciences of men and there were many meetings with both local and outside speakers. At the election in 1914, suffrage was again defeated.

A month later Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, at the convention of the state association, summoned the women to another effort. The Columbus branch of the Congressional Union, whose aim was to secure the adoption by Congress of a resolution submitting to the states a suffrage amendment to the Federal constitution, was organized June 25, 1915, and there was much activity to secure suffrage by that means.

After the national election of 1916, a bill was introduced in the General Assembly granting to women the right to vote in presidential elections in Ohio. After much discussion the bill passed the House February 1, 1917, and the Senate two weeks later. On the 21st it was signed by Governor James M. Cox who declared in a speech in May that he would do everything he honestly could do to prevent the referendum on the act that was then being urged by its enemies. Nevertheless the question was submitted and the act was disapproved.

This was followed April 16, 1917, by the adoption by the City Council of a resolution, offered by Councilman J. C. Nailor, granting to women the right to vote in municipal elections. This was submitted to the people in August, 1917, following a spirited campaign and was approved 8618 to 7687. Three suffrage organizations are maintained: The Franklin County Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Wm. P. Halenkamp president, and the Columbus Equal Suffrage League, Mrs. Charles Lentz president, and the Columbus branch of the Congressional Union, Mrs. Florence Ralston Warren chairman.

CHAPTER XI.

FIRST YEAR OF THE WORLD WAR.

Review of the City's Activities—Spirit Before the Declaration of War—Council of National Defense—War Gardening—Visit of Marshal Joffre and Viviani—Early Recruiting—Y. M. C. A. Campaign—First Liberty Loans—War Chest of \$3,000,000—"Call to the Colors" Day—Ohio National Guard Mobilizes and Departs—Naval Hospital Unit—Ohio State University's Part—Red Cross and Other Relief Organizations—Women's Committee for Food and Other Conservation—Food and Coal Prices—Columbus at the Officers' Training Camp—War Savings Stamp Campaign—Draft Boards Work—Community and Training Camp Service—Pro-German Sentiment.

At the declaration of war with Germany, April 6, 1917, Columbus sprang promptly and enthusiastically to the defense of American principles of national liberty and international good will. Sentiment, created by a patriotic press and pulpit and the thoughtful expression by citizens of all classes had kept well abreast of the national administration, and the only question was whether America had acted soon enough. Grateful for all the President had done to keep the nation honorably out of the war in Europe, the General Assembly, which had convened the preceding January, so expressed itself, February 20, declaring also its confidence in his high purpose. Later, when it appeared that this nation must enter the war, it sent a message of cheer to him and the great majority of Congress which was standing behind him with heart and vote. It had also thanked the Ohio National Guard for its services on the Mexican border in time of national peril and appropriated \$5,000 to furnish each officer and enlisted man a badge of honor emblematic of that service. It had codified and revised the military laws of Ohio so as to bring them into conformity with the laws of the United States and had appropriated a lump sum of \$426,712.10 for the maintenance of the Guard because it could not know exactly what the requirements of the new national army law would be. It had also authorized the Governor to make a military census of men in Ohio between the ages of 18 and 45 years and had voted to him an emergency fund of \$250,000 to be used for the enlistment of men in the army and navy, in case of war, or otherwise, in co-operation with the President, for the protection of the nation. And to the Russian people it had sent a message of congratulation on the overthrow of autocracy.

In both official and private life the conviction had steadily grown that war must come and ought to come. On April 2, a mass meeting was held at Memorial Hall. The auditorium was packed and thousands were unable to gain admission. Mayor Karb, Professors J. A. Leighton and Edward Orton, jr., ex-Governor James E. Campbell, Martin J. Caples, Rev. A. M. Courtenay and Rabbi Joseph S. Kornfeld spoke. Resolutions reciting the wrongs of this country at the hands of Germany were adopted, and a committee consisting of J. A. Leighton, Max Morehouse and John T. Gale was sent to Washington to assure the President of the support of Columbus in any action he might take in defense of the country.

Plans were at once laid to recruit the Fourth regiment, O. N. G., to full war strength of 2,055 men and officers. President W. O. Thompson acting for the trustees and faculty of Ohio State University, wired to President Wilson an expression of abiding confidence in his high purpose and an offer of the resources of the university in men and in scientific and research laboratories, and on the very day of the declaration of war by Congress, enlistment offices for the army, the navy, United States Marines and Fourth regiment were opened. With Troop B as a nucleus, recruiting was also at once begun for the "Governor's Squadron" of cavalry, the Second Field hospital and the Second Field ambulance. The Athletic Club pledged to the United States an armored motor car, with a crew of 12 men.

Soon after the declaration of war, Governor Cox appointed the following to constitute the Ohio branch of the Council of National Defense: A. A. Augustus, Cleveland; Samuel P. Bush, Columbus; ex-Governor James E. Campbell, Columbus; Martin J. Caples, Columbus; Fred C. Croxton, Columbus; Thomas J. Donnelly, Columbus; Frank P. Donnerwirth, Bucyrus; C. M. Eikenberry, Hamilton; James W. Faulkner, Columbus; Paul L. Feiss, Cleveland; H. S. Firestone, Akron; John P. Frey, Cincinnati; Gen. J. Warren Keifer,

Springfield; B. H. Kroger, Cincinnati; John Moore, Columbus; Frank E. Myers, Ashland; Joseph R. Nutt, Cleveland; John J. Quinlivan, Toledo; S. O. Richardson, Toledo; Daniel J. Ryan, Columbus; J. V. B. Scarborough, Cincinnati; W. S. Stone, Cleveland; L. J. Taber, Barnesville; Colonel H. E. Talbott, Dayton; Dr. W. O. Thompson, Columbus; W. W. Thornton, Akron; David Tod, Youngstown; James Wilson, Cincinnati. These men were chosen as representatives of capital, labor and the great forces engaged in transportation, manufacturing, education, agriculture and publicity.

The council organized at once and inaugurated movements to increase crop production; to educate more housewives in canning fruits and vegetables; to secure the labor needed for the construction of the cantonments and for the cultivation of the fields, as well as the making of munitions; to prevent strikes and fires; to secure justice between employers and employes by the enforcing of the labor laws, and to guard the health of the soldiers in the camps. The agricultural division, by gubernatorial appointment consisted of Dean Alfred Vivian, of the College of Agriculture, President W. O. Thompson, of the Ohio State University; Louis J. Taber, of the Ohio Grange; Clark S. Wheeler, of the University Extension department; C. G. Williams, of the Wooster Experiment Station. Fred C. Croxton was made the head of the labor-supplying division; and James W. Faulkner, head of the publicity work; and other committees were appointed to organize and inspire the state for its great task.

A crop commissioner was appointed for every county, the counties were organized into districts, each with a supervisor, all co-operating with the central unit headed by Dean Vivian. As a result, according to the estimates of State Secretary of Agriculture N. E. Shaw, the wheat and corn crops were increased about one-third each and the oats crop was increased by one-fourth. The potato crop was doubled and the ordinary garden crop was quintupled. The wheat crop was estimated at 31,000,000 bushels and soon after harvest the Council launched a campaign for the production of 60,000,000 in 1918.

The State Free Employment Bureaus were all reorganized and revitalized till they reached out into every section of the State for men to meet the demand for labor. From May 1, 1917, to the following January, the number of persons for whom employment was found was 229,886; about 14,000 were sent to the farms and nearly 25,000 to Chillicothe for the construction of the cantonment, the building of which was well under way July 15.

An agricultural survey of the State was made, discovering the needs of the farmers and reporting their acreage. The Council encouraged with liberal prizes the organization of boys' corn clubs and, in co-operation with the Public Utilities Commission, hastened the railroad movement of fertilizers, farm supplies and other wartime commodities. It made a survey of the coal mines and fuel supply and took up the important work of conserving both fuel and food and regulating their use in the common interest. Mr. Croxton's work in food conservation later resulted in his appointment as State Food Administrator.

In all this activity Columbus promptly joined. Extraordinary efforts were made to increase the number of vacant lot and backyard gardens, which for some years had been a means of partial local self-supply. The newspapers gave free publicity to the movement. Arthur W. Raymond, director of the Recreation Department; James W. Wheeler, of the Godman Guild, and other social workers and public-spirited citizens entered energetically into the food campaign. Real estate men and individual owners offered lots for cultivation, the King G. Thompson Co. giving nearly 100 acres for that purpose; and a tract of land near Shepard belonging to the city was turned over to the Recreation Department for cultivation. Twelve plowmen were employed by the city to plow and harrow the lots, and the International Harvester Co. donated two tractors, with an operator for each, which plowed and harrowed 145 acres. The city paid the plowmen and charged the gardener only when he was able to pay. Garden seeds, secured from the government through Congressman Clement Brumbaugh, were given away and what the city had to buy was sold at cost. Everywhere it was recommended that only staple products such as potatoes, tomatoes, corn and beans be planted, and the advice was very generally followed. Government bulletins on gardening were given out and there was some volunteer instruction of the uninformed, as well as official and other supervision of gardens. The Mayor proclaimed that pilfering from the war gardens would be severely punished, and there was little interference with the growing foodstuffs.

The Board of Education also entered into the movement, provided lots for cultivation

and supervision of the work that was done by about 1,000 children, instructors giving two lessons weekly at each garden. These and other gardens, though the success was varied, produced well. The total number of vacant lot and backyard gardens supervised by the Recreation Department was 3,019, half of them plowed and harrowed by the department. Business and fraternal organizations, churches and individuals early caught the spirit, helped in various ways and shared in the rejoicing at harvest time.

The United States Barracks, long used as a recruiting and distributing center, took on new life. Under orders from Washington, the erection of seventy-two temporary frame buildings for barracks, lavatories and mess halls began, under the direction of Lieutenant Guy E. Manning, of the Quartermaster's Department, to increase the capacity of the post from 1,600 to 8,000 men. Flags appeared on homes and business houses. Factories began to receive war orders. Plans for speeding up production and transportation and for increasing conservation were laid.

It was when Columbus was in the midst of this preliminary war work May 8, 1917, that the city was visited by the French mission to this country. The party was headed by M. Rene Viviani, Premier when the war began and then Minister of Justice, and Marshal Joffre, the hero of the Marne. Others of the party were Vice Admiral Chocheprat, the Marquis de Chambrun and M. Hoveleque. They had been formally invited to come to Columbus, but it was only as the result of an accident to the train, when east-bound from Lincoln's tomb at Springfield, Illinois, that acceptance was possible. News that the party would be able to accept the invitation was telegraphed here about noon, and hurried arrangements were made for the reception. The afternoon papers and the telephones were used to spread the news. When the train arrived late in the afternoon, a considerable escort was present with automobiles to convey the party from the station to the State House. High street was thronged, and a large crowd gathered about the improvised stand at the west front of the capitol building. There was a brief reception in the Governor's office, and then the visitors, accompanied by Governor James M. Cox, Mayor George J. Karb and others of the committee, proceeded to the stand. The Governor and Mayor made short speeches of welcome, the latter pledging that Columbus would provide financially for 500 French war orphans. M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre replied, expressing their appreciation of the cordial reception of the party in the Middle West and their gratitude for the Mayor's offer. It was a reception which, both in the speeches and in the attitude of the people, was expressive of a new and abiding international friendship; and, as the Frenchmen were conveyed by automobiles back through the gathering dusk to their train, they left with the people a new sense of the responsibility the war had brought. Subsequently under the leadership of a committee composed of Mrs. Philip Wilson, Mrs. Hermon Hubbard and Mrs. B. Gwynne Huntington, citizens subscribed nearly \$22,000 for the partial care of 600 orphans for one year.

The first weeks following the declaration of war were weeks of great activity in Columbus. Aside from the enlistment in the regular army and navy, there was recruiting for army railroad service in France and for the marine corps. The examinations for admission to the officers' training camp at Ft. Benjamin Harrison netted 159 men who, May 12, left to begin their work. The Governor's Squadron of cavalry was increased and reorganized, with the following officers, by Adjutant General George H. Wood: Major, Simeon Nash; Troop B—Captain, Edward S. Thatcher; first lieutenant, Milo J. Warner; second lieutenant, Thomas R. Leahy. Troop G—Captain, J. Walter Jeffrey; first lieutenant, Malcolm D. Jeffrey; second lieutenant, Roy D. Prushing. Troop H—Captain Wayne C. Grey; first lieutenant, Richard H. Roy; second lieutenant, Paul Hann. This had hardly been done when, under orders from Washington that artillery and not cavalry was needed, the squadron was made over into an artillery unit, with Major D. V. Burkett in charge of the medical service.

While some were planning to fight, others were planning to give support to the fighting men through the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. Food prices began to soar so unevenly as to show the need of some control. Flour went to \$13 a barrel, eggs to 38 cents a dozen, butter to 45 cents a pound, beef to 30 cents and pork to 33 cents, while potatoes for seed went to \$4 a bushel. L. L. Pegg was appointed crop and food commissioner for the county, helped in the distribution of seed and gave gardening advice to those not already served by the city department, University or public schools. Protests against the high food prices were carried to the City Council which in June authorized the

establishment on the Broad street side of the Capitol square of a producer-to-consumer market. The market was opened by Clark C. Doughty and conducted by him for several weeks, with the result that prices on the regular markets were stabilized and somewhat reduced.

Late in April, the school of military aeronautics was opened at Ohio State University with 14 men. This number steadily increased and, as rapidly as the class room and laboratory work was completed, the men were sent elsewhere to learn other phases of the new work. Meanwhile the Dayton aviation field was being prepared and on July 15 was ready for co-operation with the school here. In the autumn, frame barracks for aviation students were erected on the university grounds.

In the first month of the war, the Young Men's Christian Association began laying plans for the great work it was to do. Albert M. Miller, a former president of the association, was appointed on the national board to direct the Y. M. C. A. activities; and soon afterward the local association resolved to support three units in the field, each with a building and five secretaries and the necessary equipment. A campaign in May for the \$40,000 deemed necessary was at once successful. In the following November there was an eight-



High Street of Today, Looking North from State Street

day "drive" for a total of \$260,000, of which amount \$50,000 was to be divided between the Young Women's Christian Association and the Woman's Auxiliary (Mrs. S. P. Bush, chairman) at Camp Sherman. Twenty teams of solicitors were organized with the following captains: J. J. Stevenson, Dr. Andrew Timberman, F. O. Schoedinger, Robert F. Wolfe, F. A. Lichtenberg, Homer C. Gill, Charles F. Johnson, George J. Karb, Max Morehouse, H. S. Ballard, A. I. Vorys, O. R. Crawfis, E. F. Arras, Charles F. Harrison, Charles R. Frankham, W. A. Armstrong, H. L. Hopwood, Frank P. Hall, W. F. Cairns and Bruce T. Work. The total of the subscriptions was \$353,905, or \$93,905 more than the quota. In June, Y. M. C. A. work was formally opened at the United States Barracks, with Seth A. Drummond in charge. Besides the religious meetings, rooms were opened for reading, writing and entertainment of the soldiers who came and went by the thousands.

The first effort to raise money for the federal government's war expenses was in May, 1917, when the Columbus banks and building and loan associations subscribed for \$1,000,000 of 3% certificates, payable July 17 and convertible into Liberty loan bonds. The amount subscribed greatly exceeded the quota for the city.

That was quickly followed by the offering of the bonds of the first Liberty loan. Of the total of \$2,000,000,000, Columbus and Franklin county were asked to take \$5,140,000.

The Clearing House and the Chamber of Commerce appointed the following committee to devise ways and means for the conduct of the sale: Philip L. Schneider, chairman; F. W. Freeman, vice chairman; M. J. Caples, George J. Karb, Fred Lazarus, jr., Karl T. Webber, Harvey R. Young, Edwin Buchanan, J. Clare Miller and George W. Gillette. A number of sub-committees were appointed, the chairman of these including Claude Meeker, A. T. Seymour and Thomas H. Sheldon. John A. Kelley was made secretary, and County Auditor H. Sage Valentine was chosen to head the organization in the county outside of the city. Secretary of the Treasury W. G. McAdoo came to speak; banks, business men and the newspapers earnestly supported the committee, with the result that the subscriptions in city and county totaled \$7,519,900, the subscribers numbering 11,312.

When the second Liberty loan of \$3,000,000,000 was offered in the following October, Columbus and Franklin county were asked to take \$6,421,050; they took \$12,553,500, the number of subscriptions being approximately 23,701. This campaign was conducted by the same committee with even more notable aid than before from the Publicity sub-committee consisting of Harvey R. Young chairman, W. R. Ortman, Ralph Hirsch, Joseph R. Hague and M. R. Thomas. These men filled the newspapers and the billboards with high-class advertising, all of which was subsequently reproduced in a brochure, "Over the Top in Columbus." Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Senator Atlee Pomerene spoke during the "drive."

The third Liberty loan campaign was inaugurated with a parade and meeting at Memorial Hall, April 5, 1918, Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, being the principal speaker. A sales army was organized under the direction of the same general committee, Philip L. Schneider chairman. Ninety vice chairmen were appointed, one for each trade or profession, and these made other appointments until a sales force of several thousand was created. The quota for Columbus and Franklin county was \$6,569,100. The sale resulted in the subscription of \$7,780,300; number of subscribers, 19,753.

In the first nine months of the war there had been, aside from the bond campaigns, so many separate solicitations of money for war relief purposes that there was search for some plan that would meet all needs with a minimum of campaigning effort. The several campaigns had yielded subscriptions aggregating \$1,034,599, but practically the same group of several hundred busy men had given their time over and over again to soliciting subscriptions, and it had been impossible to organize any drive so as to give all the people an opportunity to subscribe. In a community of 250,000 not more than 12,500 individuals had given anything. To correct these injustices and to provide for all the war relief needs for twelve months commencing April 1, 1918, the Chamber of Commerce proposed a campaign for a community war chest of \$3,000,000. The plan was to invite contributions from individuals, corporations, associations, firms and others, constituting the whole number of contributors a volunteer organization to be known as the Columbus Community War Service, to the end that not only the money power, but also the man power of the community might be mobilized for the period of the war.

This project, having been carefully worked out, was submitted to the Mayor who appointed a general committee of one hundred and twenty-three persons, largely those who had attended previous conferences and representatives of every interest in the community. This committee was authorized by the Mayor to effect a permanent organization and adopt by-laws. This the committee did, electing an executive committee, directing it to determine the amount to be raised for the needs of the year, to plan and execute the campaign for raising the amount and finally to expend the sum raised, meeting judiciously but with patriotism every just call for financial help. The executive committee was composed of the following: Chairman, S. P. Bush; vice chairman, Frederick A. Miller; secretary, George W. Gillette; treasurer, Lee M. Boda; John G. Deshler, Robert F. Wolfe, Simon Lazarus, W. E. Bird, S. D. Hutchins, B. W. Marr, A. T. Seymour, John Briggs and George V. Sheridan. W. H. Hartsough was made office manager of the war chest.

The committee fixed the amount to be raised at \$3,000,000 and estimated the number of subscribers at 75,000. It suggested a scale of giving: For individuals earning less than \$2,000 a year, one day's pay a month, or 4%; for those earning from \$2,000 to \$3,000, 5%; \$3,000 to \$5,000, 6%; \$5,000 to \$10,000, 10%, and so on up to 15%, for those with incomes from \$15,000 to \$50,000. It was arranged that subscriptions could be paid in monthly installments, and many wage-earners authorized their employers to deduct the amount of their

subscriptions from wages and forward to the war chest. A campaign and administration expense fund of \$36,000 was raised at the outset, so that every dollar subscribed during the campaign could be used solely for the purpose for which it was given. Then began a carefully planned and zealously executed campaign, with advance subscriptions amounting to about \$750,000. There was newspaper and poster publicity; mass meetings were held, at which twenty Canadian soldiers, with only twenty-eight legs among them, appeared and spoke; factories and stores were organized and canvassed; the people of the outlying townships were solicited, and the homes in the city were canvassed. The community was thoroughly combed till there was not a man, woman or child in the city who had not had an opportunity to give. The five days campaign closed Saturday evening, February 9, with a total of \$3,071,088 subscribed by 73,126 persons. But that was not all. The momentum of the campaign was so great that thousands of dollars came in daily in the next few weeks till the total number of subscribers was 90,000 and the fund was \$3,374,526, or about \$13.50 per capita. Thirty-six per cent, of the population subscribed and the average subscription was \$37.

The success of the movement was due to three things: The patriotism and humanity of the people; the fairness of the schedule of subscriptions and the public confidence in the executive committee who had frankly stated in advance that in disbursing the money it would recognize as of first importance those agencies of relief and aid countenanced by the United States government, such as the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and the Jewish relief organization. It also promised that no funds would be appropriated out of the war chest for any cause that failed to give satisfactory evidence that it was necessary, worthy and properly administered and that the amount sought was just, and that it would not approve any further solicitation for war needs during the administration of the fund.

Prior to that, besides the funds elsewhere mentioned, the Knights of Columbus had raised \$3,000 for the national fund for religious and recreational work at the camps, local Jews had sent \$25,000 to their relief fund, the Dispatch had raised \$1,100 for a soldiers' athletic fund and the Citizen had collected in 25-cent subscriptions \$2,200 for tobacco for soldiers.

While Congress debated the plans for raising an army, recruiting for both army and navy proceeded. Columbus dentists organized a unit of the Preparedness League, with Dr. H. C. Dean as president and Dr. D. P. Snyder as secretary. The physicians similarly organized, with Dr. Charles S. Hamilton as chairman. Patriotic meetings were held, the colored citizens having one of their own, with a parade directed by Major John C. Fulton and Captain Howard C. Gilbert.

June 5, 1917, fixed by Congress as registration day for all men between 21 and 31 and designated by Governor Cox as "Call to the Colors" day, was the occasion of a general patriotic demonstration. The voting booths in the various precincts of city and county, manned by the regular election officers, were the places of registration. Flags were numerous displayed, bells were rung and whistles blown. At most of the booths women pinned badges on the coats of the registrants, the number of whom in city and county was 25,826. This gratifying result was accomplished with a single unpleasant incident—the futile effort of a few radical Socialists to arouse opposition to the draft. The distribution of circulars urging refusal to register resulted in a raid by city and federal authorities on a printing office in the Wesley block and the arrest of Ammon Hennacy, Harry E. Townsley and two others. At the trial before Judge John E. Sater, of the United States court, both men named were found guilty. Townsley was sentenced to two years imprisonment and Hennacy to two years and nine months imprisonment at Atlanta.

Franklin county's quota for the first national army of 1,000,000 was 1,188 and for the selection of these men, in accordance with a system worked out at Washington, five draft boards were appointed by the federal government, on recommendation of Governor Cox, as follows:

No. 1—John C. Dougherty chairman, Dr. Starling S. Wilcox (succeeded by Dr. W. L. Towns), Theodore Leonard, Edmund A. Cole (succeeded February 1, 1918, by Frederick Shedd).

No. 2—Karl T. Webber chairman, Dr. E. J. Emerick (succeeded March 22, 1918, by Dr. W. E. Edmiston), Edward Woolman, Randle Baker.

No. 3—Rutherford H. Platt chairman, Dr. Hervey W. Whitaker, Lott B. Burke, Edward W. Swisher.

No. 4—Edward B. Gerlach chairman, Dr. Jesse A. Van Fossen, H. M. Van Hise, Edgar L. Weinland.

No. 5—(County)—W. J. Kinnaid chairman, E. E. Pegg, Dr. Frank C. Wright, Frederick N. Sinks.

These boards established headquarters in Memorial Hall and summoned the registrants for examination in the determined order. A district board of appeals, similarly appointed for southern Ohio, sat in the Federal building. Its members were: William E. Bird, J. Russell Kilbourne (succeeded by John B. Brown) and Dr. Wells Teachnor, of Columbus; D. H. King, of Marion, and John L. Zimmerman, of Springfield, (succeeded by Garrett S. Claypool, of Chillicothe). It heard and passed on many claims of exemption, reporting its findings to the local board from which appeal had been taken.

The city and county's full quota had been certified by the last of August, and on the 30th, the selected men paraded in Broad street and were cheered by a great throng of people estimated at 15,000 or more. From a stand opposite the State House Supreme Judge Maurice H. Donahue and former Governor James E. Campbell addressed the gathering, while Rabbi Joseph S. Kornfeld offered the benediction. On September 5th, 5 per cent. of the selected men left for Camp Sherman at Chillicothe to begin their training. On the 22nd, another and larger group went, and on October 7th a third. On the 27th, the negro selects, numbering 195, followed to the same destination. Every one of the departures was marked by a public ovation, and the men had every reason to believe that, as they went to prepare for war they had the cordial support of the community. The whole operation was carried on with a maximum of enthusiasm and a minimum of opposition or "slacking." Only in a few instances were alternates called upon for service.

The Ohio National Guard began to mobilize in July, and was recruited to full divisional strength of about 26,000 men under the old division formation, 14,129 having enlisted after the declaration of war. The State Fair ground, called Camp Karb, was the principal rendezvous for the local units of the Guard, Col. S. B. Stansbery in command. There and at Central Market hall, which was headquarters for the Ninth Battalion, 1,905 guardsmen were taken into the Federal service as follows: Governor's Squadron, 570; Companies B and I, Fourth regiment, 300; Headquarters company, 58; Machine Gun company, 78; Supply company, 40; Second Ambulance company, 150; Second Field Hospital company, 80; Ammunition and Supply Train, 45; Military Police, 86; Battery C, 150; Signal Company B, 48; Ninth Battalion (colored), 300.

On July 15, the official roster of the Fourth regiment, with special reference to Columbus men in command, was as follows: Colonel, Benson W. Hough, Delaware; Lieutenant Colonel, George Florence, Circleville; chaplain, John J. Halliday, Delaware; captain and adjutant, Charles S. Gusman, Circleville. Battalion Commanders—Major R. G. Allen, Washington C. H.; Major Frank D. Henderson, Marysville; Major Louis S. Houser, Chillicothe. Battalion adjutants—First Lieut. John S. Bailey, Columbus; First Lieut. Henry H. Grave, Columbus; First Lieut. Robert S. Beightler, Marysville.

Supply Co.—Captain Oscar O. Koeppl and Second Lieut. Harold D. Woolley, Columbus.

Machine Gun Co.—Captain Robert F. Watson, Delaware; First Lieut. George W. Graff, Columbus; Second Lieut. Wm. F. Busch, Delaware; Second Lieut. Thomas E. Hardman, Columbus.

Company B—Captain Frank L. Oyler, Columbus; First Lieut. Wm. Paul, Washington C. H.; Second Lieut. Earl W. Fuhr, Columbus.

Company F—First Lieut. John S. Stevenson, Columbus.

Company I—Captain Robert Haubrich, Columbus; First Lieut. Price W. Beebe, Cleveland; Second Lieut. Charles A. Watson, Columbus.

Company K—Second Lieut. John W. Rees, Columbus.

Other companies in the regiment were recruited and officered in Cardington, London, Marion, Marysville, Circleville, Greenfield, Chillicothe, Delaware, Lancaster and Washington C. H.

On August 13, the Fourth regiment, 2,055 strong left the various stations, with five days rations, and proceeded to Mineola, Long Island, where its strength was increased, under a

general order, by the addition of 16 men from every other infantry regiment in the state, to 3,605.

While the companies of the Fourth regiment were taking the train for the East, other troops at Camp Karb paraded on Broad street, and were reviewed by Governor James M. Cox and Mayor George J. Karb, who spoke a farewell and benediction, while thousands looked on and cheered. A part of these troops, including the Division Supply Train, Major Robert S. McPeak; the Second Ohio Ambulance Co., Captain D. T. Dawson, and Battery A. Third Ohio Field Artillery, Captain Thomas A. Leahy, left ten days later, for Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Alabama. On September 10, Battery B, Captain J. Walter Jeffrey; Battery C, Captain Wayne C. Grey; the Second Ohio Field Hospital, Major H. H. Sniveley, and the Second Brigade Headquarters Company left for the same cantonment, Brigadier General John C. Speaks, O. N. G., having been appointed a brigadier general in the regular army, had preceded them thither. The Ninth Battalion, Major John C. Fulton, soon followed.

In the reorganization at Camp Sheridan the Columbus officers and their commands were as follows: Colonel H. M. Bush, commanding 134th Field Artillery; Major J. Walter Jeffrey, 135th Field Artillery; Major L. W. Jacquith, Signal Battalion; Major H. H. Sniveley, 146th Field Hospital; Captain D. T. Dawson, 146th Ambulance Co.; Colonel Perin B. Monypenny, 112th Ammunition Train; Major Robert S. McPeak, 112th Supply Train; Colonel John M. Shetler, Division Quartermaster; Major John C. Fulton, Ninth Battalion infantry; Captain Walter W. Van Gieson and Second Lieutenant Arthur Pickens, 112th Military Police.

General Speaks' headquarters staff included the following Franklin county men: Major R. D. Palmer, Lieut. A. C. McArthur, Lieut. S. S. Speaks, Lieut. F. E. Ross, Sergeant Major L. D. Bower and Privates D. C. Davis, H. B. Mohler, C. D. Lechlitter, J. E. O'Harra, L. C. Heller and R. G. Beck.

One of the events at Camp Sheridan which deeply stirred Columbus was the transfer of General John C. Speaks from division headquarters and his subsequent examination by a military board, by which he was declared to be physically disqualified for service abroad and was honorably discharged from the army in which he had a few months before been appointed a brigadier general.

Meanwhile the boys of the old Fourth regiment, O. N. G., thoroughly seasoned by their service on the Mexican border the previous year, were being prepared on Long Island, as the 166th infantry of the 42nd ("Rainbow") Division, Brigadier General W. A. Mann, for an early trip to France and service on the western battle front.

The Columbus Academy of Medicine, through a committee consisting of Dr. Andre Crotti, Dr. V. A. Dodd and Dr. G. C. Schaeffer, conferred with the American Red Cross Headquarters at Washington as to the service it could best render, and was asked to organize a naval hospital unit. Dr. Dodd was made director and given authority to assemble a unit consisting of six medical officers, ten nurses and an enlisted non-medical personnel of 29. As finally organized, the medical officers of the unit were as follows: Dr. V. A. Dodd, Dr. Fred O. Williams, Dr. Arthur M. Hauer, Dr. Jonathan Forman, Dr. Philip J. Reel and Dr. Carl C. Hugger. Miss Carrie Churchill was chief nurse. The non-medical personnel was as follows: R. D. Mullen, F. G. Holtkamp, C. M. Huffman, F. J. Conway, H. F. Jones, J. J. Kelly, jr., C. A. MacDonald, D. M. Richmond, J. A. McNamara, J. E. Streit, C. H. Douglas, J. P. Greene, R. R. Vance, H. V. Hager, O. C. Voss, E. O. Hawkins, H. F. Yerges, T. W. Tennant, L. J. Harris, William Laney, Maynard Otey, Clarence Linden, Herschel Cross, E. E. Rhoades, Aldrich Elston, E. Wade, Taylor Farrow, Howard Wormley, Joseph Sloane. The unit was ordered to duty as follows: Medical Officers October 15, 1917; non-medical personnel November 19, 1917. The duty of the Unit was to take charge of the hospital at the Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Virginia.

Ohio State University, under the leadership of President Thompson, early threw its forces into the work of preparing the nation for war. The University's offer of help to the nation acquired substance through the efforts of the College of Agriculture to increase crop production throughout the State and of the colleges of Chemistry, Engineering, Medicine, Dentistry, Veterinary Medicine and others to provide men and means for the national service. Ohio State was one of six universities in the country selected by the War Department to maintain schools of aviation, and Major George L. Converse, the permanent in-

structor in military science, took temporary charge of the training of recruits until the arrival of Captain Stratemeyer, of the Aviation corps, U. S. A., several members of the faculty helping to teach the theory and mechanics of flying.

The declaration of war came at about the middle of the second semester, and arrangements were made, under proclamation by Governor Cox by which students were dismissed with credit, to engage in agriculture, to go into the officers' training camp at Ft. Benjamin Harrison or enlist for other service in the national defense. Many took advantage of this opportunity, and the student body at commencement season was much depleted. On the recommendation of President Thompson, solicited by the departments at Washington, 20 men of the university were commissioned second lieutenants in the army and four in the United States Marine Corps. Others, after examination, were appointed military instructors at West Point, accepted as students of aviation, or as physicians or dentists in the Medical Corps. Members of the faculty gave freely of their services for increased crop production, labor employment, food conservation, Y. M. C. A. and relief organization activities, as well as to laboratory instruction and experimentation.

In the School of Military Aeronautics, there were added courses for the education of adjutants and the military instruction of men who had already taken the course in ballooning. Frame barracks in the form of a great square, a brick building with workshops and class rooms and a hospital were erected. For the accommodation of the young men who came at the rate of more than 100 a week, making a constant soldier-student population of 1000 or more, the university authorities vacated the Armory and Hayes Hall and gave over Ohio Union to them for mess purposes. Major J. E. Chaney succeeded Captain Stratemeyer in military command, and Professor F. C. Blake, of the university faculty, took charge of the instruction, with a large staff of university men and army officers. The period of training varied from six to eight weeks, and every week a class was sent elsewhere for practice in actual flight. The university also provided a landing field for airplanes on the bottom west of the group of buildings, and numerous flights were made thither by the men in training at the Dayton grounds.

Further evidence of the earnest co-operation of the university with the government in the war was furnished by the unfurling, May 25, 1918, of a monster service flag, bearing 2,640 stars, each representing an alumnus, a student or a faculty member wearing the khaki. Of that number, 892 were officers—21 in the navy and the remainder in the army. Lowry F. Sater made the presentation speech and President W. O. Thompson made response, a large audience applauding, all making the most stirring incident in campus history.

Late in July, 1917, came the appeal of the American Library Association for books and magazines for the soldiers and sailors, in which the Columbus Public Library (John J. Pugh), the Ohio State Library (Charles B. Galbreath) and the Ohio State University Library (Miss Olive Jones) heartily joined. About 4,000 books had been sent from the Columbus Public Library to Camp Sherman at Chillicothe when, in the spring of 1918, the drive of the A. L. A. for 2,000,000 books from the nation was begun. With the aid of the Patriotic League and the newspapers, some 25,000 books were collected from Columbus homes and sent to the Public Library where they were catalogued, and prepared for shipment.

The Columbus committee of the American Fund for French Wounded was organized as early as May, 1915, holding its first meetings at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Mackenzie. Later meetings were held at the Columbus Country Club, at the Green-Joyce building and finally at Trinity Parish house, where permanent headquarters and a shipping office were established. The working membership in November, 1917, numbered about eighty with the following officers: Mrs. Alfred Willson chairman, Mrs. Silvio Casparis vice chairman, A. W. Mackenzie treasurer, Mrs. A. W. Mackenzie secretary, Mrs. Herbert Gill, Mrs. Edward J. Wilson, Mrs. Alexander Forrest and Mrs. J. H. J. Upham, executive board. This was one of 500 committees in the United States which furnished supplies to more than 4,000 hospitals in France, independent of but co-operating satisfactorily with the Red Cross. Miss Louise Brent in 1915 went to France for work in the distributing bureau in Paris, where she became secretary and member of the administration board there. Miss Ruth Casparis also early went from Columbus and became the director of the motor service of the organization. In the fall of 1917, Miss Lucile Atcherson went from Columbus to become secretary of Miss Ann Morgan, whose great fortune was being so generously used in the work. The Columbus committee, while it made no special appeal for funds, by November,

1917, had raised enough money to provide the material for 118,289 articles which, made by the workers, had been shipped to France. These articles were valued at \$10,902.21. In this task, help was given by the Clintonville Welfare League and the ladies of the Catholic War Relief Association.

The American Red Cross Chapter, organization of which had been authorized by the national body July 3, 1916, in an initial campaign in the following March, secured a membership of 375. But later, when there was a fuller realization that war, with its wounded, was at hand, and under the impetus of a national campaign, this was increased to 30,000 yielding \$90,000 in membership fees. When in June Columbus was called upon to give \$250,000 to the nation-wide \$100,000,000 fund for Red Cross services in the war, a vigorous campaign was begun, with H. J. Schwartz as manager and the following team captains: Dr. Andrew Timberman, James Ross, Stanley Borthwick, F. O. Schoedinger, Max Morehouse, Samuel A. Kinnear, Walter Jones, Claude Meeker, F. A. Miller, F. W. Schumacher, J. H. Frantz, Simon Lazarus, Robert E. Pfeiffer, Ray Zartman, King G. Thompson and J. S. Warwick. Teams of women, under the direction of J. L. Hammill, were also organized with the following captains: Mrs. M. J. Caples, Mrs. W. O. Thompson, Mrs. J. E. Beery, Miss Anna E. Riordan, Mrs. Nathan Gumble, Mrs. F. R. Huntington, Mrs. W. H. Martin, Mrs. Thomas M. Bigger, Mrs. Julius F. Stone, Mrs. T. B. Sellers, Mrs. Calvin Sohl and Mrs. John M. Caren. To this appeal the city responded by giving \$366,000. The chapter organized by electing George W. Lattimer chairman, King G. Thompson first vice chairman, Samuel P. Bush second vice chairman, B. Gwynne Huntington treasurer, George W. Gillette secretary, James L. Fieser assistant secretary, Mayor George J. Karb, Martin J. Caples, Arthur I. Vorys and Matthew B. Hammond members ex-officio; Edward L. McCune, chairman military relief committee; James E. Hagerty, chairman civilian relief; H. J. Schwartz, chairman membership and finance. General headquarters were established in the Joyce family home, 471 East Broad street, which had been offered rent-free, and it was soon filled with volunteer workers, under the general direction of Mr. McCune. Branches were established in Westerville, Groveport, Harrisburg, Plain City, North Columbus and other places, and working units in many of the churches and at Ohio State University. The Catholic Women's War Relief Association early organized, with Mrs. William P. Anawalt as president and operated in part as a branch of the Red Cross, using the Knights of Columbus building, Sixth and State streets. In May, 1918, Secretary E. L. McCune was able to report as affiliated and working in co-operation with the Columbus Red Cross Chapter two branches, six auxiliaries and 87 working units; also that 6067 pledged workers were engaged from one to several days a week, producing hospital and other garments and surgical dressings. The product of these workers was gathered and shipped, and troops passing through the city were provided with refreshments.

The civilian relief committee, James E. Hagerty chairman, early organized with a corps of trained workers and an advisory committee to give medical, legal, financial and other help to the dependents of soldiers and sailors in service, the purpose being to do for the ones left behind what the absent would have done, to give comfort and help to the former and to relieve the anxiety of the latter. Free medical care and legal advice were given, also full information about insurance, allotments and allowances, and there was continuous communication with Red Cross field directors and government officials in the interest of soldiers and their dependents. Miss Florence Covert was in charge. To provide trained workers for this service Dr. Hagerty conducted home institutes at Ohio State University, graduating many young women, after a series of lectures and a period of actual work.

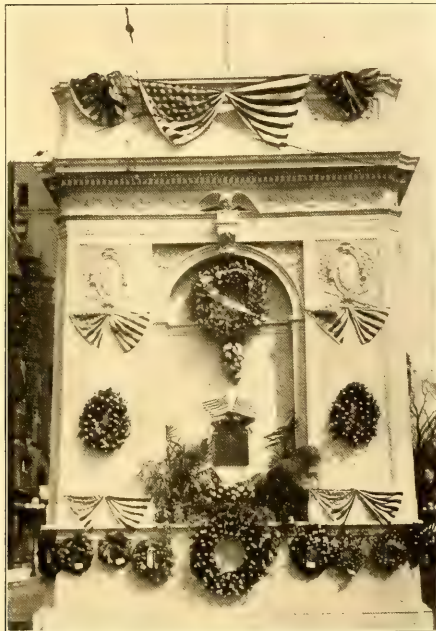
Early in the summer of 1917, classes in dietetics, home care for the sick, first aid and surgical dressing were conducted. Then came the organization of the Junior Auxiliary, under the leadership of Mrs. Samuel L. Black. Hundreds of boys and girls were enrolled and worked during the summer in the Columbus Art School building, producing different useful articles. Later, the headquarters were removed to High street, where the work was continued and membership was extended to all the schools, making the school boys and girls a really effective and constructive force.

At the October meeting of the chapter, the constitution was revised so as to place the authority and the management of the work in the hands of an executive committee of eight, with power to elect its own officers, who were to serve as officers also of the chapter. The following committee was chosen: George W. Lattimer, E. L. McCune, B. Gwynne Huntington,

James E. Hagerty, H. J. Schwartz, James L. Hamill, Mrs. Samuel L. Black and Mrs. Martin J. Caples. Mr. Lattimer was elected president, Mr. Huntington treasurer and Mr. McCune secretary. Mr. Gillette, the first secretary, had resigned owing to the pressure of other work, and Mr. Fieser, assistant secretary, had gone to Cleveland and been succeeded by Robert L. Bondy.

Mrs. George W. Knight was in charge of the surgical dressing work of the Red Cross and early opened classes and was assisted in the instruction by Miss Jane Sullivant. Mrs. Charles L. Ireland superintended the many units engaged in sewing, inspected the finished hospital articles and acted as secretary of the educational classes.

Just before Christmas, 1917, there was another membership drive, during which Red Cross window transparencies were sold. Under the direction of Mrs. Charles E. Carter a



Franklin County Memorial, Which Stood at Broad and High Streets

force of 1,000 workers in automobiles made a house-to-house canvass to all parts of the city, selling in one day more than 7,000 transparencies, adding to the number that had previously been sold in stores and factories and making a score of 20,000 more members, or a grand total of 50,000. According to a report in March, 1918, by Mrs. Charles S. Hamilton, 6,067 women in Franklin county were working in the several units, averaging $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours a month.

When the second national Red Cross drive for \$100,000,000 was made in May, 1918, Columbus' quota was paid out of the war chest of \$3,300,000 raised in the county earlier in the year.

The Catholic Women's War Relief Association, Mrs. W. P. Anawalt president, was further officered by Mrs. Andre Crotti first vice president, Mrs. Henry Miller, second vice president, Miss Maud Flynn third vice president, Mrs. S. D. Hutchins secretary, Mrs. Mary McNamee

treasurer. In November they reported ten branches, with a working membership of 500 women and an auxiliary in Zanesville with 300. Besides working for the Red Cross, they co-operated actively with the American Fund for French Wounded, the Needlework Guild and the Franco-American Commission, making garments for the refugee children of Belgium and France. They made altar supplies for the Catholic army chaplains, and made knitted sets and comfort kits for the soldiers at Camps Sheridan and Sherman.

Mrs. Samuel L. Black was chairman of a committee of Red Cross workers who in October set out to provide as a Christmas present for every soldier a comfort kit of useful articles. Three thousand khaki bags were made by the women, filled and forwarded to the camps at the cost of \$2 each.

The Columbus Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, participated zealously in the war relief work of the national organization. Its program included the raising of its quota of the \$15,000 for the Hostess House at Chillicothe and an additional amount for the devastated French village of Tilloloy on the Aisne, as well as knitted garments and other supplies for the men of the navy and army. Mrs. Herbert Backus was president at the time of America's entrance into the war. The officers elected in 1918 were: Mrs. E. M. Hatton regent, Mrs. Frank Winders vice regent, Mrs. William Cureton, jr., recording secretary, Miss Florence Ralston corresponding secretary, Mrs. Earl M. Tilton treasurer, Mrs. Wm. C. Moore registrar, Mrs. Wm. M. Hindman chaplain, Mrs. Wm. G. Deshler, Mrs. C. F. Jaeger, Mrs. Herbert Brooks and Mrs. E. A. Smith directors. The chapter conducts classes in the settlement houses.

The Columbus branch of the Needlework Guild of America, organized in 1889 by Mrs. Walter Mahoney to make and distribute suitable garments to hospitals and homes of sickness, began its war relief work in 1915 by sending garments to the refugees of Belgium and northern France. After the entrance of America into the war, it continued this service, in addition to its regular work, and Mrs. Karl T. Webber president, was able to report that during the year ending April 1, 1918, shipments abroad had totaled 31,724 articles of hospital supply, all going to Lyons for distribution as needed.

One of the devices of the women for raising money to carry on their humane work among the war sufferers was the establishment at the Howald store on High street of a melting pot, into which people were invited to throw their gold and silver jewelry and ornaments. A considerable amount was thus realized, the organizations helped being the American Fund for French Wounded, the Needlework Guild, Fatherless Children of France and the Women's War Relief Association. At Easter, 1918, the Fatherless Children of France organization sold about 10,000 cards at ten cents each for the same purpose and later renewed most of the subscriptions that had been made at the time of Marshal Joffre's visit.

A committee of the Navy League was organized by Columbus women to knit sweaters, mufflers and wristlets for sailors, the first effort to be to provide for the men of the battleship Ohio. Mrs. Wm. G. Deshler was chairman, Mrs. Charles S. Hamilton and Mrs. Oscar Newman secretaries, Mrs. D. H. Sowers treasurer, Mrs. M. S. Hopkins, Mrs. Beman G. Dawes, Mrs. Frank Hickok and Mrs. Agnes Jordan, members of the executive committee.

The Columbus Chapter of the Daughters of the British Empire, with about 50 members, met regularly at Trinity parish house and produced a large number of articles for the comfort of the soldiers in field and hospital. The chapter was officered: Mrs. W. T. Wells regent, Mrs. Harold W. Clapp and Mrs. William P. Tracey vice regents, Miss Helen M. Forrest corresponding secretary, Mrs. George V. Sheridan recording secretary, Mrs. A. C. Botterell treasurer, Miss Katherine Lowe standard bearer.

The Girls' Friendly Society of Trinity Episcopal church, gave entertainments and otherwise raised funds to help in sending an ambulance to France.

The Columbus unit of the women's committee of the Council of National Defense was organized in July, 1917, with Miss Caroline Breyfogle chairman, Mrs. J. A. Riebel and Mrs. Linus B. Kauffman vice chairmen, Mrs. Wm. P. Anawalt recording secretary, Mrs. Henry R. Spencer corresponding secretary, Mrs. John C. Snee treasurer, Mrs. M. J. Caples, Miss Anna Riordan, Mrs. Joseph Basch, Mrs. W. O. Thompson and Mrs. J. A. Jeffrey executive committee. The early efforts of this organization were given to food conservation; lessons in canning were given at school centers and elsewhere, directed by Miss Faith Lanman, while the home economics department Ohio State University taught bread-making and gave canning demonstrations at various places.

Later there was a reorganization of the work, Miss Faith Lanman being put at the

head of the food department, Mrs. A. B. Nelles child welfare, Mrs. Frank Sanborn liberty loan and war savings stamps, Mrs. Linus B. Kauffman home and foreign relief, Miss Caroline Breyfogle educational propaganda. The women did valiant work in all these departments, preaching and teaching the conservation of food, directing a campaign for the medical inspection of infants, helping to sell the government securities and in other ways contributing to the public welfare and national strength.

Fruits and vegetables in large quantities were canned at the rooms on North High street. In December, 1917, there were on the shelves more than 1,500 cans of fruits and vegetables, besides jellies and jams. These were sold to housewives at about the same prices asked by the retail grocers, the jellies, jams and fruit going first as rapidly as they could be handed out. By poster-designing contests in the schools and by public meetings, education in the need of food conservation was carried on, as well as by the pledging of housewives in the homes. A survey at the end of the year showed that 20,000 conservation pledge cards had been signed and returned to the local office and that hotels and restaurants were complying with the request of the national administration for wheatless and meatless days. This was later increased to 37,000.

In the effort to save wheat that more might be sent abroad, the substitution of other cereals was required, and there were regulations of millers, bakers and grocers calculated to force the substitution on consumers. Bakers' loaves were standardized and rules of sale adopted. The sale and consumption of sugar were restricted. Purchases were at times limited to one or two pounds and hoarding was made an offense. The inconveniences thus imposed were for the most part patriotically borne. The living cost ran high. December 20, 1917, eggs were 60 cents a dozen, butter 56 cents a pound, lard 30 cents, potatoes \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel, flour \$12.75 a barrel, hogs \$16.75 per cwt., sugar 10 cents a pound, oats 72 cents a bushel, corn \$1.50 and wheat \$2.15.

Notwithstanding the fact that precautions had early been taken to protect the coal supply for the state and city, there was much trouble, some suffering and a great deal of inconvenience, as well as high prices to consumers. In July, Hocking lump was selling for \$5.25 to \$5.75 a ton and Pocahontas (West Virginia) at \$6.50 to \$7—an advance of \$2.50 over the prices of the previous year. Besides, the supply was short and it remained so throughout the winter. Charges of profiteering by the producers and manipulation of the output by middlemen were freely made. There were investigations and efforts by fuel administrators, state and national, to deal with the situation, but the results were small. The consumers, if they got the coal at all, continued to pay the price. For lack of coal, schools were closed for days at a time; factories, the city lighting plant and the street railway company were continually embarrassed and there were days when it could not be predicted whether or not they would be in operation the next. The winter was unusually cold and but for a plentiful supply of natural gas, Columbus would have been in dire straits. Profiteering, higher cost of labor and materials, car shortage, conflict of state and national authority, bad management and intentional manipulation of the supply conspired to make a very bad situation; and that too, in spite of the fact that the coal production in 1917 was 38,000,000 tons, or 4,000,000 greater than the year before. Had cars been available every district in the state, according to official report, would have produced from 25 to 30 per cent. more coal.

On Thanksgiving Day, about 1,000 selects from Columbus and the central part of the State came to the city from Camp Sherman and were met at the station by a committee, headed by Lee M. Boda, Mayor Karb and members of the draft board. The troops, headed by the civilian committee, marched down Hig's street and past the reviewing stand on Broad street, in which there sat, besides the Mayor and the committee, members of the Ohio Supreme Court and several officers from the Barracks. Thousands of people filled the streets and enjoyed the spectacle of the stalwart boys in khaki. The troops then proceeded to Ohio State University, where they stacked rifles and messed on the campus. They then repaired to Ohio Field, where under direction of Major Eric Fisher Wood, they engaged in exhibition drills, games, skirmishes and maneuvers, while a throng of 7,000 persons looked on, cheering and at times shuddering at the mimic warfare. After the exhibition a fine Kentucky-bred saddle horse was presented to Major General E. F. Glenn by Lem G. Neely, of St. Marvs, Colonel John Y. Bassell making the presentation speech. Then came a football game between Ohio State University team and the team from Camp Sherman with a victory for the former by a score of 28 to 0. As a result of the exhibition and game, about \$20,000

was netted and paid into the Camp Sherman Trust Fund. The magnitude of the sum was due largely to the public spirit of a number of Columbus men who paid large premiums for the box seats.

A survey of the situation, Thanksgiving, 1917, showed that nearly 5,000 young men of Franklin county were engaged in war activities and that they were widely scattered. There were 1,400 at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, training for the new national army; 2,000 former members of the Ohio National Guard in the Federalized army at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Alabama; 700 members of the old Fourth regiment, in the Rainbow division then in France; several hundred selects at the Hattiesburg, Mississippi, camp; 60, who enlisted in the Engineering corps, and others in the Hospital, Ambulance and Aviation branches, as well as some officers commissioned at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, first course, were also in France. Franklin county members of the United States Marines were stationed at Santo Domingo, Haiti, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. Naval recruits were on the warships in the fighting zone and some of the ships doing coast guard duty. The naval hospital unit was at Hampton Roads; there were marines at Quantico, Va.; boys in the naval aviation school at Pensacola, Florida, and in the land flying schools at Dayton, Ohio; Waco, Texas; Mincola, N. Y.; San Diego, California, and Ontario, Canada. It was a striking illustration of the wide adaptability of the young men of an ordinarily peaceful American community.

The first course at the officers' training camp, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, concluded August 10, yielded commissions to sixty-two Columbus men as follows:

Captains—Edwin R. Sharp, jr., inf.; Harry L. Haight, inf.; Alva K. Overturf, inf.; George Armstrong, inf.; Frank A. Hunter, inf.; Webb I. Vorys, inf.; Hugh K. Martin, cav.; Rutherford Fullerton, field art.; Prescott S. Bush, field artillery.

First Lieutenants—Rutherford H. Platt, jr., 2nd Bat.; Robin Stanley Kerr, 1st Troop; Aberill B. Pfeiffer, 2nd Co.; Leo W. Bayles, 6th Co.; Charles L. Heisler, 3rd Bat.; Edwin S. Manson, A-G dept.; Ralph E. Wilder, 1st Co.; Frederick F. Stoneman, 4th Co.; Harold J. Meg, 6th Co.; Harry B. Craft, Ord. Dept.

Second Lieutenants—Campbell Meeker, 2nd Co.; Ralph E. Woodruff, 2nd Co.; James H. Merryman, 2nd Co.; Harold V. Sterling, 3rd Co.; Newell D. Dobson, 4th Co.; William L. Love, 6th Co.; Eben H. Jones, 1st Bat.; Floyd C. Jewell, 7th Co.; Lawrence G. Andrews, 8th Co.; Charles W. White, 8th Co.; Wm. E. Jenkins, 8th Co.; Chandas R. Lantz, 8th Co.; Wilford H. Steward, 9th Co.; Wm. P. Yeager, 9th Co.; Morgan E. Williams, 1st Tr.; Harold H. Brooks, 1st Bat.; Howard J. Whitehill, 2nd Bat.; Galen R. Weaver, 2nd Bat.; Wm. G. Ball, 3rd Bat.; Andrew A. Lamneck, Qm. Corps; Rannels W. Knauss, Qm. Corps; Mahew W. Shields, Qm. Corps; Hurst D. Campbell, Qm. Corps; Charles D. Brown, Reg. Army; John S. Peters, Reg. Army; Donald M. Slyh, Reg. Army; Melvin L. McCreary, Reg. Army; Otho P. Allen, 1st Co.; Wm. F. Castle, 2nd Co.; Harley E. Banks, 3rd Co.; Merle W. Coffman, 3rd Co.; Harold D. Bonar, 6th Co.; Glenn E. Rader, 6th Co.; Clifford H. Scrooges, 1st Bat.; Edward Waugh, 8th Co.; Wm. W. Wheaton, 8th Co.; Harold D. Sites, 8th Co.; Robert J. Thompson, 8th Co.; Ralph W. Laughlin, 9th Co.; Kenneth Hampton, 9th Co.; Leigh Koebel, 1st Troop; Edward E. Morris, 1st Tr.; Joseph B. Williams, 1st Bat.; Henry H. Copland, 2nd Bat.; Henry T. Minister, 3rd Bat.; Wm. R. Casparis, Qm. Corps; Maurice M. Smith, Qm. Corps; Herbert L. Richard, Qm. Corps; Andrew P. Martin, Qm. Corps; John E. Olmstead, Qm. Corps; Herbert S. Price, Qm. Corps; Roger W. Linworth, Reg. Army; S. S. Kennedy, Reg. Army; Hugh I. Waugh, Reg. Army.

The second course at the officers' training camp at Ft. Benjamin Harrison which closed November 27, yielded commissions to Columbus men as follows:

Captains—Stanley Brooks, Artillery; Ward O. Chaffee, art.; Chalmers Parker, inf.; Morgan G. Milne, inf.; Philip H. Elwood, art.; Albert W. Field, inf.; Floyd L. Simmons, inf.; Claire G. Landes, ord.; Donald R. Poston, inf.; Alvin B. Tallmadge, art.

First Lieutenants—J. Edgar Butler, inf.; Donald Reed Conard, art.; George H. Cless, jr., inf.; Theodore S. Rhoades, inf.; Thomas S. Sharp, sig. corps; Frederick M. Butler, inf.; John M. Maclean, art.; H. W. Mitchell, inf.; Frank Lehman, inf.; Howard R. Charman, art.; Harry J. Derivan, art.; Vincent H. Doyle, art.; Howard C. Russell, inf.; Carl H. Trik, inf.; Frederick L. Purdy, art.; William F. Havens, art.; John Brindle, inf.; Beatty Stevens, inf.; Jerome F. Page, art.; Theodore T. Toole, aviation; Harold W. Guitner, inf.; Arthur W. Raymond, art.; Benjamin F. Pfefferle, inf.; Paul Perdue Ewing, art.; William J. Colegrove, inf.; Ralph H. Dickinson, inf.; Webster W. Eaton, sig. corps; Walter L. Ewing, avia-

tion; Charles R. Gress, inf.; Vernon D. Hunter, inf.; Stanley W. Lewis, art.; William H. Payne, inf.; Edward B. Erickson, inf.; E. H. Gauger, inf.

Second Lieutenants—Paul R. Carroll, inf.; Ralph Young, inf.; John S. McCune, inf.; H. W. Daughters, art.; John B. Gager, art.; Wm. O. Ziebold, art.; Emerson L. Taylor, aviation; Frank L. Kulcher, art.; Wallace W. Clark, inf.; Joseph M. Clifford, inf.; Harley R. Elliott, inf.; Homer S. Floyd, inf.; Maurice B. Kessler, art.; Chester H. Latham, inf.; Clinton O. Potts, aviation; Robert W. Stevenson, inf.; John A. Turkopp, inf.; Earle J. Walker, inf.; Samuel C. Wright, inf.; Marquis S. Zellers, aviation; P. G. Royce, inf.; Eugene F. Morrow, inf.; Robert S. Riley, inf.; Wm. P. Bancroft, art.; Edwin E. Spencer, art.; Rusk H. Whipps, art.; S. K. Johnson, (Rev.), art.; Harry Syfert, inf.; Paul W. Bull, inf.; John G. Fleming, art.; Raymond W. Foster, inf.; Charles S. Hill, inf.; Frank M. Joyce, inf.; John C. Lewis, inf.; John O'Neil, jr., art.; Harry J. Orthoefer, art.; John T. Seiders, inf.; Arthur Tressing, inf.; Bernard H. Weisz, art.; Pearce C. Wilders, inf.; Elbert F. Mosher, inf.; Harry S. Duddleston, inf.

At about the same time, at Camp Sheridan, D. M. Daugherty, Edgar L. Bull and John O. Thistle were commissioned first lieutenants and Glenn Eustace Rader, second lieutenant of infantry. There were numerous other commissions and promotions, but official information was not easily obtained.

For the nation-wide thrift campaign launched by the federal government to secure war funds and to offer savings opportunity to the people, a State Executive Committee was organized in Columbus, November 29, 1917. H. P. Wolfe, Columbus business man and a director of the Federal Reserve bank of this district, presided and was chosen chairman of the State organization; John Y. Bassell vice chairman, John A. Kelley, secretary, the executive committee being completed by the appointment of the following: Governor James M. Cox, Archbishop Henry Moeller, Cincinnati; J. R. Nutt, Cleveland; H. E. Talbott, Dayton; W. S. Rowe, B. H. Kroger and Theodore D. Watterstroem, Cincinnati; Warren S. Stone, William G. Lee, W. S. Carter, D. C. Wills and Morris Black, Cleveland; Wilbur K. Brown and Miss Nida R. Pangle, Toledo; D. W. Durbin, Kenton; R. W. Archer, Barnesville; C. B. McCoy, Coshocton; P. C. Berg, Hillsboro; W. A. Blicke, Bucyrus; Robert T. Scott, Cambridge; R. E. Hills, Delaware; Mrs. George Zimmerman, Fremont; W. P. Shearer, Zanesville; Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, James W. Faulkner, F. B. Pearson, Herbert Myers, Charles H. Brown, Thomas J. Donnelly, Clark S. Wheeler, A. V. Donahey, Samuel A. Kinnear, H. Sage Valentine, Beman G. Dawes, Mrs. Maud Murray Miller, Columbus. Counties were subsequently organized and, under the county organization, cities, villages, and communities.

Ohio's quota was \$106,000,000. To secure this amount, thrift stamps were put on sale in postoffices and banks, and mail carriers in city and country and others acted as authorized salesmen. Stamps were sold at 25 cents each, exchangeable in \$5 lots for certificates bearing 4 per cent. interest. The quota for Columbus and Franklin county was \$5,265,000, and E. A. Reed became chairman of the county campaign committee. By June 25, 1918 the sale here had amounted to \$1,931,640.50. Then an intensive campaign was inaugurated, a feature of which was to secure as many subscribers as possible in \$1000 amounts, each such subscriber to have his name enrolled on what was called the Victory list. J. J. Stevenson was made campaign manager and twenty teams were organized, ten under the leadership of Fred W. Herbst and ten under that of Edward J. Goodman. Sunday evening, June 23, a great mass meeting was held in Memorial Hall, with short addresses by ministers representing Protestant, Catholic and Hebrew congregations. The hall was packed and many worshippers were turned away. It was a meeting at which creed and color were thrown into the melting pot out of which came the one sentiment of church unity in support of the government in the war. On the following Tuesday the canvass by 200 men began, the special solicitation being for Victory subscriptions but nothing being refused. As in other campaigns, there were daily meetings of the canvassers, with reports; there was extensive newspaper, billboard and street car publicity, and various devices and stunts were adopted to extend and maintain the interest. At the close of the intensive campaign, the total of sales and pledges to buy before January 1, 1919, was \$1,359,796.25. The half-way mark had been safely passed in the first six months. Through later efforts the full quota for the year 1918 was sold, and to Franklin county one of the bronze tablets signifying that measure of patriotism was awarded and erected in the Court House. The county's quota was \$5,265,060; the

sales \$5,750,000. Chairman E. A. Reed received as a testimonial of service a gold honor medal, and others of the committee bronze medals.

Dr. Charles S. Hamilton, in November, was commissioned a major in the United States army and assigned to supervise the organization of the medical advisory boards of Ohio for the new draft classifications. The State was divided into districts, each with its board of physicians to give counsel to the draft board physician in doubtful cases.

Dr. Starling S. Wilcox and Dr. Edward C. Ludwig were commissioned captains; Dr. Charles J. Roach, Dr. James H. Warren, Dr. Jeremiah E. Kerschner, Dr. William Neely Taylor and Dr. John Donovan Kessler, first lieutenants in the medical corps. Dr. Edward N. Cook, Dr. Walter A. Knoderer and Dr. F. W. Fenzel were commissioned first lieutenants in the dental corps.

Dr. Philip D. Wilson who, in 1916, had served in France as a member of the Harvard ambulance and hospital unit, again went abroad in the summer of 1917, for similar service in the American hospital in France, he having been commissioned a captain.

Dr. O. H. Sellenings joined the staff of the children's bureau of the American Red Cross, with headquarters in Paris. A part of his work, begun in the fall of 1917, was a study of the milk supply problem with a view to securing adequate food for infants, as well as to teach French mothers better pre-natal hygiene and scientific feeding, and save the babies from tuberculosis.

Instruction in French was offered to the recruits at the Barracks by members of Le Cercle Francais, including Mrs. J. L. V. Bonney, Mrs. Harry B. Arnold, Mrs. Frame C. Brown and Mademoiselle Monier, of the Columbus School for Girls. The purpose was to familiarize the men with traveling phrases, the names of common foods, articles of furniture, clothing, etc.

When in December, 1917, questionnaires were sent to all the remaining registrants under the selective draft, with a view to their classification and determination of the order in which they should be called, a great task was thrown on the draft boards. A large number of attorneys volunteered to help the registrants, and the court rooms at the Court House were used for many days for that purpose. Thither the registrants went, often with their dependents, answering the necessary questions and making oath to their statements. The questionnaires were then filed with the draft boards, and the men in accordance therewith were divided into five classes, those of Class 1 being those subject to earliest call.

Men in this class began to prepare themselves for service. A vocational training course was offered at the Trades school, E. L. Heusch director, and 189 men took the first course of eight weeks ending the middle of April. The training proved popular and others took it as they could. A contingent of 480 left for Camp Sherman April 29; 535 went May 28, and others during the month until the number for May totaled 1,000. June 15, 68 men fit for special training as auto mechanics, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and radio operators, were sent to the University of Cincinnati for that purpose.

On June 5, 1918, there was under the general law, registration for all young men who had become 21 since the registration of the previous year. The number registered in Franklin county was 1,864. They were assigned to classes by the same process of number-drawing and questionnaires, being placed the bottom of their respective classes. Columbus attorneys again volunteered in large numbers to assist the registrants.

About the middle of November, 1917, B. M. Selekmán, of the Russell Sage Foundation, came to Columbus representing the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities. He organized a committee consisting of John G. Price, Dr. J. E. Hagerty, Fred Lazarus, jr., George W. Gillette, Rev. E. F. Chauncey, John W. Pontius, H. S. Warwick, Max Stern, Lee M. Boda, E. A. Reed, Stockton Raymond, Dr. E. F. Tittle, Miss Caroline Breyfogle, Mrs. J. L. V. Bonney, Mrs. W. W. Carlile and Mrs. W. F. Anawalt, with himself as executive secretary. The committee provided entertainments and recreational activities for soldiers who came to Columbus, supplementing the work of the Y. M. C. A. in the camps. Concerts and minstrel entertainments were given and safeguards set around the morals of the soldiers and the community.

The Columbus Khaki Club, with all its facilities free to soldiers, was opened in the old Mithoff home at Fifth and Broad streets, June 1, 1918, with Charles B. Comstock in charge. Rooms had been furnished by the Altrurian, Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, and the Art League had loaned pictures for the walls. A reading room with books, magazines and

papers had been prepared and shower baths had been installed. This hospitality was freely accepted by the soldiers from the first and a useful purpose was served.

Organization of the Columbus branch of the Patriotic League was begun in January, 1918, the purpose being to enlist the young women of the city in a variety of work for winning the war by aiding the Red Cross, helping in the conservation of fuel and food and in other ways protecting and preserving the ideals of democracy at home. Mrs. J. L. V. Bonney was made chairman and appointed an executive committee consisting of Mrs. Charles W. Harper, Mrs. Wm. P. Anawalt, Mrs. T. B. Sellers, Mrs. R. H. Sweetser, Mrs. E. W. Campion, Mrs. J. C. Whitridge, Mrs. E. C. Caldwell, Mrs. A. T. Seymour, Mrs. Frank Kelton, Mrs. H. A. Arnold, Mrs. Frank Ray, Mrs. Martin J. Caples, Mrs. W. W. Carlile, Miss Jane Sullivan, Mrs. Nathan Gumble, Mrs. C. P. Hansberger and Mrs. James G. Gilmore. Mrs. Luke Cooperider was made executive secretary. Headquarters were established and a campaign for membership was prosecuted in factories, stores, schools, churches and elsewhere. Thousands of young women joined the league, organized their various groups, held rallies and generally engaged in the proposed activities. Miss Lillian Stocklin sprang quickly into prominence as director of music and later organized a girls' glee club.

Registration of both men and women residents, the subjects of enemy countries, was required and put into effect without trouble, limitations being set upon their movements. For the co-operation of the police department Mayor Karb was thanked by United States Attorney General Gregory. Most of the sympathy with Germany disappeared after the declaration of war, but enough remained to cause some anxiety and to give rise to many rumors. District Attorney Stuart Bolin was assisted by a large volunteer committee of citizens to whom he turned over complaints for investigation and report.

More than 6,000 copies of Pastor Russell's "The Finished Mystery" and 20,000 copies of the Kingdom News, organ of the International Bible Students' Association were seized here as dangerously pacifist and distribution was prohibited except to bona fide members. A map-maker in state employ, for distributing this sort of literature, was dismissed from his place as a result of his arrest.

A fire in the American Chain Company's plant was officially believed to have been the result of a pro-German plot. One of the plotters was thought to have been at the time murdered by another. Two men were indicted by the Federal grand jury for attempting to destroy machinery at the Ralston Steel Car Company's plant, and several men were arrested for making derogatory remarks against the Liberty bonds.

The study of German in the public schools was first restricted and later banished entirely. Unpatriotic actions and comments by teachers were so persistently reported that the Board of Education in May, 1918, adopted a resolution warning all employes that all reports of disloyal acts and utterances would be promptly investigated and that proof would be followed by speedy and positive discipline, regardless of all considerations of service. The banishing of German from the schools was made the occasion of the public burning of German textbooks. Wood piles were made at the street corners on East Broad street, and books brought to them were burned, April 19, 1918, while members of the Columbus Reserve Guards stood by to see that there was no interference. The Board of Education was more thrifty than individuals; it sold its German texts at 50 cents a hundred pounds, on condition that they be reduced to pulp. The proceeds totaled more than \$400.

The City Council also responded to the anti-German sentiment by changing the name of Schiller park to Washington park and of Germania park to Mohawk park, and by renaming Schiller, Germania and Bismarck streets, Whittier, Steward and Lansing avenues respectively. The petitions for the changes were many and the protests few. The local branch of the Order of Druids, after sixty years of use of the German language in its ritualistic work, substituted English, and some business organizations eliminated all Teutonic suggestion in their names. The First and Second German M. E. churches dropped the word "German" from their names, and the former substituted the word "Zion," erecting also a tablet with this inscription, "We Stand for God and Christ, Our Country and Flag, Humanity and Democracy."

CHAPTER XII.

SECOND YEAR OF THE WORLD WAR

Chamber of Commerce Leads in Civilian Activities—Home Reserve Guard—Food Production and Prices—Saving the Children—Patriotic Parade—Call for Nurses and Physicians—Americanization Day—Community Sings—Red Cross and Other Relief Work—Selective Service—Shifting of Labor to War Work—"Atonement" Liberty Drive—Students' Army Training Corps—"Gasless" Sundays—Epidemic of Influenza—Sounding of "Taps"—Getting Ready for the Wounded—Peace Reports, False and True—War Chest Report—Ovations to Returning Aviators and Troops—Victory Loan Campaign—Masonic Welcome and Memorial Service—Honoring Edward L. McCune—British Recruiting Mission.

The activities of the Chamber of Commerce in the war period are not easily enumerated. Its machinery was used for practically every patriotic effort of the city. With Henry A. Williams as president and George W. Gillette as secretary, the Chamber co-operated with every movement for food production and conservation. It financed and supported by personal service various lines of recruiting, aided in floating the Liberty loans, provided quarters, funds and organization machinery for the Red Cross membership and money campaigns as well as the War Chest. It directed the ceremonies on "Call to the Colors" day and various demonstrations in honor of the enlisted and selected men. It compiled for the Federal Government valuable information regarding the available community resources, assisted in the campaign for the selective draft, helped in the distribution of labor and the organization of the Home Reserve Guard and generally was the nucleus and much of the substance of the numerous citizen activities.

The organization of a Home Reserve Guard to insure the peace of the city at a time when so many men were absent was a matter of early concern. Mayor Karb called for the organization of such a body and the Chamber of Commerce supported his plea. There was some difficulty at the outset, but ultimately the Rifles, Knights of Columbus, the Elks, the Automobile Club, the Engineers' Club, Sons of Veterans, Knights of St. John and other organizations contributed companies, and a body of over 600 men was formed. Headquarters was established at the Seventh Avenue Armory, and the men were uniformed by patriotic subscription at a cost of \$30,000. There were nine letter companies, with signal and medical corps. W. B. Hammil was the first colonel but in a subsequent reorganization, George L. Chennell was elected colonel; E. A. Selagi lieutenant colonel, C. W. Wallace, W. H. Fisher and W. W. Mowery majors. The companies drilled separately and as a regiment once a week. The regiment appeared on all patriotic occasions, camped at the Driving Park, the week of July 4, 1918, and performed much useful service whenever great crowds gathered. From its membership nearly 200 men went into the regular army service, one-half of whom became officers. At the close of the war H. C. Collingwood, who had served as a lieutenant of the Fifth Engineers' Training Regiment, was elected to the command and served till the Guard was honorably discharged by the Mayor in July, 1919.

All forces were set at work early in 1918 to increase the production of foodstuffs. In February, a tractor school was held at the State Fair Grounds. It was attended by some 1,300 farmers from different parts of the State, all eager to learn what they could about tractors, 20 of which were there for demonstration purposes. There were lectures by experts and laboratory classes. Governor Cox was present and spoke, earnestly urging farmers to employ the tractor as a duty to the country and to the boys in the trenches. He promised that bankers would give credit at low rates of interest, that service stations where tractor parts could be obtained would be established and that the government would give preference to farmers in the purchase of tractor fuel. The school lasted a week and served to introduce the new field power to many.

In April the State and County Food Administration fixed the prices of bread from bakers to retailers and from retailers to consumers as follows: A 16-ounce loaf $8\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 cents, a 24-ounce loaf $12\frac{1}{2}$ and 15 cents, two of the latter to a consumer for 29 cents. The chief reason for the advance of half a cent a loaf was that the substitute flours cost more than

wheat flour. While the regulation of business was strange, it was cheerfully accepted as necessary, and the Ohio Wholesale Grocers, at their meeting in April, praised the national and state food administrators and pledged their hearty support.

Empathy was again laid on home gardening, and by the middle of March Director Grant P. Ward of the City Recreation Department, had assigned 300 lots. Under the direction of the Food Administration all lot-owners were to cultivate or let others cultivate the ground. The Godman Guild conducted community gardens for 350 families, besides planting fourteen acres at Camp Johnson. Nine thousand Columbus school children joined the war garden army and their work was supervised by J. C. Hambleton with the assistance of fifty-two teachers. The Recreation Department supervised the cultivation of 5,783 lots, four-fifths of which were turned over by their owners for assignment to others.

At the end of April, 1918, there was begun, with the indorsement of Governor Cox, a campaign to reduce infant mortality during the war. In a letter to Dr. A. W. Freeman, State Commissioner of Health, he approved the project already under way by the department, characterizing the children as the third line of defense. The child welfare committee of the Franklin County Women's Council of National Defense distributed cards on which were printed the normal height and weight of children of different ages, established stations for the weighing and measuring of all children under six years, and urged parents to bring their children for the test. The number of Franklin county babies thus tested was 4,744, and the warning thus sounded, it is believed, was effective in saving many lives. Women prominent in this campaign were Mrs. A. B. Nelles, Miss Jennie Tuttle and Mrs. Linus B. Kauffman, who at the end of May because of her efficient work, was promoted from vice chairman to chairman of the Women's Council, with headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce building. She continued in this capacity to the end.

On Sunday, June 9, 1918, a great patriotic parade was held in which 25,000 persons, men, women and children, marched, other thousands looking on from every point of vantage. The line of march was from Broad and Sixth to Town, to High, to Chestnut, countermarch to Broad and east to the starting point. There were six divisions: Mothers of soldiers, Red Cross, Junior Red Cross, Patriotic League, War Stamps and War Chest. With bands and banners, on symbolical floats, on foot and on horseback, in uniform and otherwise, the women workers wearing their flowing veils, the procession moved through the streets, making one of the most beautiful and inspiring spectacles Columbus has ever seen. To the city demonstrators were added delegations from nearly all the townships in the county, their banners adding to the cheer and demonstrating the unity of the people behind the troops. Into a great flag, carried by war chest marchers, spectators threw \$749.43. Boy Scouts pushed a great war savings ball behind a banner reading "Keep the Ball Rolling," and Ohio State University women carried the great service flag of that institution with its 2,640 stars. The streets were decorated with the allied colors and effectively patrolled by the police and the Home Guard. John J. Baird was parade marshal and his aide, General John C. Speaks. Motion pictures of the parade were taken with a view to sending to the boys in camp at the front visible evidence of the sentiment at home. In the State House yard, during and after the parade, there was speaking by returned soldiers, and others and the singing or religious and patriotic songs by thousands of school children. Two of the speakers were Corporal Thomas S. Cosgrove, of Toledo, and Corporal Charles E. Morris, of Youngstown, both of whom had served for six months with Pershing in France.

County Auditor Sage E. Valentine was the first chairman of the Franklin County Food Administration Committee which operated to secure a fair distribution of foodstuffs and to prevent hoarding. In July, 1918, on the resignation of Mr. Valentine, O. E. Harrison was chosen and the committee was reconstituted as follows: Mayor George J. Karb, George W. Gillette, Dr. Louis Kahn, D. C. Meehan, Frank L. Stein, Daniel H. Sowers, Edward Hymrod, Arthur Carlile, Dr. H. W. Whitaker, Phil S. Bradford, L. L. Pegg, Mrs. Linus B. Kauffman and Miss Faith Lanman.

At the same time there was begun the semi-monthly publication of food prices deemed fair by the State Food Administration. The first of these, published July 2, set prices for the retailer as well as the consumer. For the latter, the price of wheat flour ranged from \$1.42 to \$1.62 for $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel; rye flour, 7 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound; corn meal 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 cents a pound; eggs 40 to 44 cents per dozen; butter 47 to 52 cents a pound; sugar 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound; beans 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 cents a pound; lard 28 to 34 cents a pound; bread, 1-pound loaf, 8 to 10

cents; cream cheese, 29 to 34 cents a pound. Buyers were asked to report stores charging more.

A fair price list, published in the following November fixed prices to the consumer as follows: Wheat flour, \$1.57 to \$1.65 for $\frac{1}{8}$ barrel; rye flour $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 cents a pound; corn meal, 5 to 6 cents a pound; fresh eggs 77 to 78 cents a dozen; sugar 11 cents a pound; beans $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 cents a pound; lard 35 to 36 cents a pound; bread, 1-pound loaf, 8 to 10 cents; cream cheese 46 to 58 cents a pound. Creamery butter was selling on market at 72 to 75 cents a pound; country butter 48 to 50 cents a pound; chickens, dressed, 30 to 35 cents a pound; ducks, dressed, 38 to 40 cents a pound; turkeys, dressed, 45 cents a pound, Bacon was 60 cents a pound, corned beef 40 cents, boiled ham 60 cents, lamb chops 60 cents, pork chops 40 to 45 cents, porterhouse steak 60 cents, round steak 35 cents, sausage 33 to 35 cents, oysters 80 to 90 cents a quart, potatoes 50 to 60 cents a peck, apples 50 cents to \$1 a peck, oranges 50 to 60 cents a dozen. The cost of living had soared, but fortunately most persons had money to buy with.

As a result of the visit of Comtesse Madeline de Bryas, who spoke in Memorial Hall, June 27, in the interest of her country, there was formed a Columbus branch of the American Committee for Devastated France with the following directors: Mrs. F. O. Johnson, Miss Howard, Mrs. Wm. S. Miller, Mrs. E. M. Poston, Mrs. T. T. Frankenburg, Mrs. Max Goodman, Mrs. S. D. Hutchins, Mrs. Nathan Gumble, Mrs. Fred W. Atcherson, Mrs. A. I. Vorys, Mrs. J. G. Sayre, Mrs. E. J. Wilson, Mrs. Willard Holcomb, Miss Cornelia Lanman and Miss Helen Converse, Beman G. Dawes, John Garber, W. H. Alexander, P. B. Whitsit, Dr. H. C. Brown and Bishop Theodore I. Rees. A bazaar was opened in the Deshler Hotel building and other means were adopted for raising money and securing garments for the sufferers.

Canteen service of the Red Cross established headquarters in the rooms of the Columbus Art School, East Broad street, with Mrs. John H. Roys and Mrs. Walter H. Martin in charge, the special work being to meet the troop trains at the Union Station and serve the men with refreshments. Owing to the location of Columbus on the through lines east and west, there were many such trains. The Junior Red Cross in July moved into the Campbell Chittenden home at Broad and Seventeenth streets, where classes in home nursing and first aid were continued and garments and other useful things were made. Here and there playgrounds were equipped for the care of children whose mothers wished to work at the Red Cross centers.

Trained nurses of Columbus early began enlisting for hospital service in the army and navy at home and abroad. These numbered about 150 when in June, 1918, came the Red Cross call for more. Of the 25,000 asked from the whole country Columbus and Franklin county were asked for 150. A week's campaign, (Prof. J. S. Myers manager), in which the Red Cross Chapter, the hospitals and the physicians assisted, resulted in the enrollment of 203 graduate nurses. At the same time 126 young women enrolled for training in the various hospitals in the city and at the camp hospitals under the supervision of the surgeon general of the United States army.

Later under the direction of Dr. C. F. Clark physicians were organized into a volunteer medical corps. Large meetings were held, not only of local physicians, but of those in the surrounding counties, and hundreds offered their services, the purpose being two-fold—to care for the home situation and to relieve those physicians who were eligible for active service in the army hospitals.

July 4, 1918, was observed as Americanization Day, the program being under the direction of a Chamber of Commerce committee, M. J. Caples chairman. There was a parade in the morning of foreign-born residents—Italians, Greeks, Belgians, French, Danes, Poles, Assyrians, Armenians, Dutch, Hungarians, Finns, Japanese, Russians, Lithuanians, Swiss, Swedes, Rumanians, Norwegians, Austrians, Germans and Serbians—each group carrying its native flag as well as Old Glory and banners with inscriptions as to its nationality. The parade entered the State House grounds, where with a throng estimated at 10,000, of whom 4,000 were foreign-born, there was a band concert, with singing and a mass repetition of the vow of allegiance, led by President Henry A. Williams of the Chamber of Commerce: "I pledge allegiance to my flag, and to the republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice to all." In the afternoon at Memorial Hall Ignace Jan Paderewski, distinguished Polish pianist, addressed a large audience chiefly of the foreign-born. He

praised the loyalty of the latter and the unity of the nation and likened the Polish spirit to that of the Americans. "Keep your country open for the oppressed," he said. "Let them live peacefully in your midst and die quietly in your blessed land. With this, patriotism will come, I assure you."

In the summer a series of community sings was held, some in Franklin Park and Ohio Field. One of these fell on July 14, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, and there was a crowd of 10,000 at the park. The Barracks band and 550 soldiers from the Barracks; also the Republican Glee Club led by Karl Hoenig, a thousand girls from the Patriotic League and large representations from the Women's Music Club and the church choirs. Alfred Barrington, Robert W. Roberts and Mr. Hoenig led the mass singing of the "Marsellaise" and other patriotic songs. Another great crowd gathered at the Barracks to attend the French fete Monday evening, under the auspices of the organization for the Fatherless Children of France. In an imitation French garden there was a program of singing, dancing and instrumental music. Thirty girls' from the Patriotic League sang war songs, and there was dancing by pupils from the School for Girls, while overhead an aviator from the Dayton field circled. The fete netted several thousand dollars for the relief fund.

At Ohio Field, July 21, a crowd of soldiers, aviation students and civilians, estimated at 17,000, sang for victory, Samuel R. Gaines and Willis G. Bowland being added to the list of directors. At the Barracks, in Memorial Hall, in the Masonic Temple and elsewhere these community sings were held weekly, the Rotarians, Knights of Columbus and the Columbus Choral Society, the Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Democratic Glee Club and others aiding with leaders and voices. The Fourth Liberty Loan drive was inaugurated September 29, with a great "sing" in the Coliseum at the State Fair Grounds and fifteen others in various parts of the county.

Selects continued to be sent by the draft boards to the camps for training. July 16 there was an elaborate farewell for 156 colored men, a meeting at Memorial Hall and a parade to the station. On the 23d the county's largest contingent, 1,026 men, marched to the station, with an escort of honor, and departed for Camp Sherman. With the exception of about 500 men, this exhausted the availables in Class 1 of the 1917 draft. For the instruction of those who remained and the 1918 registrants, each of the draft boards appointed a committee of eight or ten citizens, and an additional training school was opened in the Y. M. C. A. building, with General John C. Speaks as director.

The reorganized Franklin County Food Administration Committee was active and efficient. O. E. Harrison was chairman, Phil S. Bradford secretary, Archard Brandon counsel, D. H. Sowers chairman of the law enforcement committee and E. L. Pease compiler of the fair price list. Rules regarding the sales of foodstuffs, especially sugar, were made and their observance watched. Violators were assessed fines which were paid into the Red Cross treasury, but the willful violators were few, both dealers and consumers accepting the regulations in a spirit of patriotism. The July prices for lump coal ran from \$5.80 for Hocking to \$6.45 for West Virginia splint.

The War Chest Committee met periodically and made appropriations from the fund according to the plan announced prior to the solicitation. It also sent to the company fund of each unit in which there were Franklin county boys an amount equal to \$10 per capita to be used in securing those comforts the War Department could not furnish. The committee joined with similar committees elsewhere in the creation of a national bureau for procuring information on efficiency of administration, possible duplication of effort and worthy appeals for assistance.

The Federal Government's call for a student nurse reserve found Columbus eager to serve. A recruiting station was opened in the Deshler Hotel, with Mrs. C. C. Corner in charge and a publicity committee went to work with the result that in the allotted time the enrollment of 111 young women to train for the service, either in civilian or military schools, had been exceeded. The need for nurses continuing, this was supplemented in October and November by a house-to-house canvass of the county to make a record of all available persons. Mrs. C. C. Corner, who had been elected secretary of the social service bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, vice R. L. Bondy, called to military duty, was secretary of the committee, and the work was done largely through the organization of women that Mrs. Linn B. Kauffman had built up, with representatives in every ward and township of the county.

In the summer the Knights of Columbus dedicated their recreation building at the Columbus Barracks, with short addresses by representatives of that Catholic order, the military and the Y. M. C. A. The Elks, the Columbus branch participating, erected a \$40,000 community house at Camp Sherman. Miss Jean Hamilton, representing the colored Y. W. C. A., began the organization of colored women and girls for war work, headquarters being established at 495 East Long street. Out of this it was hoped would grow a movement for a permanent Y. W. C. A. A school for staff workers in war community service was held at the Great Southern Hotel, in September, under the direction of Mrs. Eva W. White, of Boston, workers from other places being addressed by Mrs. J. L. V. Bonney, Mrs. T. B. Sellers, Mrs. W. P. Anawalt, Mrs. C. W. Harper and others of the successful Columbus organizers of young women. A third institute for the training of workers in the relief of soldiers' families was held in October at Ohio State University under the direction of Dr. J. E. Hagerty.

Meanwhile the Red Cross workers continued unceasingly to turn out hospital supplies. At the annual meeting of the directors of the chapter in October, A. T. Seymour appeared as the successor of Mrs. M. J. Caples, removed from the city. The official staff then included: Mrs. W. T. Wells, chairman of the women's work; Mrs. C. L. Ireland, chairman of outside working units; Mrs. Edgar B. Kinkead, chief of the bureau of information; Mrs. F. N. Sinks assistant. In the civilian relief department Miss Ann Evans assumed charge of the workers, succeeding Mrs. Lois Olcott, who had served temporarily, vice Miss Covert, resigned on account of illness. Later, when Mrs. Ireland was called to Washington, Mrs. W. D. Hamilton took up her work here. E. L. McCune, chairman of the military relief committee, in his report, highly complimented both the women workers and the Junior Red Cross. Their work made it possible to ship in the period from May 1, 1917, to September 30, 1918, 754 cases containing 555,524 articles, besides many garments for the refugees in Belgium and articles for the convalescents at Camp Sherman.

For the canteen workers a hut was built on the bridge inside the Union Station, and there night and day, refreshments were served by willing hands to the trainloads of soldiers passing through to camps or ports of embarkation and to those who were returning, shattered, to hospital or home. But, alas! these were not all; there were also silent heroes in their coffins, to whom no further service could be rendered. The lumber for the hut was donated and the hut was built without charge by the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, and the money for the refreshment supplies was paid out of the War Chest, the services of the workers completing a beautiful circle of grateful appreciation of the men called to military duty.

In compliance with the call for men for the army there was, August 24, the registration of about 500 young men who had reached the age of 21 since June 5, 1917. Preparations were at the same time begun for the new draft of men between the ages of 18 and 45. E. W. Swisher was appointed chairman of the Franklin county draft commission and he appointed as a committee to assist: Richard Lloyd, John J. Joyce, Harry C. Arnold and George Van Loon, members of the board of elections, H. Sage Valentine, Walter A. Pfeifer, Arthur J. Thatcher, Wm. A. Ginder, Judge Homer Z. Bostwick and James A. Allen, with Joseph A. Klunk as secretary. The election booths in the various precincts and townships were manned by volunteers, as before, election officers and others, and on September 12, the registration was made, 37,938 men in the county, between the ages of 18 and 21 and 31 and 45, willingly offering their services. As usual, Columbus and Franklin county exceeded the estimate, and the per capita cost, 48 cents for each registered man, was officially reported the smallest for any large city in the State. The questionnaire and classification process was in progress when it was interrupted by the outbreak of influenza and pneumonia at Camp Sherman and in Columbus.

In the latter part of September there began an organized effort to transfer labor from non-essential tasks to those of war. The construction of the great storage warehouses of the Federal Government, east of the city, was lagging and there was other need of united effort to produce those things and do those things required for the winning of the war. A community war labor board was appointed consisting of Rev. Timotheus Lehmann, pastor of St. John's Evangelical Protestant church, chairman; C. J. Tucker, secretary of the Columbus Federation of Labor, and A. H. Thomas, superintendent of the Buckeye Steel Castings Co. The board sent out questionnaires to all employers of labor, asking to what extent they were

engaged in war work, the number and kind of workers and the character of the business, with a view to an amicable agreement as to the release of man power. So far as possible it was asked that women be substituted for men as clerks, elevator operators, etc., and there was a request for the discontinuance of many non-essential occupations such as shoe-shining and pop-corn-vending. There was a patriotic response. Absenteeism in Columbus plants doing war work was cut 50 per cent., men shifted from non-essential to essential tasks, employers readjusted their business so as to give the needed release and much personal service was abandoned, the city sent to the warehouse site its force of men for street cleaning and refuse collection and misdemeanants who would otherwise have been sent to the workhouse were given the chance to do war work instead. For weeks the employment bureaus were busy placing the new labor to get the best results.

To aid in eliminating non-war construction work Governor Cox appointed the following committee: C. L. Dickey, president of the Northern Savings Bank Co.; Frank L. Packard,



*View in Broad Street, Looking East from Front Street
(Memorial to Soldiers in Center)*

architect, and Edwin F. Wood, secretary of the Ohio State Savings Association. Operating in harmony with boards in other counties, it promulgated rules limiting to \$1000 new construction in rural districts, prohibiting it in cities and limiting alterations and repairs to a cost of \$2,500. In thirty days building operations in Columbus and Ohio were reduced to a minimum, all passed upon and permitted.

The Fourth Liberty Loan Drive was for the sale of \$13,070,550 bonds in Franklin county. The committee was organized with Fred Lazarus, jr., chairman, and Edwin Buchanan as secretary. Teams were organized as before, with the following captains: F. W. Schumacher, James A. Maddox, Max Morehouse, H. B. Arnold, E. J. Goodman, D. N. Postlewaite, J. J. Stevenson, W. H. Martin, Eugene Gray, E. P. Tice, Walter A. Jones, F. O. Schoedinger, F. W. Braggins, Frank J. Macklin and Andrew Timberman. The news had come of the death of forty-two Franklin county boys on the field of battle, and the campaign was called the Atonement drive. A beautiful memorial of concrete was built in Broad street facing High street, on which was a tablet inscribed with the names of the fallen as follows:

Frank O'Connor	Herbert E. Hathaway	Perry W. Crabtree
Richard Nineheart	Clifton Bow	Arthur J. Kiefer
C. L. Robinson	Ernest L. McCoy	James Roland Avery
Verner Douglas	James E. Fisher	Carey R. Evans
Kenneth R. Failing	A. J. Ortman	Raymond W. Pierce
Roy Rorick Murphy	Carl Adolph Bohlman	Hoppy Kelley Fraley
John A. Strange	Fred Ebert	Norman W. Hillock
Norman Sharits	John S. Deming	Harry V. Hammond
Herman C. Slater	Martin O'Callaghan	Jerry A. Brown
Fred W. Norton	Richard N. Gleich	Charles Bloce
Erwin I. Danford	Henry W. Powell	G. Estle
Harry O. Watkins	Lloyd F. Schott	John Donnelly
Owen V. Carr	Earl C. Bates	Lawton B. Evans, jr.
Howard C. Paschall	Robert E. Goodykoontz	Michael Higgins

That these soldiers "shall not have died in vain," the people of the county were asked to make subscriptions to the loan. On Saturday, September 28, Lieutenant John Philip Sousa and his Great Lakes band of 300 pieces came to Columbus, thrilling all with their massive music as they marched the streets. Abram I. Elkus, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, spoke in the evening at Memorial Hall, and the great band played. On Monday, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, at the invitation of the committee, came and spoke from a platform at the base of the memorial to a great crowd that gathered in Broad street and braved the rain to hear him. He spoke also to a thousand bond salesmen gathered at luncheon in the Masonic Temple. With the impetus of these exceptional demonstrations, the committee and teams took up the work Tuesday morning, and carried it to a successful conclusion in five days. At the Saturday night meeting of the solicitors at the Masonic Temple, it was announced amid great enthusiasm that the city and county had again gone "over the top," the total then being \$16,929.450. Resolving that they would inaugurate the custom of lifting the hat whenever they passed the memorial to the dead soldiers, the solicitors adjourned. The subscribers numbered 55,143.

The Federal Government school of military aeronautics at Ohio State University was closed August 31, the work that had been done in this and other institutions being concentrated at fewer places. Announcement was made of the Government's purpose to establish at this and other institutions of learning a Students' Army Training Corps, under the regulations of which young men of 18 years could attend college and at the same time be prepared for military service. The corps was to be organized by voluntary induction under the selective service act, instead of by enlistment; the student would thus become a soldier in the United States army, subject to military discipline and with the pay of a private, \$30 a month, housing, subsistence and instruction to be furnished; he would receive military instruction and be kept under observation and assigned to duty, when there was need, according to his qualifications. This proved an alluring offer. Registration at the University was heavy and on October 1, about 2,000 young men had made application for admission to the corps. As fast as their physical fitness could be determined the young men were admitted to the barracks on the University grounds or to other buildings that were to be so used. As far as military requirements would allow, each member of the corps was permitted to pursue his chosen course of study.

A Students' Army Training Corps was also established at Capital University and similarly conducted. The enrollment was 54.

September brought another unique demonstration of the unity of the people for the winning of the war. The Federal Fuel Administration requested that as a means of saving gasoline that more might be sent over seas to the army, all pleasure riding and needless automobile driving be abandoned on Sunday. There was general compliance, the streets of the city on Sunday, September 1, being almost as clear of automobiles as they were before such vehicles came into vogue. The few that ventured out had to run the gantlet of the street urchins' cries of "Slacker!" The second Sunday was a repetition of the first, except that it was found necessary to permit essential service cars to be run, and such were properly placarded on the wind-shield. For the five Sundays in September and the first two in October the ban remained on Sunday riding and when it was lifted, there was official assurance

that every one who had sacrificed his pleasure or convenience had added something to the certainty of victory.

The epidemic of influenza which spread over the country in the autumn reached Camp Sherman in the latter half of September. It raged for more than a month causing nearly 1,100 deaths. The sickness of sons or other relatives called many Columbus people to the Camp and to Chillicothe where accommodations already were inadequate. For the better accommodation of visitors, Columbus club women made an appeal for gifts of mattresses, bedding, towels and supplies of various kinds. Gifts poured in and on the 12th of October seven trucks filled with the offerings left the United Commercial Travelers' building on Goodale street for the camp. The Red Cross also sent supplies and scores of women, nurses and nurses' assistants offered their services. From the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, Dr. C. F. Clark, chairman, was able to send a number of physicians for civilian service in Boston and elsewhere. The emergency call for face masks, pillow cases, towels, etc., was met by the Red Cross workers.

And while this work of relief was going on the epidemic stole into Columbus and put everybody on the defensive. Following the lead of the State Department of Health, the Columbus authorities on October 13, when 516 cases and a score of deaths had been reported, ordered the closing of schools, colleges, Sunday schools, theaters and motion picture houses, prohibited public and private dances in halls and hotels and all loitering about saloons and pool rooms, requesting also the abandonment of all public assemblages and the closing of churches and lodges. Ohio State University, in compliance with the state orders, had closed on the preceding Friday. Observance of the municipal orders was general, the request being as effective as the prohibition, but it was not till October 30 that signs of an early mastery of the disease appeared. Then the number of reported cases was 3,186, while the deaths totaled 265, of which 49 occurred at the Columbus Barracks. The first lifting of the health board ban was on November 3, when churches were permitted to hold services, if they were short and good ventilation maintained. In many of the churches appeals for votes favorable to the prohibition amendment to the State Constitution were made, that being the first and only opportunity for such appeal, as public meetings had been prohibited during the period of the epidemic. The disease continued its ravages, however, as related elsewhere, and it was not until the summer of 1919 that normal conditions were reached.

On Friday, September 6, at the suggestion of Governor Cox, addressed to every community in Ohio, the daily sounding of taps from the west front of the State House was begun. Choice fell on the hour of 4:30 p. m., that, making allowance for the difference in time, most nearly corresponding with the hour at which the call would daily be sounded in France. "To us here at home," said the Governor, "what more beautiful sentiment can be imagined than the consciousness that, as the cadences rise and fall, somewhere within the shadow of death and under the pall of battle, our beloved ones are thinking of us." The first sounding here was made an impressive ceremony. In the presence of 10,000 people prayer was offered by Rev. Irving Maurer, of the First Congregational church. Captain D. M. Hall, Commander of the Ohio G. A. R., introduced H. S. Warwick as master of ceremonies, who read the Governor's proclamation of taps and General Pershing's address at the tomb of Lafayette. Adjutant General Roy E. Layton read a telegram from Pershing, saying: "To know that taps will be sounded tonight from the State House and every court house in Ohio is a touching thought and brings us very near in spirit to the people at home who are supporting us so splendidly." A male octette sang to the tune of taps these lines by C. S. Anderson:

Lord of Hosts,
Hear our prayer—
Keep our sons over there
In Thy care;
Bring them home,
Victory-crowned,
Lord of Hosts!

There was singing of Allied airs by the throng, led by Karl Hoenig, and the bugler sounded taps. Governor James M. Cox, former Governor James E. Campbell, Mayor George J. Karb and Colonel Tyree Rivers, commandant at Camp Sherman, sat on the platform

during the ceremonies. Two companies of soldiers from the camp afterwards gave an exhibition drill in Broad street. The sounding of taps was maintained daily during the war.

The American Protective League, in charge of Robert E. Pfeiffer, special assistant United States District Attorney, during the period of the war, was aided by about 150 volunteer investigators. About 250 German men and 300 German women were under constant supervision by the league. They could not leave Columbus or go from one part of the city to another without a permit, and thus insidious propaganda and spying were reduced to a minimum.

The task of supervising women's work at the Red Cross headquarters in January, 1919, fell to Mrs. E. B. Kinkead who, in one capacity or another, had been with the Red Cross since its organization for war work. The armistice put an end to the demand for surgical dressings, but there was a call for garments for the children of France, Belgium and Serbia, and the work of many women was continued in that particular for several months. Civilian relief, under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Long, who had succeeded Miss Evans, continued until January, 1920, as did the canteen work at the Union Station.

The February, 1919, report of the Columbus Committee American Fund for French Wounded showed that since May, 1915, it had sent abroad supplies valued at \$28,506.21 and money to the amount of \$14,000, a total of \$42,506.21. There were about 40 units in this organization and six departments with the following chairmen: Mrs. J. H. J. Upham, Mrs. Earle Clarke Derby, Mrs. E. J. Wilson, Mrs. Silvio Casparis, Mrs. B. L. Bowen and Mrs. A. W. Mackenzie.

To President Wilson's query, October 17, "How soon can Ohio be ready to care for her wounded brave boys who need to be returned home for rehabilitation, where they may have the loving attention of parents and friends?" Governor Cox replied, "Ohio is ready now." The buildings of the State School for the Deaf were at once offered for this use, were found admirably adapted and were accepted. Plans for the transfer of the deaf pupils to other buildings in Columbus and elsewhere were made by Superintendent J. W. Jones, but were not executed, as the wounded were sent to Camp Sherman hospitals. Coincident with this, the Columbus Chapter of the Red Cross, with the backing of the War Chest Committee, began preparations for the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers and sailors and their employment at money-earning tasks. A committee consisting of J. Russell Kilbourne, chairman, James E. Hagerty, Thomas J. Duffy, W. F. Maxwell, Theodore E. Glenn, George W. Gillette, A. H. Thomas, J. W. Jones, Mrs. Karl E. Burr and Miss Ann Evans was appointed to take charge of the work.

The tenseness of the popular feeling in Columbus was revealed by a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm, Thursday, November 7, when the false news came that the German commissioners had arrived at the headquarters of General Foch and had signed the Allied terms of armistice. The Columbus Citizen, in common with newspapers of other cities, served by the United Press, printed an extra soon after 11 o'clock a. m., announcing in flaming type the end of the war. In vain other newspapers having no such information, declared the report unconfirmed from Washington or elsewhere. Bells were rung and whistles were blown. After long effort and repression, the people would not have it otherwise. Shops, factories, stores and offices released their happy workers, and thousands joined in impromptu parades in Broad and High streets. With banners and bands and noise-making implements of all sorts, men, women and children marched. A great throng nearly filled the yard west of the Capitol and clamored for speeches from the Governor and Mayor. Time passed and there was no confirmation, though the Citizen issued other editions carrying the same news. No other information was considered except in mockery. Red Cross workers from headquarters and the canteen joined in the demonstration. A delirium of joy swept over the city; women wept and kissed one another; men indulged in extravagant conduct. Far into the night High street was a seething mass of joyous humanity; there was ill humor with no one save those who refused to believe. It was not until the next day that these latter would be heard with patience. Then came the positive news that the armistice terms had not been signed and that the fighting was still in progress. It was a rude awakening, but the people bore it well. They had voiced their long pent-up desire for peace with victory, and they were content.

On the following Monday, November 11, people were awakened by the blowing of whistles and ringing of bells. This time there was no mistake about it. The official an-

nouncement had come that the armistice terms had, that morning, and not before, been signed by the German commissioners. At once the city gave itself over to a celebration similar to that of the Thursday preceding. All day long the people marched through the streets with banners and flags and bands and bells, or looked on from sidewalk and window, shouting their joy or indicating it by the noise they made with horns, the beating or rattling of pans, cans, etc. The kaiser was hanged at several places in effigy, while other figures of him were transported in coffins. The streets were thronged with noisy, happy people until midnight. At Memorial Hall there was a great thanksgiving service, conducted by the pastors of the city and shared in by the members of their congregations. Having thus given a second expression of its joy at the promise of peace, the city on the following morning resumed its usual activities.

The War Chest executive committee reported, November 1, that subscribers had paid in \$1,843,196.28 and that it had appropriated for soldiers' and sailors' need, supply work, domestic and home relief and foreign relief, a total of \$620,811.10 and held itself in readiness to contribute to the united war work campaign soon to be made, \$427,000, the quota of the county, adding to it if the national quota was increased, as desired. It was then expected that there would be need to fill the chest again, but the signing of the armistice changed all that and at the end of the month the committee announced that collections would end with December, each subscriber being asked for only 75% of his full subscription for the year, and that to those who had paid in full a refund of 25% would be made. In April, however, it was decided to finance the Red Cross canteen work and civilian relief to January 1, 1920, and return the remainder to the subscribers, and so it was done in July, 1918. Thus each subscriber to the chest paid 48% of his original subscription. The total subscribed was \$3,374,526.97, and the shrinkage was but 7%.

The spring of 1919 was marked by a series of ovations to the returning troops. The boys were weary of military service and many of them would have preferred to be discharged and go direct to their homes, but at the earnest request of city officials who represented the enthusiastic people, arrangements were made for some of the returning units to come.

Captain Edward Rickenbacker, whose service in the air had made him the chief of American aces, reached Columbus February 17, 1919. Known here in other years as an automobile racer, he went to France in May, 1917, as chauffeur for General Pershing. After a few months in that capacity he entered an aviation school and was commissioned as first lieutenant and later captain of his squadron which rendered a remarkable fighting service. Rickenbacker himself received official credit for bringing down twenty-six German planes and was awarded the French Croix de Guerre, the French Legion of Honor medal and the American Distinguished Service Cross. A parade and banquet marked his home-coming. He is the son of Mrs. Elizabeth Rickenbacker.

Distinguished service in the air-fighting was rendered by five other Columbus men, two of whom were killed. Those who made the supreme sacrifice were Lieutenant Fred Norton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Norton, and Lieutenant Vaughn McCormick, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. McCormick. Lieutenant Norton was credited with bringing down six German planes and was awarded the Croix de Guerre and the American Distinguished Service Cross. He was wounded in an air fight in July, 1918, and died three days later. Lieutenant McCormick had two German planes to his credit and had been recommended for promotion for bravery and efficiency, when he was killed in action in September, 1918.

Two of the Columbus aviators were captured and held prisoners by the Germans until the armistice was signed. They are Lieutenant Walter Avery, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Avery, and Lieutenant W. B. Wanamaker, son of Judge and Mrs. R. M. Wanamaker. Lieut. Avery is credited with destroying three German planes, one of them that of Capt. Mendkopf, famous German ace. He suffered a broken jaw when his machine fell within the German lines in October, 1918. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre and the American Distinguished Service Cross. Lieut. Wanamaker had brought down one enemy plane in the fighting at Chateau Thierry when he was forced down with a broken leg and nose. He had then been fighting one month.

Lieut. Louis Simon, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Simon, was officially credited with destroying four German planes. He received the American Distinguished Service Cross for heroism, September 16, 1918, and both French and American citation for exceptional bravery in action.

On April 5, 1919, the first troops returning from France reached Columbus—the 112th Sanitary Train, the 112th Signal Battalion and the 62nd Artillery Brigade. Many of these men were from Columbus. In the parade with them were one hundred wounded soldiers from the base hospital at Camp Sherman. They were escorted by the Chamber of Commerce committee, the Columbus Reserve Guard and veterans of the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. High street from Naghten to Main and Broad street from High to Third were packed with cheering people, and Governor Cox spoke a welcome from the reviewing stand. The wounded were showered with flowers and cigarettes, and all had luncheon and personal greeting in the State House yard.

This scene was repeated on the following day when the 146th Infantry, 112th Supply Train and the 112th Engineers arrived from France and marched over the same route. The 148th Infantry had the same enthusiastic welcome on the 10th. A month later, Saturday, May 10, came the old Fourth Regiment, now the 166th Regiment, Rainbow Division, Col. B. W. Hough in command. The train was late but the enthusiasm was such that the great throngs in the street waited for hours to see their favorite regiment. Unexpectedly, in recognition of the deep popular feeling, the regiment was halted here over Sunday, the men whose homes were in the city were permitted to go to their homes; the others were quartered in Memorial Hall for the night and on Sunday were guests in different homes, the invitations exceeding the number of soldiers. On Monday morning, the regiment proceeded to Camp Sherman for discharge.

On May 31, the 324th Field Artillery, fresh from the Rhine, came marching in their heavy uniforms in a street temperature of 102 degrees. In the regiment there were approximately 500 men from this city, and the welcome was, like the others, of the greatest enthusiasm. Refreshments were served in the State House grounds, and the regiment left in the afternoon for Camp Sherman.

Col. Benson W. Hough commanded the 166th Regiment during its entire foreign service, during six months of which it was in battle contact with the enemy, participating in the engagements of Champagne, second Marne, St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse. The regiment also served for four months in the army of occupation on the Rhine. It lost 400 killed in action or died of wounds, and 3500 suffered wounds, many of minor character. Eight officers and twenty-nine men returned with the American D. S. C.; six officers and twenty-four men with the French Croix de Guerre; two with the Belgian War Cross, one with the Medal Militaire and one with the Legion of Honor medal. Chaplain George Carpentier, of Aquinas College, Columbus, known as the "Fighting Chaplain," was slightly wounded during service in the Argonne. He received the American D. S. C., the decoration being conferred at a dinner in his honor, Major B. R. Hedges, of the local recruiting station, acting for the government.

For the great Victory Loan campaign, in which Columbus and Franklin county were asked to subscribe for \$10,297,750 of the bonds, elaborate preparations were made by the committee that served so effectively before. Fred Lazarus, jr., was chairman, and there were twelve divisions with a chairman for each, and a total membership of nearly 2,000 solicitors, men and women, each of whom took the following pledge:

Realizing that the victory of our arms is not yet paid for, and in consideration of the sacrifice of the soldiers and sailors of my country who have fought to protect me, my family and property, I solemnly pledge my whole-hearted service as a worker in the Victory Loan bond campaign, and expressly agree to give all the time necessary for the Victory Loan work assigned to me during the week of the campaign; to obey all instructions; to approach no prospects not assigned to me; to sell a maximum of bonds to every one of my prospects, to the end that our boys shall not have fought and died in vain, and that Franklin county may finish the job.

The task was to sell the full quota of bonds in the week of April 20, 1919. It was accomplished, and more, the total of sales amounting to \$12,773,450; number of subscribers, 35,909. Sunday afternoon there was a service, with community sing at Memorial Hall; Monday, a workers' breakfast at the Elks' Home and administering of the pledge in Broad street by a justice of the Supreme Court; Tuesday, luncheon at the Masonic Temple, Senator Warren G. Harding, speaker; dedication of a new tablet on the Memorial arch, with a parade, General John C. Speaks, marshal, and an address by Admiral W. S. Sims, who also spoke with Senator Harding and Governor Cox at a subscription dinner at the Deshler

Hotel in the evening; Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, workers' luncheons at Masonic Temple; Thursday, community sing, led by Karl Hoenicg, at Memorial Hall; Saturday noon, concert by the Canadian War Veterans' Band at the State House, and at 6 p. m., final report and dinner at the Masonic Temple. Great enthusiasm followed the announcement that Franklin county had again gone over the top.

The beautiful new tablet dedicated on this occasion was of solid bronze, and, as it was designed to replace the first tablet, bore the names of all Franklin county soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses who had died in the war—292 in all. An eagle at the top bore the caption "Honor Roll" and below was the inscription: "In honor of the Franklin County Boys Who Have Sacrificed Their Lives upon the Altar of Democracy." The names were inscribed in four rows and at the bottom was this quotation from Lincoln: "That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

On May 20, 1919, Columbus Masons welcomed home members of the order who had fought overseas and held services in memory of the twenty-nine members of Franklin county lodges who had died in the service. There was a noon luncheon at the Temple for returned soldiers and sailors; a parade in which every Masonic lodge in the city was represented, General John C. Speaks, chief marshal. The memorial service was held in Memorial Hall, with John Lloyd Thomas, of New York, as the speaker. This was a fitting sequel to the incident of August 18 and 19, 1917, when at the time of the mobilization the Scioto Consistory conferred the Scottish Rite degree on 588 men who were volunteers at the camps in and about the city. "It is meet," was the explanation, "that Masons who will honor us by fighting for us be thus honored by us." In the number were men of all ranks in the army and five men of the navy.

The supreme service in connection with the local Red Cross chapter was everywhere conceded to have been rendered by Edward L. McCune, secretary and director of the work at headquarters. In recognition of his unremitting volunteer service which had continued daily for two years, he was made the guest of honor by his fellow-workers at a Deshler Hotel dinner, March 24, just prior to his retirement, lauded by several speakers and presented with a gold watch.

The Boy Scouts, 50 troops with a membership of 1,528, rendered a notable service during the war months. They sold bonds and war savings stamps totaling about \$450,000, distributed thousands of pieces of literature, served as messengers for a dozen or more organizations, collected phonograph records and books to be sent to the soldiers and sailors, and helped in many parades.

Alexander W. Mackenzie was chairman of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission in Columbus from January to October, 1918, when the draft arrangement with the United States Government was concluded. Aided by Sergeant George Tear, of the Canadian army and a local committee, he succeeded in sending 199 men to different branches of the service.

CHAPTER XIII.

BACK TO PEACE, 1919.

War-Time Finances of Columbus—Columbus Women in Nursing Service—Large Public Gifts and Money Campaigns for Social Service Work—The Coming of Prohibition—Methodist Centenary of Missions—More Population than Houses—High Food Prices and Strikes—Special Markets and Sale of Army Food—President Wilson a Visitor—Grand Army Encampment—Municipal Election—General Pershing's Visit.

In every way Columbus and Franklin county had risen notably to the demands of the war. Not fewer than 15,000 young men had gone into the army, navy or marine service. The activities of those at home had been continuous and at times trying. The financial support of the Government was greater than anybody would have dreamed possible and, after it was all over, even the best informed marveled at the showing. Up to August 1, 1919, the investments in bonds, war savings stamps and certificates of indebtedness had been as follows:

First Liberty Loan.....	\$ 7,519,900
Second Liberty Loan.....	12,553,500
Third Liberty Loan.....	7,780,300
Fourth Liberty Loan.....	16,909,450
Victory Loan.....	12,773,450
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	1,274,500
War Savings Stamps, 1918.....	5,750,000
War Savings Stamps to Aug., 1919.....	780,000
	<hr/>
	\$65,341,100

To this total of investments in government securities there must be added the subscription of \$3,374,526.97 to the Community War Chest, of which \$1,619,772.95 was used; a subscription of about \$550,000 to the Young Men and Young Women's Christian Associations; about \$475,000 to the Red Cross before the War Chest was formed; \$323,000 to the Knights of Columbus; \$50,000 to the Big Sisters' Association; \$42,000 to the Fund for French Wounded; \$25,000 for the French War Orphans; \$100,000 to the Salvation Army; \$25,000 for the Jewish Relief Fund; \$12,000 for the American Memorial Hospital at Rheims. There were funds for Italian and Armenian relief, a soldiers' tobacco fund, a soldiers' athletic fund, and many funds for the purchase of materials that went into the supplies for the soldiers, sailors and war sufferers. There were continuous appeals from national and international bodies, to many of which there was response before the War Chest was organized. Churches and lodges were generous in their varied helpfulness. Income and profit taxes, paid into the United States Treasury aggregated approximately \$20,000,000. The grand total paid out by Franklin county citizens on account of the war in two years is put by John G. Deshler, banker, at \$88,465,649. But this computation, while it counts the full volume of War Chest subscriptions, necessarily omits a multitude of contributions of which there is no collected record. The total of investments and relief offerings will probably never be more accurately known.

By the final report of Treasurer I. M. Boda, of the War Chest Committee, it was shown that \$52,009.87 was still undistributed, and the committee closed its business by turning that amount over to the American Legion chapter as an endowment for future ex-soldier and sailor relief.

There is pride in the war-time service of Columbus nurses. Promptly and cheerfully they responded to every call from the Allied armies by way of Washington, and to those engaged in private duty and public health work as well as to hospital superintendents and officers, was presented for individual solution the difficult problem whether duty lay in going to war or staying at home. Many went, but those who remained rendered service as necessary, if not as thrilling.

Miss Augusta M. Condit, of the District Nursing Association, was Columbus' first nurse

in war service. She went in the early days of the struggle to Serbia, serving seven months in a Belgrade hospital, a part of the time while the city was under Austrian fire. When she returned she brought an inspiration that helped to make Columbus one of the most fruitful centers for the supply of nurses. In the several campaigns, as elsewhere described, for the enrollment of nurses, the total listed for the Red Cross nursing service was 401, of whom 275 were in active service either in camps in this country or in hospitals abroad. A few went into the army service direct. Five Columbus nurses died while in the service of their country; Aurora E. Parry at Camp Taylor; Garnet O. Peck at the Great Lakes Naval Station; Nelle E. Lathrop in Cleveland; Elsie M. Davis at the Government shipyards, Philadelphia; Mary Holz, immediately after her return from foreign service in December, 1918. The first four died in the preceding October during the influenza epidemic. The record of the service of Columbus nurses abroad is incomplete, but it is known that Louise A. Dildine, Red Cross, and Minna A. Meyers, Army Nurse Corps, have been cited for bravery under fire in France. The Ohio enrollment in the Red Cross nursing service November, 1918, was 1,901.

One of the events of the spring of 1919 was the gift of \$100,000 in Jeffrey Manufacturing Company preferred stock, by Joseph A. Jeffrey to the city and county. The donor, in his deed of trust named the Mayor, the presiding Judge of the Common Pleas Court and the Probate Judge of the county as a board of control to administer the fund, re-invest the principal if desirable and spend the proceeds for charitable purposes or to beautify and improve any part of Columbus in their discretion. The stock and deed were presented to and accepted by Mayor Karb at a dinner in Mr. Jeffrey's honor at the Columbus Club.

In April, the will of Mary J. Sessions, recently deceased, was probated, revealing an estate of about \$1,500,000 and gifts of about \$100,000 each to the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association of Columbus. Berea College, Kentucky, and the American Missionary Society of the Congregational church received similar bequests.

A joint Y. M. and Y. W. campaign for home expenses and improvements resulted in subscriptions totaling \$150,000. The Big Sisters' Association, that it might buy and equip the old Shepard Sanitarium as a home for the protection and care of girls, in a three-days campaign, passed the goal of \$50,000. To establish its work in Columbus the Salvation Army asked for and in a week, largely in recognition of the organization's fine war work, received more than \$100,000. A project to endow a number of beds in the American Memorial Hospital to be erected in Rheims, France, also laid claim to the generosity of many Columbus people and in July a total of \$12,000 was reported by Alexander W. Mackenzie, treasurer.

About the same time a campaign, under the auspices of the Central Philanthropic Council, in which Joseph Schonthal, Stockton Raymond, Rev. W. E. Burnett, Mrs. J. A. Riebel and Miss Lily Atkinson were leaders, resulted in the subscription of \$12,000 for the establishment of free dental clinics for children. Co-operation with the medical inspection department of the public schools, the Children's Hospital, the Godman Guild, the South Side and West Side Settlement Houses, and Jewish Community House was established and the clinics were ready for operation in September, with a board of managers representing the societies that had been foremost in the solicitation of funds.

A Catholic endeavor somewhat along new lines was inaugurated in Columbus early in 1919. With the surplus funds left over at the close of the war the National Catholic War Council inaugurated a plan for starting in all the large cities Catholic Community Houses for social service work. Representatives of the National Catholic War Council came to Columbus early in the year, and two sites for houses were at once selected—one at Marble Cliff, in the midst of a settlement of foreign quarry workers; and the other on Barthman avenue, near Parsons, on the South Side. The Marble Cliff building was remodeled and opened auspiciously in May; and the Barthman avenue building was ready for opening early in August. Both grew rapidly in value and service. The Catholic Woman's League, organized for this purpose, has charge of the community service work. Mrs. James J. McNally is president of the League and Miss Mary Blakeley is secretary. A third house, combining a home for young women, strangers in the city, and a central community house, will be added to these endeavors, but at the present writing no site for this had been chosen.

This boarding hall for girls was the natural outcome of the first movement, though the

need for such a home has been felt for some time. Stimulated by the help of the War Council it was finally decided to have a joint drive in connection with the Knights of Columbus, who also had plans for a recreational center for boys and young men. The drive was carried on the last week in June, resulting in the sum of \$323,000, one-third of which was for the Knights of Columbus. Of this fine sum \$75,000 was collected by the Catholic women through parish work and house to house canvass. The Marble Cliff house was the first community house under the auspices of the National Catholic War Council, and much of its success was due to the untiring work of Miss Mary Dury, temporary head secretary in Columbus.

The Catholic Community League, through its board of sixteen members, had entire charge of the furtherance of the work started by the Catholic War Council, and planned and carried through the big drive to its successful conclusion. The Board is made up of prominent men and women of the city, under the chairmanship of Mrs. W. P. Anawalt. Miss Maud Flynn is secretary, and Mr. Bernard Smith the general treasurer of all funds.

War-time regulations had put out of business all the saloons in the vicinity of the United States Barracks. State prohibition, effective in May, was the next blow to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the preparations on the part of those engaged in the business effected some remarkable changes. Flaming signs announced the immediate sale of liquor stocks and great quantities were sold and stored in the cellars of the individual purchasers; many rooms that had long been used as saloons were vacated, while the proprietors of other saloons planned to continue the business with the sale of soft drinks. The result was at once seen in the decrease of public drunkenness; in Police Court in July there were but 32 such cases, whereas in July, 1918, there were 155. The Work House population correspondingly decreased. Breweries turned to the manufacture of soft drinks and were, some of them, busier than ever, employing more persons, instead of none at all, as some had expected. National prohibition under constitutional amendment, now ratified by 48 of the states, loomed up effective in January, 1920. The "wet" interests were still full of fight and prepared referendums aimed at both state and Federal prohibition. The June tax collection showed a loss in saloon tax of \$176,000, but a gain of more than \$250,000 from other sources.

The Methodist Centenary, celebrating one hundred years of missions by that denomination, was a great feature of the summer of 1919, an exposition being held on the State Fair Grounds from June 20 to July 13. There were exhibits from all the foreign lands where missions are maintained, with demonstrations of the methods of work and the customs of the natives. The buildings were so equipped as to represent chapels, hospitals and the familiar features of native life. Native as well as missionary workers were there, and in every one of the large buildings there was a continuous demonstration of missionary work in India, China, Japan and other countries, as well as in the Americas. Every evening in the Coliseum, a great spectacle, called "The Wayfarer," with hundreds in the cast and chorus, was given, generally to an audience that filled every one of the 6,500 seats and left many would-be attendants outside the doors. The spectacle portrayed a troubled world and the hope in a risen Christ and employed the most elaborate of scenic effects and the noblest that has been written around the theme of the salvation of the world. A massive and powerful pipe organ, put in for the occasion, aided the great chorus in the rendition of the music. The exposition was the greatest of the kind ever given anywhere and drew people by the thousands from every part of the country. A preliminary campaign for accommodations for visitors in private homes was entirely successful, and Columbus had the satisfaction of knowing at the close that no visitor had gone without food and shelter. Visiting ministers occupied the local pulpits without regard to denomination, during the exposition, and the result was a powerful incentive to closer co-operation and greater missionary endeavor.

The end of the war found Columbus with a population for which there were not enough houses, the shortage being estimated at 3,000. Several thousand negroes had come in from the South seeking the jobs that were offered during the period of war-time manufacture. They had filled to overflowing the sections already occupied by members of that race, and spread to others. There had also been a large influx of whites, drawn by the opportunities of business. Rents in consequence advanced and the prices of property were increased. War-time regulation of building operations which had ceased with the signing of the armistice, was for a time followed by a disinclination to build on account of the high prices of

labor and material. But not for long. A campaign to stimulate building was inaugurated, backed by the Chamber of Commerce and enlisting the efforts of the Mayor and others, and the effect was soon manifest. In July 359 permits were issued for new buildings and alterations, estimated to cost \$658,710—a substantial gain over the heaviest previous July record. The total for the seven months of the year was 2,021 permits for construction valued at \$3,378,450.

The close of the war did not end the high prices. A Federal Government bulletin issued after a survey of retail food prices in seventeen cities disclosed that Columbus prices were slightly below the average. The price of one pound each of sirloin steak, rib roast, pork chops, bacon, sliced ham, lard, chicken, butter, flour, potatoes, navy beans, sugar and coffee and one dozen eggs was \$4.92, compared with an average of \$4.95 for the seventeen cities. These prices were all maintained and some of them increased as the months passed. Canned goods kept abreast of other food staples in the steady course upward and fresh vegetables in midsummer of 1919 were selling at prices in most cases more than twice the prices that prevailed before the war. The cost of living was such that it could not have been borne had not wages been increased. Small-salary persons suffered most, and there were numerous organized demands by employees of the city and state for increases.

On August 6-7, the 5,000 shopmen of the Pennsylvania, T. & O. C. and the N. & W. railroad shop went on strike to hasten action on their demand for higher wages, but returned to work on the 11th on the assurance by President Wilson that such action was necessary to secure the desired consideration. Other smaller strikes and many strike threats stirred the authorities to action. Governor Cox and Attorney General Price had already inaugurated a war on profiteers in foodstuffs, and at the end of July there was a meeting of county prosecutors from all over the State to plan for the indictment and trial of violators of the anti-trust and cold storage laws. Prosecutor Hugo Schlesinger found that the Columbus Packing Company owned 120,000 pounds of pork in the cold storage plant of the Fairmont Creamery Company. As it was found to have been stored more than six months it was seized by court process and ordered sold at the price that had been paid for it. Judge Robert Duncan in this action was sustained by the Court of Appeals, all the Judges sitting; also by the Ohio Supreme Court. The United States Supreme Court refused to review the case, and the meat was sold at the Columbus markets.

In the meantime Council had established on Main street and also on Mt. Vernon avenue producer-to-consumer markets where farmers sold at prices 10% below the prices on the regular markets. The Federal Government also planned to sell to the people the immense stores of army food in the warehouses east of the city. Mayor Karb, assisted by Postmaster Kinnear, Director of Public Service Borden and others arranged for the purchase and sale at different places in the city of canned vegetables and meat. The first purchase amounted to about \$50,000 at prices which the Government had paid for them. To cover the cost of handling, one cent was added to the price of each can and two cents to the price of a pound of bacon. Baked beans were offered at from 8 to 20 cents a can, according to size: corn at 15 cents, peas at 14 cents, tomatoes at from 14 cents to 17 cents, corned beef hash at 23 cents, one-pound can; roast beef, one-pound tin, 42 cents; bacon, one-pound slab 36 cents. The special markets were opened August 11, each buyer to pay cash and carry his purchase home. There was a rush of purchasers; prices in the general market fell, and prices to the city by the War Department and by the city to the buyers were correspondingly reduced. The markets were kept open until all the city could secure, about \$75,000 worth, had been sold. Foodstuffs were also bought from the Government warehouses at Chicago through the postoffice, being transmitted to the buyers by parcel post. A store for the sale of army supplies of various kinds was subsequently opened on North High street and, under the supervision of army officers, blankets, shoes and other articles were sold to eager buyers.

On August 8, 1919, the linemen employed by the Street Railway, Light & Power Company struck for an increase of wages from 51 to 75 cents an hour, time and a half for overtime and an eight-hour day. Trolley lines were broken in several places, and there was no one to repair them. Cars were detoured or were skidded under the break. Westerville was deprived of light and the usual water supply owing to lack of pumping power. When the company used two platform men to repair the lines in the worst places, a crisis was precipitated. Wednesday morning, September 3, the street car conductors and motormen

went suddenly on strike, demanding wage increases, shorter hours, a "closed shop," reinstatement of a discharged meter reader, discharge of the platform men who had worked on the broken wires and payment in full of the back pay awarded by the War Board at the time of the previous strike.

Mayor Karb, President Frank L. Packard, of the Chamber of Commerce, and others, having done all they could to avert the strike, now did all they could to end it. They urged that President Wilson was to be in Columbus for a speech the following day and Civil War veterans were about to arrive for the Encampment of the Grand Army. The negotiations continued for three days with not a car wheel turning and the people getting to and from their work as best they could. On the 6th at 2 o'clock p. m. the platform men returned to duty, having, together with the company, agreed to arbitrate the demands and to abide by the decision. The linemen, however, having partially relieved the Westerville situation, remained out until the 10th, when they too signed an arbitration agreement and returned to work.

President Wilson, on his tour of the country to explain the terms of the treaty with Germany and of the League of Nations covenant, made Columbus his first stopping place. He and Mrs. Wilson and the others of their party reached the city at 11 o'clock, Thursday morning, September 4. Greeted as he entered the city from the east by circling airplanes and by a great throng at the Union Station, the President and his party were escorted to automobiles. Headed by the Barracks band and a body of soldiers from the Barracks, the procession moved to Memorial Hall where a capacity audience awaited him, other thousands filling the street outside. Former Governor James E. Campbell and Dr. W. O. Thompson, President of Ohio State University, rode in the automobile with President and Mrs. Wilson and went with them to the stage, the audience cheering and singing "Dixie." President Frank L. Packard, of the Chamber of Commerce, called the meeting to order and Dr. Thompson and Governor Campbell made a few preliminary remarks, the latter introducing the President, who spoke for forty-five minutes to an intensely interested and enthusiastic audience, leaving amid another ovation for his further journey into the West.

Even before the President's visit the city was putting on its gala attire for the Fifty-third Grand Army Encampment, beginning Sunday, September 7. Street decorations, including four white pillars at each street intersection of High street from Spring street to Main street, bearing the American eagle and G. A. R. insignia, were prepared. In the State House yard elaborate preparations were made for the registration and assignment of visitors. There were no camps this time, as there were at the previous Columbus encampment of 1888; the "boys in blue" were too old for that sort of entertainment, and they were now to be taken into the homes, hotels and boarding houses. It was a great task, but Columbus was equal to it and under the direction of a citizens' committee, of which former Governor James E. Campbell was chairman, all arrangements were perfected and well executed.

Columbus churches of all faiths and denominations united Sunday afternoon at Memorial Hall in welcoming the veterans. There were eleven short addresses by as many clergymen; patriotic singing by the great audience, and the pledge of allegiance recited by all standing.

All day Sunday and Monday and even later the stream of visitors flowed into Columbus by every train from practically every part of the country—members of the G. A. R., Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary, Daughters of Veterans, Ex-Prisoners of War, Army Nurses of the Civil War, the Army and Navy Legion of Valor, and other organizations. Memorial Hall, the State House, Club Houses, State institutions, the hotels and the churches in the central part of the city afforded headquarters and meeting places, and as rapidly as possible all were assigned to places of entertainment. Sunday evening there was a community sing in Memorial Hall, with 1,500 people, led by Prof. Karl Hoenig and accompanied by the Barracks Band in the melodies of the Civil War.

Commander-in-Chief Clarendon E. Adams, of Omaha, and the Executive Committee were quartered at the Deshler Hotel, where they began their business sessions Monday. Monday evening, the 8th, there was a semi-official meeting and reception at Memorial Hall, open to the public, with addresses by Governor James M. Cox, Mayor George Karb, and Commander-in-Chief C. E. Adams.

By authority of Council, the police on Tuesday began restricting travel on High street

to automobiles bearing the visiting veterans. The call for automobiles for the comfort and convenience of the visitors had been insistent and the responses were many and generous; a Grand Army badge or other Civil War insignia commanded every courtesy and attention. The program for Tuesday evening included: Grand Army campfire at Memorial Hall, campfire of the Union Ex-Prisoners of War, in the hall of the House of Representatives, reception and ball by the Sons of Veterans at the Elks' Club House and the opening session of the Army Nurses of the Civil War. At the G. A. R. Campfire Past Commander-in-Chief Samuel R. Van Sant presided, and there were addresses by Commander-in-Chief Adams, Mrs. Eliza Brown Daggett, President of the W. R. C., Mrs. Rose Houghton, President of the Ladies of the G. A. R., Past Commander-in-Chief James Tanner and Past Commander-in-Chief Washington Gardner.

In the afternoon of the same day a tablet in honor of the Andrews' Raiders was unveiled in the State House rotunda. Joseph W. O'Neill, Chairman of the dedication committee, told the large crowd of the enterprise on which James J. Andrews and twenty-one others had set out April 12, 1862. Eight of the party were executed by the Confederates. Eleven of the survivors were present at the Columbus encampment of 1888, but only one, John Reed Porter, of North Vernon, Ind., was present at the dedication of the tablet. All the others are supposed to have died in the interval. Gladys Slavens, granddaughter of one of the men executed, unveiled the tablet, and Governor Cox, Commander-in-Chief Adams and Colonel W. L. Curry spoke in praise of the men who made the raid.

The spectacular event of the encampment was the parade at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 10th. A reviewing stand had been erected along the north side of the State House square, and a short line of march had been adopted: Grant avenue from Broad to Main, to High, to Spring, countermarch to Broad, east on Broad to Third, past the reviewing stand. Chief of Staff George A. Hosley, of Boston, was in charge, with General John C. Speaks as marshal. Led by a platoon of police, Chief Charles E. Carter, there came the veterans of the World War, soldiers, sailors, marines, Medical Corps of the army and navy, Spanish War veterans, Sons of Veterans, Commander-in-Chief and Staff, the G. A. R. State Departments in the order of their organization, naval veterans, veterans in automobiles. At the end of the line came the Ohio posts. Sidewalks and buildings along the entire line of march were alive with eager humanity. Bands played the martial airs of 1861-65, marchers cheered and were cheered. There was applause for all, but most of all for the Civil War veterans whose coming was heralded by the music of the fife and drum. Just as the first of these passed Gay and High streets the rain began to fall and fell so heavily for a few minutes as to drive the spectators to cover and to interrupt the parade. However, all ultimately passed the reviewing stand except the cavalry under command of Colonel W. I. Curry, their horses having become unmanageable in the storm. The last detail of marching veterans passed the reviewing stand at 12:30, and the last automobile carrying veterans at 1:18, the whole time consumed being three hours and eighteen minutes. The reviewing party consisting of Commander-in-Chief Adams, Governor Cox, Mayor Karb, Lieut.-Governor Brown, General Johnny Clem, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown Daggett and Mrs. Rose Houghton braved the storm until the last of the interrupted parade had passed. The number in the parade was estimated at 30,000, of whom one-third were Civil War veterans.

Commander-in-Chief Adams at the close of the parade said: "It was the greatest patriotic demonstration in the history of America. The patriotic pulse of the nation is beating loudest in Columbus today. Too much cannot be said in praise of Columbus. I am supremely happy and satisfied."

Eighteen first aid stations along the line of march ministered to a number of the veterans who found the effort too great for their strength, sending a few to the hospitals for further treatment. Stretchers and motorcycle ambulances were everywhere available, and drinking water was carried to the men in line, while along much of the line chairs were provided for the aged women visitors. Everywhere there was an outburst of affection and a benediction of kindness.

Wednesday evening was given over to receptions at the Deshler Hotel by the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans Auxiliary and the Army Nurses of the Civil War, at which Commander-in-Chief Adams and staff were guests of honor, and a smoker to the Sons of Veterans given by Governor Dennison Camp No. 1, at the Elks' Club House.

The sentiment of the Grand Army as expressed in speeches and resolutions was bitterly hostile to everything and everybody un-American. A resolution adopted after long debate denounced the covenant of the League of Nations as formulated at Versailles. Another opposed any consolidation of soldiers' organizations that would submerge the G. A. R., though there was approval of co-operation for patriotic ends. The creed, "One country, one flag," was modified to read "One country, one flag, one language." Colonel James D. Bell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected Commander-in-Chief, and Atlantic City was chosen as the place for the next encampment.

The Sons of Veterans adopted vigorous resolutions demanding a citizenship 100 per cent. American, urged the deportation of unregenerate aliens and declared that Congress should investigate the social unrest and apply the proper remedies. Henry D. Sisson, of Pittsfield, Mass., was elected Commander-in-Chief.

The Woman's Relief Corps elected Mrs. Abbie Lynch, of Pittsburg, National President, and Mrs. Hattie E. Lear National Senior Vice President. The presidency of the other organizations was bestowed as follows: Ladies of the G. A. R., Mrs. Lillian Clark Cary, Dubuque, Ia.; Daughters of Veterans, Mrs. Clara G. Yengling, of Cleveland; Sons of Veterans Auxiliary, Miss Mary L. Trede, of Paterson, N. J.; National Daughters of the G. A. R., Mrs. Grace T. Armstrong, Detroit; Army Nurses of the Civil War, Mrs. Alice Brady, of Columbia, Mo.

The local expenses of the encampment, estimated at about \$25,000, were met by a fund raised by popular subscription. Former Gov. James E. Campbell, chairman of the Citizens' Committee, estimated the number persons in attendance at the encampment at 90,000.

The election November 4, 1919, presented to the voters of Columbus (women this time included, under the amendment to the city charter) a multiplicity of propositions. The offices to be filled were those of Mayor, Municipal Court Clerk, two Judges of the Municipal Court, four members of the Council and four members of the Board of Education. There were proposals for additional city and county tax levies; bond issues for a Riverside park, water works extension, completion of the grade crossing elimination, a Greenlawn avenue bridge, and an addition to the County Tuberculosis Hospital. The "wets" had also caused to be submitted four propositions to interfere with prohibition.

Women were permitted to vote for Mayor, Municipal Court Clerk and members of the Council and Board of Education. They asked for the election of but one woman—Mrs. William McPherson, candidate for the Board of Education—but organized efficiently to make their influence felt in the mayoralty contest. Two organizations prominent in the campaign were the Franklin County League of Women Voters, Mrs. Orson D. Dryer chairman, and the Women's Political Committee, Mrs. J. G. Battelle president. Emphasizing the vice issue, they were severely critical of the Korb administration and demanded a change. The registration for the election, men and women, totaled 72,000; about 65,000 votes were cast, approximately 16,000 by women.

The count of the preferential ballots, all choices included, showed that James J. Thomas had received 31,188 votes, George J. Korb 26,288, Fred P. Zimpfer 19,260, John J. Dun 6,533. Other successful candidates were: William M. Jones, Clerk of the Municipal Court; Frank E. Ruth and Edward F. Berrv, Judges of the Municipal Court; Milton W. Westlake, Joseph C. Nailor, W. L. Millikin and Charles E. Justus, members of the Council; Fred D. Conolly, William H. Conklin, Frank L. Holycross and Lucretia (Mrs. Wm.) McPherson, members of the Board of Education.

The city and county voted "dry" on all propositions except that they went with the remainder of the State against the act of the General Assembly for enforcing prohibition. The tax levy proposals were approved, as were all the propositions for the issue of bonds except that for a Riverside park, the majority for that being not the required two-thirds. Every official elected, with the exception of two councilmen, was rated a Republican, and there was consequent Republican elation at party control of all branches of the city government.

Mayor-elect Thomas reiterated his promises of an efficient and economical government, but warned the people against expecting too much in the way of immediate tax or debt reduction. He was inaugurated January 1, 1920, and in his address advocated many policies for a progressive city—the relief of traffic congestion north and south, the parking of the Scioto, the creation of a city planning commission, increased recreation facilities, closer co-

operation between city departments, no further issue of bonds except for permanent improvements, the postponement of street paving, except for the great thoroughfares, and a civil service supervision that will eliminate all inefficient employes.

The Mayor's first appointments were: John P. McCune to be Director of Public Safety, and William H. Duffy to be Director of Public Service. The inaugural ceremonies in the packed Council chamber were in charge of a committee, M. A. Pixley chairman, on which there were two women—Mrs. J. G. Battelle and Miss Georgia Hopley.

General John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Force in France during the World War, visited Columbus by invitation, December 17, 1919. He arrived at 3 p. m., and was met at the station by a committee headed by Mayor George J. Karb, former Governor James E. Campbell and President Frank L. Packard of the Chamber of Commerce. The automobiles carrying the guest and the reception committee and escorted by the Barracks Band and four companies of troops from the Barracks proceeded down High street, cheered by throngs of people and greeted by a battery of guns in the State House yard. General Pershing held a public reception in the rotunda of the State House and afterwards addressed the General Assembly in the hall of the House of Representatives. After a reception for the legislators, General Pershing was escorted to the Hotel Deshler where at 6 o'clock he was the guest of honor at a dinner attended by 500 citizens and legislators. Governor Cox and Mayor Karb spoke in welcome and praise and the General felicitously responded. General E. F. Glenn, General Charles G. Treat and the officers of General Pershing's staff were other guests. At the close of the dinner, General Pershing went to Memorial Hall, by invitation, and spoke to a gathering of negroes in appreciation of the part of the negro soldiers in the war. Leaving the city en route to Toledo, he was escorted as far as Springfield by a committee from the latter city, headed by General J. Warren Keifer.

In the early part of January, 1920, a drive under the direction of a committee, headed by Rabbi Joseph S. Kornfeld, for the city's quota of \$85,000 for a national fund for Jewish relief in the war-torn countries, resulted in a subscription of \$115,000.

The census of 1920, taken under the direction of John Pfeifer, revealed a population of 237,031. Of these, 199,159 were American-born, and 176,349 were born in Ohio. Males numbered 119,436, females 177,595. There were 220,315 whites, 16,637 negroes and 79 of other races. Of the foreign-born, 7443 were from Germany, 2,363 from Ireland, 2,114 from Italy, 1,995 from Russia, 1,471 from England, 1,267 from Hungary, 1,068 from Austria, 867 from Canada, 697 from Wales, 412 from Switzerland, 400 from Greece, 358 from Scotland, 195 from France, 171 from Turkey and 624 from other countries. The total number of families was 55,694, children of school age 57,926, males of voting age 79,525. The increase in the number of foreign-born whites during the decade was 4,965, increase in negro population 3,898. The illiterates over ten years numbered 5,788.

CHAPTER XIV.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.

Director Appointed by the General Assembly in 1812—Town Incorporated in 1816—Mayors and Councilmen of the Borough—Columbus Created a City in 1834—City Watch of 1849—City Reorganization of 1852—First City Hall in the Central Market House—Municipal Code of 1869—First Board of Police Commissioners—Board of Public Works Regime of 1890—Partisanship Runs High—Municipal Code of 1902—Corrupt Officials—The Federal Plan of 1908—Marshall Efforts at Reform—Home Rule Demand Met by the Constitution of 1912—Columbus Charter Commission—Present Charter Adopted in 1914—Principal City Officers Since 1834—Suburban Villages.

The act of February 14, 1812, locating and naming the capital of the State, set up no particular form of government. The legislature appointed a director who assumed charge and the business under the contract with the proprietors of the land proceeded. But to meet the needs of a growing community the Legislature on February 10, 1816, passed an act incorporating the town of Columbus. After describing the boundaries of the town, the act made it lawful for the qualified electors, resident six months, to meet at the Columbus Inn on the first Monday of May and elect by ballot "nine suitable persons, being citizens, freeholders or housekeepers and inhabitants of said town, to serve as Mayor, Recorder and Common Councilmen"; the persons so elected to choose out of their own body by ballot a Mayor, Recorder and Treasurer and to determine their terms as common councilmen—three for three years, three for two years and three for one year—three new members of the body to be elected each year in May. The Council, Mayor, Recorder and Treasurer were made a body corporate and politic, with power to receive, possess and convey real and personal estate for the use of the town; to appoint an Assessor, Town Marshal, a Clerk of the Market, a Town Surveyor and such other subordinate officers as they may deem necessary; to give such fees to officers and impose such fines for refusal to accept office as may seem to them proper and reasonable; to levy and collect taxes, to erect and repair public buildings; to make, amend or repeal ordinances and to fine and imprison persons who offend against laws and ordinances, "provided always that no person shall be imprisoned under the provisions of this section more than 24 hours at any one time."

The Mayor was vested with the powers of a justice of the peace and the Marshal with those of a constable. The Marshal was also required to collect taxes and empowered to sell property for delinquent taxes, the original owner being given one year in which to recover. The Marshal was directed to pay all tax money received to the Treasurer, and both Marshal and Treasurer were required to give bond satisfactory to the common council. The Recorder was required to keep a true record of all laws and ordinances passed and of all the proceedings of the Mayor and Common Council, which should always be open to the inspection of any elector who, if he felt aggrieved by any judgment of the Mayor, could appeal to the Court of Common Pleas.

The Mayor, Recorder, Treasurer or Common Council, or any three of them were made judges of the annual election, and were directed to make a fair record of, and publicly declare, the result on the same day, as well as to give personal notice to those who were elected. A vacancy in the office of Mayor, Recorder or Treasurer was to be supplied from the Common Council, and a vacancy in the Common Council was to be supplied by the remaining eight from the electors of the town. In case of misconduct in office by Mayor, Recorder, Treasurer or Councilman or subordinate officer, the others were given power to remove by a two-thirds vote. In the absence or inability of the Mayor, the Recorder was authorized to act in his stead. This act was signed by Matthias Corwin, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Peter Hitchcock, Speaker of the Senate.

The first borough election was held at the Columbus Inn May 6, 1816. Those elected were: Jarvis Pike, John Cutler, Henry Brown, Robert Armstrong, Michael Patton, Jeremiah Armstrong, Caleb Houston, Robert W. McCoy and John Kerr. These Councilmen met at the same place May 13, and elected Jarvis Pike Mayor, R. W. McCoy Recorder and

Robert Armstrong Treasurer. They also appointed these officers: Assessor, Daniel Liggett; Marshal, Samuel King; Clerk of the Market, William Long.

At the end of the first year, the Council found that it owed \$126.78 $\frac{1}{2}$, with \$165.61 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the treasury. The Treasurer had personally advanced \$20 to pay the Marshal a quarter's salary; there were stationery bills amounting to \$16.31 $\frac{1}{2}$; \$88.50 was due the councilmen for fees, and there were many small bills outstanding. The councilmen relinquished their fees for the benefit of the corporation," and the indebtedness was thus reduced to \$172.67 $\frac{1}{4}$.

In the 18 years of the borough organization, from 1816 to 1834, the following, in addition to those already named served as councilmen; James B. Gardiner, Christian Heyl, Wm. McElvain, James Kookin, Townsend Nichols, Ralph Osborn, P. H. Olmsted, John Jeffords, Eli C. King, Lincoln Goodale, Charles Lofland, W. T. Martin, John Greenwood, John Laughry, James Robinson, John W. Smith, Wm. Long, Joel Buttles, Nathaniel McLean, Joseph Ridgway, George Jeffries, John Warner, Robert Brotherton, Jonathan Neereamer, Robert Riorden, Samuel Parsons, John Patterson and Moses R. Spurgion.

The Mayors during that period were: Jarvis Pike, 1816-17; John Kerr, 1818-19; Eli C. King, 1820-21-22; John Laughry, 1823; Wm. T. Martin, 1824-25-26; James Robinson, 1827; Wm. Long, 1828-29-30-31-32; P. H. Olmsted, 1833.

The Recorders were: R. W. McCoy, 1816-17; James B. Gardiner, 1818; Ralph Osborn, 1819; John Kerr, 1820-21-22; Wm. T. Martin, 1823; Wm. Long, 1824-25-26-27; Lincoln Goodale, 1828-29-30; Nathaniel McLean, 1831; Ralph Osborn, 1832; John Patterson, 1833.

The Treasurers were: Robert Armstrong, 1816-17; Christian Heyl, 1818 to and including 1827; R. W. McCoy, 1828 to and including 1833.

The appointive officers in the order of their service, were: Marshal, Samuel King (two years); James Fisher, Wm. Richardson, Samuel Shannon (four years), Benjamin Sells (two years), Samuel Shannon (again two years), John Kelly, Benjamin Sells (again two years), J. G. Godman, John Kelly, Benjamin Sells, George B. Harvey; surveyor, John Kerr (four years), Jeremiah McLene, John Kerr (again two years), Jeremiah McLene (again eight years), Joseph Ridgway, jr., Byron Kilbourne (two years); Clerk of the Market, Wm. Long (two years), Wm. Richardson (two years), Samuel Shannon (seven years), John Kelly, Benjamin Sells, (two years), Julius G. Godman, John Kelly, Benjamin Sells, George B. Harvey.

The first change in the form of government for Columbus came with the enactment of a new charter by the General Assembly, March 3, 1834. After describing the boundaries, the act created Columbus a city and its inhabitants a body corporate and politic, with all the usual powers. It divided the city into three wards—the first consisting of all territory north of the center of State street, the second of all between the center of State and the center of Rich street, and the third all south of the center of Rich street. It provided that the Mayor should be elected on the second Monday in April, biennially, for the term of two years, making it his duty to enforce all ordinances, to punish official negligence, to sign commissions and issue licenses and permits granted by the city council, and giving him the authority and jurisdiction of a justice of the peace. It provided that the qualified electors of each ward should at the April election choose four freeholders or householders resident therein as members of the council, one for one, one for two, one for three and one for four years, to be determined by lot, and that at each subsequent annual election, one councilman should be elected in each ward for a four-year term.

It was made the duty of the Council to elect from their own body a President, a Recorder and a Treasurer, each for one year, and appoint Assessors, Tax-Collectors, a City Surveyor, Clerk of the Market, street commissioners, health officers and all other officers necessary for the good government of the city. The Council was given custody and control of all city property, with power to purchase, hold and sell for the benefit of the city, but it was prohibited from selling any public landing, dock or wharf used by those engaged in trade and navigation, also from issuing money and engaging in banking. It was directed to make ordinances for the peace and safety of citizens. It was given power to establish a board of health, to create a police and a fire department, to prohibit the erection of fire-traps and cause their removal, to regulate taverns and all places where spirituous liquors are sold, theatrical and other exhibitions and auctions, to require the abatement of all nuisances, to keep open and repair streets and regulate traffic, to establish new streets and alleys, to levy and collect taxes on real and personal property, to erect a city prison and provide for its government.

It was required that all moneys raised by tax, license, penalty, fine or forfeiture should be paid into the city treasury and should not be drawn therefrom except on order of the City Council; that the City Treasurer should give bond to the satisfaction of Council; that the Recorder should keep a true record of all ordinances and proceedings and perform such other duties as required by ordinance; that the Council should elect annually a City Marshal and fix his fees, giving him power to appoint deputies and making it his duty to execute and return all writs directed to him by the Mayor, to suppress riots and disturbances and to make arrests for violations of law.

The Mayor was required to issue proclamation of elections and to receive the returns except those of the election for Mayor which were to be sent to the President of Council; and the returns of all elections the Recorder was required to tabulate and enter in a book provided for the purpose. Every white male inhabitant having qualifications as an elector for members of the General Assembly, if a resident for one year, was made a qualified city elector. Judges of the election in each ward were appointed by Council from their own number, never, however, candidates for re-election, and Council was given authority to make by ordinance other election arrangements as deemed necessary.

The General Assembly, in granting this charter, reserved the right to amend it at will. It was signed by John H. Keith, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and David T. Disney, Speaker of the Senate.

The first election under the new charter was held April 14, 1834. John Brooks was elected Mayor, and councilmen were elected as follows: First ward, Joseph Ridgway, R. W. McCoy, Henry Brown and Otis Crosby; second ward, Jonathan Neereamer, Noah H. Swayne, Francis Stewart and Wm. Long; third ward, John Patterson, Christian Heyl, Wm. Miner and Wm. T. Martin. This council elected Robert McCoy President, Wm. T. Martin Recorder, Wm. Long Treasurer, J. A. Lapham Surveyor, Abram Stotts Marshal and Clerk of the Market.

On February 18, 1846, the Council, exercising the power given to it under the charter, divided the city into five wards—all the territory north of Gay street being the first, all between Gay and State the second, all between State and Rich the third, all between Rich and Mound the fourth and all south of Mound the fifth—and fixed the number of councilmen in each ward at three. In 1840 the office of City Clerk was created by Council and ten years later that of City Recorder was abolished.

In 1849 the Council created the "city watch" and assumed the duty of appointing annually in May and November as many watchmen as were deemed necessary for the ensuing six months, these watchmen to be *ex officio* police officers for the enforcement of the laws and ordinances. They were to assemble at the city watchhouse every night, precisely one hour after sunset, for evening roll call. They were to serve during the night as the Marshal directed and to meet again for morning roll call; the absentees were to be noted and reported to Council, and two absences without satisfactory excuse was to mean dismissal. Thus Council sought to meet the complaints of ruffianism, breaches of the peace, obstruction of the streets and sidewalks, the accumulation of garbage and the openness of vice. The government, it will be observed, was by Council which passed ordinances, elected officers to enforce them and sought to punish official neglect. The Mayor was little more than a justice of the peace.

The next significant change in the city government was in 1852 when, under the then new constitution of the State, the General Assembly passed a general act for the organization of cities and incorporated villages. By this act the Mayor became the chief executive officer of the city, charged with the duty of enforcing the laws and ordinances and supervising the conduct of all officers. In cities like Columbus the Mayor remained police judge and was elected at the polls for two years, as were the Marshal, Civil Engineer, Fire Engineer, Auditor, Solicitor and Superintendent of Markets. The councilmen were elected, two from each ward for two years, their terms to expire alternately. Thus the Council lost much of its executive power and became more directly responsible to the people. In the application of this law to Columbus, each ward had four councilmen in 1853, three in 1854 and two in 1855. The personnel of the large council in 1853 is interesting. In it were Wm. Dennison, jr., afterwards Governor; J. Wm. Baldwin, afterwards Circuit Court Judge; John Miller, John Noble, Luther Donaldson, Robert W. McCoy, Theodore Comstock, Lewis Hoster, Jacob Reinhard, all variously prominent in the city's history; M. P. Howlett,

Benjamin Blake, Robert Cutler, Dwight Stone, Wm. Domigan, Robert Hume, Augustus S. Decker, Wm. Miner, John Butler, James H. Stauring and John Rader.

In the meantime (1851) rooms for the Council and city officials had been fitted up in the second story of the new market house on Fourth street. A room 92 feet long, 27 feet wide and 19 feet high was appropriately furnished as a City Hall. The Council held its meetings in the southern part of this chamber, and there were offices adjoining for the Mayor, Marshal, Clerk and Surveyor. Cells for the confinement of prisoners were on the same floor, though the County Jail was still used for all but temporary purposes. It was not till 1855 that the first station house was erected at a cost of \$2,800. It was a two-story brick and was located across the alley from the market house; on the first floor were the cells in two rows, while the second floor contained a hall for the use of the police. The force consisted of twelve men for night duty and three for day; they were paid from \$150 to \$500 a year. In 1858 ten regular and 20 special policemen were elected by Council and Henry M. Wakeman was appointed captain. In 1860, John Uncles was chosen captain, with the following members of the force: H. M. Wakeman, Israel Lyon, O. T. Huff, Albert Hazleton, Solomon Justice, Albert Fox, Charles Gain, W. B. Huffman and Nicholas Ketzel. B. McCabe was captain of police in 1861 and reappointed in 1862.

An act of the General Assembly, April 29, 1862, provided for election at the polls of a City Marshal for one year and a City Solicitor for two years, also for appointment by Council of a City Clerk for two years. In 1867 the General Assembly passed an act extending to Columbus the provisions of the metropolitan police system, and John Field, Harvey P. Bancroft, Nelson Rush, John J. Janney and James G. Bull became Police Commissioners by appointment of the Governor. An injunction on behalf of Columbus was secured and, on May 24, was made permanent and later, the act insofar as it applied to Columbus was repealed.

In 1869 the General Assembly passed a municipal code for the State, giving the Mayor, in Columbus and other cities of its class, the judicial powers of a justice and the police powers of a sheriff, but leaving the organization and control of the police in the hands of the Council. The elective officers were Mayor, Clerk, Treasurer, City Solicitor, City Commissioner and Marshal. The last named was declared to be the "chief ministerial officer of the corporation" and was given power to appoint one or more deputies. When a petition bearing nearly 6,000 signatures was presented to Mayor Meeker, asking him to close the saloons on Sunday he pointed out the fact that under the law of 1869 he had no more power than the petitioners and that they should address themselves to Council and the committee on police.

A Board of Police Commissioners appeared for the first time in April, 1873, when Francis Collins, Joseph Falkenbach, Theodore Comstock and Luther Donaldson were appointed by Governor Noyes as a bi-partisan body, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly. The Mayor was *ex-officio* a member of the commission. The following year the General Assembly passed an act making the police commissioners elective and fixing their terms at four years each. But still there was dissatisfaction with the results. In 1882 an unsuccessful effort was made to exclude the Mayor from the board and in 1883, as the Council was still dividing police authority with the board, the General Assembly passed an act giving control of the force, including appointments, discipline, etc., to the board.

In the succeeding years the men who served as Police Commissioners, aside from the Mayor, who was always an *ex-officio* member, were as follows: 1875, D. W. Brooks, Louis Zettler, Thomas Bergin and F. W. Merrick; 1876, the same with George Butler in place of Merrick; 1877, the same, with E. J. Blount in place of Bergin; 1878, the same, with John U. Rickenbacher in place of Zettler; 1879, Van S. Seltzer, H. F. Amos, B. McCabe and M. Burns; 1880, Alonzo B. Coit, Henry Pausch, Burns and McCabe; 1881, the same; 1882, the same, with Thomas J. Dundon in place of Burns; 1883, the same; 1884, the same with D. H. Royce in place of Pausch; 1885, Jacob Albright, P. H. Bruck, McCabe and Royce; 1886, the same; 1887, George Burke, Jacob Albright, F. W. Merrick and Dennis Kelly; 1888, B. McCabe, Charles L. Young, Kelly and Albright; 1889, George J. Karb, Young, Kelly and McCabe; 1890, the same with Wm. D. Dickson in place of Young; 1891, Kelly, McCabe and Dixon; 1892, John A. Pfeifer, Kelly and Dickson.

In 1885, Allen O. Myers, while a member of the General Assembly, fathered a bill reorganizing the government of Columbus which became a law but was declared unconstitu-

tional before it became operative. The purpose of the bill was to redistrict the city in the interest of the Democrats and to create an administrative board of three members.

In 1890 the General Assembly passed an act, introduced by A. D. Heffner, creating for Columbus a Board of Public Works of four members, appointed in the first instance by the Mayor, but thereafter to be elected, each for a term of four years. To this board were given all the usual functions of an administrative commission except the control of the police. It was given authority to appoint a Civil Engineer, a Sealer of Weights and Measures and such superintendents, market master and clerks as it deemed necessary. To it was committed the inauguration of all public improvements, the purchase of material and the supervision of the work. The first board, appointed by Mayor Bruck, consisted of E. L. Hinman, William Wall, James M. Loren and Joseph A. Schwartz. Mr. Loren was the first president. He was elected by the people to the board in 1891 and, on the reorganization of the board Mr. Hinman became president. When Mr. Loren retired William M. Mutchmore took his place; and in 1892 Schwartz was defeated for re-election by Jerry P. Bliss, the board thus becoming for the first time bi-partisan.



City Hall.

Partisan spirit ran high. The Republicans, pleased with the equal division of the Board of Public Works, charged that in the two years when the division stood three Democrats to one Republican, the appointive offices had been filled with Democrats. A reorganization bill was introduced in the Republican General Assembly in April, 1892, but it failed of passage at the last moment by one vote. At the next session, however, a similar bill was passed, creating the administrative departments of public improvements, public safety, law and accounts, and at the head of each a director. Mr. Bliss, of the old board of public works, became Director of Public Improvements, in charge of the water works, engineering, streets, public grounds and buildings; Mr. Wall became Director of Accounts; Mr. Mutchmore became Director of Public Safety, in charge of the police, fire-fighting force, public health and the construction and inspection of buildings; while Gilbert H. Bargar was appointed Director of Law. Wm. H. Williams was for a short time Director of Accounts, succeeding Mr. Wall and in 1895 was appointed Director of Safety and continued in that position till 1899, the beginning of Mayor Swartz's term. Under Mayor Cotton H. Allen, Martin A. Gemuender was Director of Public Improvements, Edward Denmead Director of Accounts and Gilbert H. Bargar Director of Law. Under Mayor Samuel L. Black in 1897-

98, Selwyn N. Owen was Director of Law, Felix Jacobs Director of Public Improvements and Edward Denmead Director of Accounts. With the election of Samuel Swartz as Mayor in 1899, the administrative offices all fell into the hands of Republicans. Ira H. Crum was Director of Law and Linus B. Kauffman was Director of Public Improvements, each for the full term. J. W. Dusenbury, first Director of Public Safety, was removed by Council July 20, 1899, on charges of negligence, extravagance and defiance of Council. Oliver M. Evans and Dr. W. U. Cole divided the remainder of the term. Lawrence H. Cott, the first Director of Accounts, resigned and was succeeded by A. C. Armstrong. With the election of John M. Hinkle Mayor, the pendulum swung to the other extreme and all the administrative heads were Democrats: C. C. Philbrick Director of Safety, Luke G. Byrne Director of Law, Fred J. Immel Director of Public Improvements; W. C. Cussins, Director of Accounts.

In all of these administrations there was much good public service, but the partisan fireworks were too frequent. These explosions laid heavy claim on the public attention and there was discontent, not only in Columbus but in other cities of the State. The General Assembly had proved a willing agency for the reorganization of cities chiefly to accomplish partisan ends, sometimes to correct recognized local abuses. In this way it had created fourteen different grades and classes of cities that it might distinguish them in the legislation it enacted, and finally it was realized that a vicious system of special legislation had sprung up and that home rule was well nigh destroyed. Recognizing these facts, Governor Bushnell appointed, under the authority of the General Assembly of 1898, a commission to draft a municipal code. Judge D. F. Pugh, of Columbus, and Edward Kibler, of Newark, were the appointees. They prepared a code which was introduced as a bill in the General Assembly of 1900 and defeated; it failed also in 1902. In June of the latter year the Supreme Court of the State created a crisis by declaring unconstitutional the existing system of classifying and legislating for cities. Governor Nash called the General Assembly to meet in extraordinary session August 25 and in the meantime, with the assistance of Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, and Wade H. Ellis, of Columbus, undertook the preparation of a municipal code to be submitted to the legislators when they met. The bill was offered as a part of the Governor's message and was the basis of the code which passed October 22, 1902. By this act the Mayor was made the real head of the local government, appointing all the chief officers not elected by the people, including Tax Commissioners, Sinking Fund Trustees, members of the Board of Health, Library Trustees, etc., and was empowered to suspend for misconduct or incapacity any officer or head of department, pending charges which he was authorized to file with the Council; he was authorized to appoint, subject to civil service regulations, all policemen and firemen, to fill vacancies in office till the next regular election, and was clothed with the veto power. He was directed to prepare an annual budget on estimates which the heads of departments were required to submit to him. The elective officers were, besides the Mayor, the President of the City Council, the Treasurer and Solicitor for two years each and the Auditor for three years; also a department of public service to consist of three or five men as determined by Council. A department of public safety of two or four as determined by Council was to be appointed by the Mayor. Council was to have not fewer than seven members, three of whom were to be elected at large.

Under the provisions of this act, the Council divided the city into 12 wards, created a Board of Public Safety of two members and a Board of Public Service of three members. In 1903, by election, Robert H. Jeffrey became Mayor, Sylvester C. Noble Auditor, C. H. Smith Treasurer, James M. Butler Solicitor, and Henry Bohl, Fred J. Immel and H. O. Pond a Board of Public Service. A Board of Public Safety consisting of James W. Meek and Daniel H. Sowers was appointed by the Mayor. Later, Mr. Bohl resigned and Charles B. Burr became the third member of the Board of Public Service. At the next election DeWitt C. Badger was elected Mayor, George S. Marshall solicitor and Fred Lied was elected to the Board of Public Service with Burr and Immel. William S. Connors was appointed to serve on the Board of Public Safety with Meek. On March 19, 1907, Mayor Badger preferred charges in Council against Burr, Immel and Lied, constituting the Board of Public Service, alleging misfeasance and malfeasance in office. The Council at once suspended them for 15 days and after a hearing, removed them from office. Burr fled from the city and never made reply to the charges. Immel and Lied were criminally prosecuted, found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary. Mayor Badger appointed George D. Jones, John F. Andrix

and James W. Meek to the Board of Public Service to serve until the first Monday in January, 1908, and appointed Frank McCafferty to the Board of Public Safety vice Meek transferred to the other board.

This upheaval led to a Republican victory at the next election. Charles A. Bond being chosen Mayor, George S. Marshall Solicitor, Charles H. Smith Treasurer, S. C. Noble Auditor, and D. J. Fisher, Fred Weadon and Charles A. Pearce Board of Public Service. Foster G. Burdell was appointed to serve with Connors on the Board of Public Safety.

With this administration the boards disappeared and under the provisions of an act passed by the General Assembly the so-called federal plan of government was put to trial. This act (April 29, 1908) made the Mayor the chief conservator of the peace, fixed his term at two years and gave him power to appoint and remove the Director of Public Safety and Director of Public Service and the heads of the sub-departments under both; the directors to attend Council meetings when requested and to answer questions. The Mayor and his two directors were constituted a board of control to pass on all contracts involving the expenditure of more than \$500, and the Mayor was to make to Council such recommendations as might seem to him wise. A classified and unclassified group of city employes were defined, and a civil service commission with authority over the former was created—a body of three appointed by the President of the Board of Education, the President of the Sinking Fund Commission and the President of the Council.

In 1909 George S. Marshall was elected Mayor, Edgar L. Weinland Solicitor and H. Clayton Cain Auditor. The Mayor appointed E. L. McCune Director of Public Safety and Harry S. Holton Director of Public Service and set out on a vigorous program of reforms. In his message to Council in March, 1911, Mayor Marshall, as evidence that the city was committed to municipal ownership of public utilities, cited the water works, the electric light plant, the asphalt repair plant and the systems of sewage and garbage disposal and street cleaning. He pointed to the street railways, commercial heating and lighting and the natural gas service, recommending municipal ownership of all with the possible exception of the last named, as the gas supply seemed uncertain. He urged juster and higher taxing of interurban railways, and enthusiastically supported a civic betterment program, including public play-grounds, baths, drinking fountains, comfort stations and municipal lodging houses, supervision of theatres, dance halls, housing conditions, etc. He reported that the Sunday and midnight closing and anti-gambling laws had been enforced; that the social evil had been treated with a view to its ultimate extinction, that the Seventh street "red light" district had been closed, houses of prostitution removed from the vicinity of schools, wine rooms closed and men and women of questionable character driven from the streets. He estimated that the houses of prostitution were 65 fewer than before and that 500 scarlet women had left the city. He reported cleaner streets and alleys, supported city charities, urged the building of a contagion hospital, a new City Hall, and a new City Prison, aimed to make the workhouse a human repair shop instead of merely a place of punishment, inaugurated the plan of selling from the city electric light plant current for day power, urged that overhead wires be put underground, street encroachments and hanging signs be abolished and smoke abated.

No administration could undertake so much without treading on many corns. The program was nothing short of revolutionary, and to the outcry from those who were hurt was added the criticism of many who disapproved the Mayor's attitude in the street railway strike of 1910. To these causes as well as to the personal popularity of George J. Karb was due the election of the latter in 1912, called for a retirement of 16 years. With him were elected Stuart R. Bolin as Solicitor and Fred Neff as Treasurer. He appointed Samuel A. Kinnear Director of Public Service and Colonel B. L. Bargar Director of Public Safety. In 1914 Mayor Karb was re-elected, Henry S. Scarlett Solicitor and Fred Neff Treasurer, H. Clayton Cain was Auditor and Kinnear and Bargar were continued at the head of the Service and Safety departments.

Meanwhile throughout the State the cry for city home rule had been renewed and the Ohio constitution of 1912 met it by providing that any municipality might frame, adopt and amend its own charter and setting forth how it could be done. At a primary election, the people of Columbus decided in favor of a commission to frame a charter and elected as such commission: Martin A. Gemuender, George W. Gillette, Emmett Hysell, Felix A. Jacobs, Joseph S. Kornfeld, Theodore Leonard, L. D. Lammman, Clayton A. McCleary, L. Benton Tussing, Albert Zettler and Edgar L. Weinland. Mr. Gemuender was president and Charles

William Wallace was secretary. The commission sat for many weeks in the auditorium of the Public Library building, listened to the arguments of citizens and experts, discussed the various features of city government and on May 5, 1914, submitted to the electors the document they had prepared.

The vote was light, but the charter was adopted. Among its features were: Home rule in the sense of escape from rule by the General Assembly; the removal of party emblems from the ballots; the creation of a Council of seven members, elected at large, instead of from different wards, for a term of four years; reduction from nine to five in the number of offices to be filled at any election; preferential voting for Mayor, City Attorney and Auditor; adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall; the lengthening of the term of all elective officers from two to four years; maintenance and improvement of the merit system of appointments and promotions; establishment of a division of public welfare and permission to Council to elect a public defender; establishment of a board of purchase; safeguards in the granting of franchises; continuing the Mayor's power of veto, but permitting Council to pass ordinances over his veto by the original vote; fixing clearly the responsibility for legislative and executive acts. The Mayor's salary was fixed at \$5,000. He was made the chief conservator of the peace and directed to supervise the administration, enforce ordinances, recommend measures to Council and to appoint a Director of Public Safety, a Director of Public Service and any other officers whose positions may be created by Council. The salary of councilmen was fixed at \$1,000.

On his re-election in 1916, Mayor Karb appointed George A. Borden Director of Public Service and Michael J. Barry Director of Public Safety. W. H. Ginder was elected Auditor and Elmer E. Jenkins was appointed Treasurer by the Council. When Barry died in August, 1918, Arthur J. Thatcher, who had long been secretary to the Mayor, was appointed to the vacancy.

The Mayors since Columbus became a city in 1834 have been: John Brooks, 1834; John Bailhache (by appointment in place of Brooks resigned) 1835; Warren Jenkins, 1836-37; P. H. Olmsted, 1838-39; John G. Miller, 1840; Thomas Wood (by appointment in place of Miller resigned), 1841; A. I. McDowell, 1842; S. E. Wright, 1843-44; Alex. Patton, 1845; A. S. Decker, 1846; Alex. Patton, 1847-49; Lorenzo English, 1850-60; Wray Thomas, 1861-64; James G. Bull, 1865-68; George W. Meeker, 1869-70; James G. Bull, 1871-74; John H. Heitman, 1875-78; G. G. Collins, 1879-80; George S. Peters, 1881-82; Charles C. Walcutt, 1883-86; Philip H. Bruck, 1887-90; George J. Karb, 1891-94; Cotton H. Allen, 1895-96; Samuel L. Black, 1897-98; Samuel J. Swartz, 1899-1900; John N. Hinkle, 1901-1902; Robert H. Jeffrey, 1903-05; DeWitt C. Badger, 1906-07; Charles A. Bond, 1908-09; George S. Marshall, 1910-11; George J. Karb, 1912-14-16-19; James J. Thomas, 1920—.

R. W. McCoy, who in 1834 was elected President of the Council, had been a member of that body since the first election in 1816, and by re-elections was continued as president till 1853 when he resigned his seat. William Miner, in July of that year, was elected to the vacancy. Succeeding Presidents of Council have been: Theodore Comstock, 1854; Henry Wilson, 1855; Theodore Comstock, 1856; Luther Donaldson, 1859; Jacob Reinhard, 1863; Grafton Douty, 1865; Theodore Comstock, 1866. (This election was disputed and there was no meeting of Council from the middle of April to July 26, when Mr. Comstock resigned and Luther Donaldson was elected); Jacob Reinhard, 1867; William Naghten, 1868 and 1869; Luther Donaldson, 1870 and 1871; Theodore Comstock, 1872; John G. Mitchell, 1873; Isaac S. Beekey, 1874; John G. Mitchell, 1875; Isaac B. Potts, 1876; Henry Pausch, 1877-8; Charles Breyfogle, 1879; Wm. B. McClung, 1880-81; R. C. Hoffman, 1882; Wm. Felton, 1883; Henry C. Taylor, 1884; Walter B. Page, 1885; Richard Reynolds, 1886; Frank E. Hayden, 1887; J. E. Robinson, 1888; Dennis J. Clahane, 1889; Daniel S. Wilder, 1890; C. O. Hunter, 1891; J. H. Culbertson, 1892; A. E. Evans, 1893; Carl N. Bancroft, 1894; T. A. Simons, 1895; Wm. T. Rowles, 1896; Mark Ellerman, 1897; W. C. Wallace, 1898; A. E. Evans, 1899; James J. Thomas, 1900-01; S. O. Giffin, 1902; George D. Jones, 1903-04-05; George W. Rightmire, 1906-07-08-09; David T. Logan, 1910-11-12-13; Fred J. Heer, 1914-15; A. E. Griffin, 1916-17; Milton W. Westlake, 1918; Joseph C. Nailor, 1919—.

Wm. T. Martin was continued as Recorder till 1839, when he was succeeded by Wm. Miner. Miner was succeeded by Joseph Ridgway, jr., in 1843, and he served till 1850 when the office was abolished, the most of its duties having been transferred to that of City Clerk which was created in 1840, with B. F. Martin as first incumbent. Succeeding City Clerks

were: Joseph Dowdall, 1857-60; J. J. Funston, 1861-63; Joseph Dowdall, 1864-65; Levi E. Wilson, 1866-73; Frank Wilson, 1874-78; Henry E. Bryan, 1879-90; John M. Doane, 1890-98; John T. Barr, 1898-1915; James J. Thomas, 1915-19; Opha Moore, 1920—.

The successive City Treasurers were: Wm. Long, 1834-35; Jonathan Neereamer, 1836-37; John Greenwood, 1838-41; William Armstrong, 1842-61; T. P. Martin, 1862 (office abolished April 29, that year, and duties transferred to County Treasurer; office re-created in 1903); Wm. C. Cussins, 1903-05; Charles H. Smith, 1906-10; Fred C. Neff, 1911-14; Elmer E. Jenkins, 1915—.

The Surveyors under the charter of 1834 were: C. R. Prezriminsky, J. A. Lapham, Nathaniel Medberry, John Field (each one year), Uriah Lathrop (three years), N. B. Kelley (three years), Uriah Lathrop (1844 to 1856 inclusive), Philip D. Fisher (title changed to City Engineer, 1857-65), W. W. Pollard, 1866; H. W. Jaeger, 1867-68; B. F. Bowen, 1869-71; John Graham, 1872-73; Josiah Kinnear, 1874-77; T. N. Gulick, 1879; John Graham, 1880-87; Reuben R. Marble, 1888-89; Josiah Kinnear, 1890-97; Julian Griggs, 1898-1906; Henry Maetzel, 1907—.

The Marshals (since 1873 superintendents of police) were in order of service: Abram Stotts, 1834-35; George B. Harvey, 1836 to 1842 inclusive; George Riordan, 1843; George B. Harvey, 1844-46; John Whitzell, 1847-50; John H. Turney, 1851; James Stephens, 1852-53; H. M. Wakeman, 1854-56; John Cofforth, 1857-60; Samuel Thompson, 1861-64; Adam Stephens, 1865; Patrick Murphy, 1866-68; Charles Engleke, 1869-73; Alexis Keeler, 1873-74; Charles Engleke, 1874-79; J. W. Lingo, 1879; S. A. Rhoads, 1880, vice Lingo removed; Lingo, December, 1880, vice Rhoads removed; Rhoads, May, 1881, vice Lingo removed; Samuel Thompson, October, 1881, vice Rhoads removed, Thompson serving until 1885; John W. Lingo, 1885-87; John E. Murphy, 1887-93; Edward Pagels, 1893-95; Patrick Kelley, 1895-99; J. Macey Walcutt, part of 1899; Wm. P. Tyler, August, 1899-1903; Patrick Kelley, 1903-04; John A. Russell, 1904 (died a few days after his selection); John F. O'Connor, 1904-10; Charles E. Carter, 1910-1920; H. E. French, 1920.

The Sinking Fund Commission, consisting of four trustees appointed by the Mayor, became a part of the governmental machinery in 1883. It has had an honorable record from the first and has performed a most useful service in saving money for the taxpayers and maintaining the credit of the city. Its members have been in the order of their service: John M. Pugh, Isaac Eberly, Luther Donaldson, Joseph H. Outhwaite, Henry C. Noble, Benjamin F. Martin, W. J. Gilmore, C. Wesley Hess, Robert S. Smith, Benjamin Woodbury, Adolf Theobald, Albert D. Heffner, C. D. Firestone, William F. Burdell, Emil Kiesewetter, P. W. Huntington, Frederick W. Prentiss, Howard C. Park, George W. Bright, David E. Williams, Joshua D. Price, C. Christian Born, Fred Lazarus, William F. Hoffman, John L. Vance, jr., George J. Schoedinger, Simon Lazarus, Foster Copeland, George A. Archer, Joseph C. Campbell, Howard C. Park, Frank L. Stein, and Lee M. Boda. The last four are now serving. The Secretaries of the commission have been: David E. Williams, Martin A. Gemuender and Willis G. Bowland, the last named now serving.

A statement by Secretary Bowland in March, 1918, showed: Assessment bonds (street improvement and sewer) \$6,035,800; water works bonds, \$3,746,000; other general city bonds, \$13,125,450; total bonded debt, \$22,907,250. Bonds and cash in the sinking fund applicable to debt payment, \$8,043,908; net debt, \$14,863,342. Value of real and personal property was assessed for taxation, 1918, \$314,725,200.

Suburban Villages.

Columbus is surrounded by a number of incorporated villages as follows:

Village	Inc.	Area	Pop.	First Mayor
Grandview Heights	1903	1 square mile	1200	W. H. Page
Marble Cliff	1908	240 acres	200	Butler Sheldon
Bexley	1908	2000 acres	2000	Frank Holtzman
Linden Heights	1911	2 square miles	1800	L. H. Mann
East Linden	1912	$\frac{3}{4}$ square mile	500	J. B. Denne
Upper Arlington	1918	300 acres	500	James T. Miller
Hanford	1910	$\frac{1}{2}$ square mile	300	Walter Schleppei
East Columbus	1916	$\frac{1}{2}$ square mile	1300	George Krumm

Grandview Heights has two churches, a grade school and a high school. Its mayors have been in order: Wm. Herbert Page, James L. Carmen and C. K. Seibert. Present officers: J. E. Ryder mayor, W. H. Whissen clerk, L. G. Latham treasurer.

Marble Cliff forms a part of Grandview Heights village school district. On the line between the two villages is the community church, the first of its kind in this section, Rev. O. C. Weist pastor, while Aladdin Country Club is within the village limits. Present officers: C. W. Bellows mayor, John H. Nau clerk, Wm. E. Rex treasurer, F. H. Auld, S. P. Bush, H. M. Bellows, Frank P. Hall, Wm. K. Lanman and Carl R. Lindenbergl councilmen.

Capital University is situated in Bexley, which has also a grade school and is about to build a \$200,000 high school. All the principal streets of Bexley are paved and sewered. Its mayors have been: Frank Holtzman, F. D. Chamberlain, J. T. Sheppard. Present officers: Dr. A. C. Wolfe mayor, S. W. Roderick clerk, O. P. Dunlap, T. K. Hatfield, E. E. Legg, L. Loy, R. J. Wheaton, and Frank Bonnett councilmen; S. R. Southard, G. R. Wanamaker, John Henney, H. D. Harris and Carl Busch members of school board; George Frey, E. D. Barnett, H. T. Fishaw and M. S. Connors trustees of public affairs.

Linden Heights has a public school, four churches and three lodges. The mayors have been: Dr. L. H. Mann, T. M. Fluhart, D. A. Shade, J. T. Killen. Present officers: J. H. F. Browning mayor, George H. Butler clerk, S. M. Wells treasurer, Frank Mooney, F. T. Rudy, A. C. Cornwell, C. M. Valentine, W. E. Stevens and Thomas Reese councilmen; C. A. Miller, marshal.

East Linden is in the Columbus school district and has two schools and five churches. J. B. Denune has been mayor from the date of the village organization and so continues. The other officers are: A. W. Selby clerk, Charles Shaffer treasurer, George Hess, Charles Radebaugh, P. P. Denune, L. A. Russel, A. A. Hoffman and Rozelle McNabb councilmen; A. E. Green marshal and health officer.

Upper Arlington is a highly organized community, due largely to the fact that every resident is a home owner. The first officers were: James T. Miller mayor, Edward D. Howard clerk, Warren A. Armstrong treasurer, Paul G. Spence, E. J. Crane, John J. Morgan, J. Edwin Haris, F. P. Rogers and W. G. Kern councilmen. On March 29, 1919, by unanimous vote the village adopted a charter by which its full government is vested in a commission of five members as follows: Cyrus Woodbury mayor, Wm. A. Gieves vice mayor, E. J. Crane, Lemuel D. Lilly and John J. Morgan. Edward D. Howard is clerk, treasurer and solicitor. Social and recreational activities are in charge of committees appointed by the village commission. The school building is a social center and is used by both children and adults, and there are summer playgrounds with a salaried instructor, and community basket picnics in Miller Park. A survey in 1918 disclosed a majority sentiment for a community church, but no organization has yet been effected.

East Columbus has three churches—Church of Christ, Methodist and Roman Catholic, and has approved a project for an independent school. The present officers of the corporation are: George A. Ross mayor, M. P. Devore clerk, Frank Stelzer, jr., treasurer, Joseph Gerstner marshal, George Cassidy, F. B. Jones, Benj. Strausser, Herman Ehrenbach and Harvey Chrysler, councilmen; J. F. Daniels, Martin Stelzer, Benj. Mitchell, Norman Plank and George Mohler, board of education.

Hanford is smaller in area than it was when organized, a portion having been taken into the city, and the residents depend upon the latter for church and school facilities. Present officers: Walter Teters mayor, Robert S. Lowery clerk, Frank Reber treasurer, W. M. McCathran marshal, W. M. Ludwig, George McKibben, Wm. Harris, W. A. Starkey and George B. Shazer, councilmen; W. M. Thompson health officer and road commissioner.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC UTILITIES. I.

Borough Streets and First Improvements—Nicholson Wooden Block—Improvements Under the State Law with Brick, Stone Block and Asphalt—First Water Works and the Present Improved Supply—Volunteer Fire Companies—Growth of the Department—Sewers and Sewage Disposal.

The streets which were marked out at the time of the founding of Columbus were for a long time ill cared for. In 1816 obstruction of the thoroughfares by lumber, firewood, stable refuse or otherwise was forbidden under penalty of a fine at the discretion of the Mayor. In May, 1818, John Kerr and Caleb Huston were authorized to gravel the center of High street, 75 feet wide, from the center of the capitol square to the south side of Town street, the gravel to be one foot thick in the center of the street and six inches on each side. By ordinance of June 26, 1820, the marshal was directed to remove all stumps and fallen logs from Broad street, west of Fourth. The same year, Henry Brown was allowed \$24 for erecting two bridges on Fourth street; a graveled sidewalk was ordered, on Friend street from High to Front and thence on Scioto street to the Penitentiary, and a good bridge was ordered constructed on Rich street across Front. In 1827 the gutters on High street to Mound were ordered paved at the expense of the lot-owners. In 1832, the sidewalks on Broad from High to the river and on Front between Broad and Friend were ordered paved. The appointment of a street commissioner was provided for in 1835, and an ordinance for the protection of the capitol square was passed in 1836. On 1837 members of Council from the various wards were authorized to contract for and superintend whatever public improvements were found necessary. Council approved plans and furnished each councilman with the necessary funds. This authority seems to have been abused, for in 1840 Council forbade any member to spend more money than was specifically authorized. Scioto street was "extended, laid out and established" in 1845; it was to be 70 feet wide and its northern extremity was to be the center of the present Penitentiary. In September of the same year there was complaint that a gutter at Fourth and Town streets was so constructed as not to drain "the flats in the eastern part of the city." In 1848 an ordinance directed that the streets, lanes and alleys be cleared of fences and other obstructions.

In 1852 Broad street from High street to the Insane Asylum at Lexington avenue was a mud road almost impassable in rainy weather. A resident, writing to the Journal, February 28, that year, says his vehicle stuck fast in the mud about Washington avenue. Farmers coming into town with produce had similar experiences. As a measure of economy in street improvement, the city purchased in that year 17 acres of gravel-bearing land on the north side of the Harrisburg road, west of the Scioto. In April, 1854, the city, according to a report, had about 10 miles of graveled street, 15,200 feet of paved gutters and graveled walks on the streets and 28,000 feet of paved gutters and graveled walks in the alleys; besides there was a plank road from Broad street to the railroad depot. Five plank roads led into the city from the north and five graveled turnpikes from the south.

In 1857 the names of streets were posted at a cost of \$528.87, and Broad street was made the dividing line north and south, and High street the dividing line east and west. In the same year, the first trees were planted in Broad street under the direction of a committee consisting of Wm. G. Deshler, John Noble and Alfred Kelley. Two years later, the plan of a double line of trees on each side was adopted. The suggestion came from Wm. G. Deshler who had just returned from Havana where he admired the sylvan beauty of the streets.

The first escape from the old graveled roadway was in 1867, when Robert McClelland, of Chicago, entered into a contract with the city to pave High street with Nicholson wooden block from Naghten street to Friend. The job was completed October 15, 1867, at a cost of \$82,955.99, or \$10.88 a foot front. The next year the Nicholson pavement was extended to South Public Lane, and in 1869 a portion of Town street was similarly paved. In 1873 Broad street was surfaced with gravel and broken stone at \$3 per foot front. At that time the Nicholson block pavement on High street had been broken down and worn out, and it

was resurfaced with what was called Parisen asphalt, and the completion of the job, September 3, 1873, was celebrated with a promenade concert in front of the capitol. In 1875 Town street was repaved with concrete in the center, the Nicholson block being allowed to remain at the sides. In 1877, Colonel N. B. Abbott laid an experimental piece of Trinidad asphalt on State street from High to Third—the first use of the material in this city. High street was resurfaced in 1876 and the city engineer in his 1884 report estimated that the wooden and asphalt pavements and their repair had cost a quarter of a million dollars—enough to put down a granite block pavement which would have lasted 30 years. In 1885 the paving of High street with Ligonier and Medina stone blocks and Georgia granite began, Colonel Abbott executing two-thirds of the contract. In 1876 North High street, from Naghten to the north corporation line, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, was paved by Colonel Abbott with a mixture of coal tar and Trinidad asphalt at a cost of \$226,253, the city issuing its bonds as the work progressed. A dispute as to the levying of the assessments resulted in an appeal to the courts which found that the Penn act, under which the street had been constructed, was unconstitutional. Suits followed to enjoin the collection of some of the assessments and in some cases were successful. These assessments fell on the city at large, and the assessments for the others at the end of the litigation had increased through interest from \$7.15 to about \$12 a foot front.

Under a street improvement law of 1886, amended the following year, many streets and alleys were permanently improved at the expense of the owners of property, the city issuing bonds on its own credit and collecting in installments with interest from the property-owners. In 1886 the cost of street improvements was about \$65,000; in 1887, \$186,000; in 1888, nearly \$454,000 and so on up to nearly \$1,000,000 in 1892. There was a revel in street improvements, the main purpose sometimes being the sale of land which had been platted and added to the city.

In 1915 High street was repaved with asphalt and stone block gutters and the cost by ordinance of Council, March 27, 1917, was assessed on the abutting property owners. Asphalt had returned to high favor as material and methods had been improved. Broad and other streets had been successfully paved with it and there had been ample proof of its durability under the new traffic that had come with the introduction of the automobiles. A municipally owned asphalt repair plant had also been used for some years to prolong the life of these pavements. Counting interest and depreciation, it was estimated that the repair in 1916 cost: For asphaltic concrete, 91 cents a square yard, sheet asphalt, \$1.22, which "while considerably less than it would cost to make these repairs by contract, would be materially reduced if the plant were running at its full capacity and for a full season."

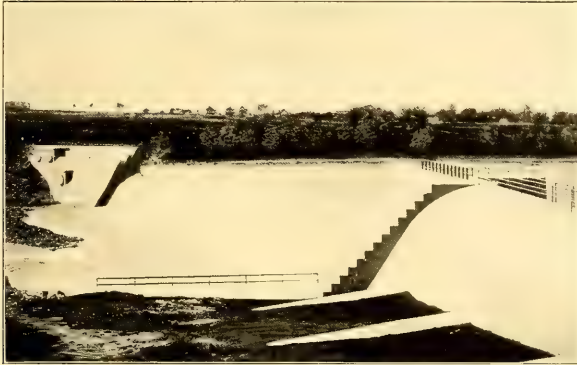
In 1917 there were 312.38 miles of street that had been improved since 1886. Of this, 71.4 miles were some form of asphalt, 196.7 miles, miscellaneous brick and block, 36 miles granite and stone and the remainder was macadam, tarviated concrete, etc. Brick was for a considerable period in high favor as a street paving material, due largely to the ease of manufacture here and at points nearby, but its popularity soon began to decline, while that of asphalt began to increase and since 1916 has been increasingly greater.

High street north of the Union Station has long been too narrow for the traffic it had to carry. In 1914 a plan was adopted for widening it from Spruce street to the north corporation line. By this plan 10 feet was to be added on the east side between Spruce street and Buttles avenue, and 10 feet to be added on each side between Buttles avenue and Fifth avenue. The property owners were to donate the extra 10 feet and the city was to pay the cost of moving the buildings and repaving the street and sidewalk. This work is now in progress, and it is estimated that the cost to the city will approximate half a million dollars. When it is completed High street will be for the greater part of its length 76 feet wide.

Water Supply.

Springs and wells supplied the earlier city with an ample supply of drinking water, but the burning of the Neil House in 1860 and of the Asylum for the Insane in 1868 gave impressive warning that something more was necessary to a growing city. Besides the water of the wells was becoming contaminated, with the growth of population. For ten years the matter was discussed officially and in the press. Finally, February 15, 1870, an ordinance was passed by the Council providing that a "supply of water shall be provided for the city by the construction of water works upon the system known as the Holly waterworks, in accord-

ance with the contract entered into by the city and the Holly Manufacturing Co., as approved by the City Council on the 7th day of February, 1870, which contract is hereby ratified and confirmed." The ordinance also located the water works on eight acres of land at the mouth of the Olentangy, purchased from W. A. Neil for \$8,000, and created a board of three water works trustees, one of whom should be elected annually for a term of three years, salary \$100 a year. N. B. Kelley was appointed architect and superintendent, contracts were made for the trenching and piping and the necessary building. The laying of pipe began September 12. A huge well was sunk in the basin of the river and on November 12 it was announced that the gauge in the water works showed a supply of 2,000,000 gallons a day. In February, 1871, a schedule of rates for domestic consumption was announced; on March 6 the first water was turned into the pipes. Five miles of pipe had then been laid; about 70 miles more was laid in the ensuing season. The amount expended on the works up to November, 1871, was \$149,700. In 1873 filtering galleries were excavated from the well, and the pumping equipment was increased from time to time until the plant, as it existed in 1885, with pumping machinery, well, 7,000 feet of filtering gallery and an extended system of service pipe, represented an expenditure of \$1,700,000. Still there was apprehension as to the supply for the growing city and accordingly in 1889 a second pumping station was established in the valley of Alum Creek on a seven-acre tract bought



Storage Dam.

of Wm. B. Hayden for \$4,000. A well was sunk, a building erected and two large Holly engines were installed, the purpose being to supply the entire eastern section of the city with water from this plant. The forecast as to the supply of water from this source was justified. In 1898 the pumps were driving 6,000,000 gallons daily into the pipes, while the pumps at the West Side station were producing 9,000,000 gallons daily. But the growth of the city was rapid and as early as 1893 the service was again a source of anxiety, and numerous official recommendations were made to Council for its improvement.

In the summer of 1893 Wm. D. Brickell, proprietor of the Dispatch, on his own account, employed Rudolph Hering, an experienced engineer of New York, to make a brief examination of the local water resources. The city engineer heartily co-operated, and Mr. Hering's report was not only accorded the highest respect, but became the real basis for water supply improvement. He reported that a storage reservoir in one of the river valleys would be necessary; that the Scioto would give the largest quantity of water and had less surface pollution than any other stream, but that, in any event, purification of such supply would be required. Two years later, another engineer, Allen Hazen, recommended a storage reservoir in one of the four streams near the city. In 1896, definite plans were formulated for a storage dam in the valley of the Scioto, and after numerous soundings and measurements, a site near Wyandot Grove, midway between the Jones and Fishingier mill dams, was selected.

For temporary purposes these two dams were bought for \$10,000. But together they furnished but four days' pumping supply and in the unusually dry summer of 1897, there was further resort to low temporary dams of sandbags, brush and earth which stored at night water that was turned in the conduit the following day. The situation had now become acute, the Board of Trade and other bodies of citizens discussed the project, and out of it all came a demand, whatever the necessary cost, for an abundant supply of pure water which should be sold to consumers at the lowest possible rates. Suggestions of a private company were thrust aside, and it was decided that the city should construct and own the system. The consulting engineers had recommended a 52-foot dam, but the people of the West Side were afraid of so large a body of water and, after much discussion, it was decided to have a 30-foot dam, with an estimated capacity of 1,627,000,000 gallons and a surface area of 363.3 acres. Bonds in \$175,000 were authorized at the election in the spring of 1898; the necessary land (438 acres) was bought a little at a time, some by court procedure, at a cost of approximately \$80,000; bids for the construction of the dam were invited, and Samuel M. Gray was employed as an expert engineer. The construction of the Scioto river dam was begun in 1904. It is a curved concrete structure, 1,006 feet long, the overflow section 500 feet long, and its height is 30 feet above the former water level of the river. It creates a reservoir 5.8 miles long, with a surface area of 363 acres, a mean depth of 14.5 feet and a capacity of 1,627,000,000 gallons. The drainage area above the dam is 1,032 square miles. The cost of the dam was \$390,000; of 472 acres of land, \$150,000 and of roads, bridges, etc., \$160,000. The water flows from the dam to filtration basins, where it is separated from mud and bacteria and softened by chemical process, and from thence to the pumping station and the service pipes. The work on the water purification plant was begun in 1905 and on the pumping station in 1906. Filtered water was first delivered to the city in August, 1908, and one month later the operation for softening was begun. The effects of the new service were at once noticeable. The number of deaths from typhoid fever dropped from 170 in 1908 to 31 in 1909; cisterns began to be abandoned, the water being soft enough for most household purposes, and the incrustation of boilers was checked. The cost of the dam, pumping station, purification works and mains was \$2,040,000.

In 1919 a bond issue of \$3,000,000 was authorized for a further extension of the water supply system. An engineering force was organized, C. B. Hoover resident engineer and John H. Gregory consulting engineer, and work was begun in the summer of 1920.

Until 1890 the water works department was managed by a board of three trustees. Wm. B. Hayden served continuously on the board until 1885. E. B. Armstrong served until the same year, with the exception of one term when Daniel H. Royce served. Richard Nevins served continuously till 1883, when Isaac B. Potts took his place and served a term. Other members of the board were, C. T. Pfaff, Robert Curtis, John Kilroy, L. W. Sherwood, R. B. Collier and Peter Monroe. The superintendents have been: Frank Doherty till 1884, W. Royce till 1887, A. H. McAlpine till 1895, Jerry O'Shaughnessy now serving. The secretaries have been E. B. Armstrong, J. R. Armstrong, S. P. Axtell, Dudley A. Filler. The plant is now a division of the public service department and is managed by the director of the department and the superintendent of the division.

According to a recent report, the amount of water pumped and delivered to the city shows a daily average of 19,000,000 gallons. There is 350 miles of water main, with 36,000 active taps, and 96% of the consumption is metered. The annual receipts are approximately \$550,000 and the cost of operation about \$400,000. The earnings are applied to extensions and the payment of interest on a bonded indebtedness of \$3,671,000.

Fire Department.

The first fire of consequence in Columbus occurred in the spring of 1822. Eight buildings were consumed—a dwelling and seven small shops. It was probably this fire which led the Council to provide on February 21, 1822, by enrollment in the Mayor's office for "one hook and ax company consisting of 15 men, one ladder company consisting of 12 men and one company consisting of 12 men, as a guard to property." The ordinance empowered the Mayor to draft men for these companies, if necessary, and made it the duty of all men from 15 to 50 years to serve as bucket men; called for the appointment of one supreme director at all fires and required the marshal, on the first alarm of fire, to ring the bell or cause it to be rung. An inspection of the borough for fire dangers four times a year was required, and

the Mayor was directed to procure at public expense "two long ladders, four axes, four short ladders and two hooks" and required each owner or occupant of a dwelling, store or shop to furnish as many "water buckets of good jacked leather, each to contain 10 quarts," as the committee of safety should direct. In 1825 the existence of 247 of these fire-buckets was reported, and in the following year their possessors were made responsible for their care and keeping them in condition under penalty of a fine. The General Assembly was asked to make an appropriation for an engine, and it seems that the State bought one. It was a force pump worked by moving levers up and down, and was called "The Tub." In 1831 Council provided a reward of \$5 for the first man to reach the engine house after an alarm of fire, and \$3 for the second. The house that sheltered "The Tub" was on the capitol square east of the State House.

In 1835 the city bought two of the primitive engines, erected an engine house at the cost of \$1,000 and provided for five fire cisterns, each to cost \$130 and having a capacity of 6,000 gallons, at the intersections of High street with Broad, State, Town, Rich and Friend (Main) streets. An ordinance created a company of fire wardens, another of fire guards, a hook and ladder company, an engine and hose company and a protection society, each of these com-



Old Gay Street Engine House, which stood on the site of Ruggery Building and was the first to have a paid crew.

panies to be composed of volunteer members, exempt from military duty and holding their places at the pleasure of Council. Membership was for a time attractive, but the service lost its novelty and within two years after their organization there was talk of disbanding them. They were continued, and various efforts were made to stimulate interest. The force was divided into two brigades, the engines of one being located on the State House square and those of the other near the corner of High and Mound. Rewards were offered to the company which should first arrive at the scene of a fire, and a sharp rivalry was thus created, as also at the time of the election of chief engineer. John Miller, Alexander McCoy, William McCoy, William Westwater, G. M. Swan and John Weaver were among those who at various times occupied this post, and there is the testimony of the newspapers of the time that they commanded as efficient a force of volunteer firemen as ever operated.

In 1842 two new engines—one named the "Franklin" and the other the "Scioto"—were bought and other cisterns were dug at the intersections of Third with State, Town and Friend, at the intersections of Front with Broad, State and Rich, at High and Gay and Mound and High. On August 11, 1851, the city bought three lots as engine house sites. One was on Third street near Town; another on Gay street east of High and the third on State street

between High and Front; and in the following year there was talk of an alarm bell which would save the firemen much effort by locating the fire for them. An ordinance in 1853 forbidding the firemen to run their engines on the sidewalks gave them great offense, and several of the companies disbanded. The same year, Council fixed the salary of the chief engineer at \$100. The engine house on Gay street was completed in 1854 and the one on Third street in 1855. Council bought a steam fire engine and put it in the Third street house at a cost of \$6,000. This gave still further offense, and two other companies disbanded and their hand machines were found to be disabled. The need to reorganize the fire department was apparent and Council acted to that end, but it, too, got into a foolish contention over the election of a chief engineer, and it was only on the 170th ballot that Charles M. Ridgway was chosen. However, it was not certain whether the chief engineer or the fire committee of the Council was in control, and a newspaper of the time remarked: "The Columbus Fire Department is composed of two unequal parts—the ornamental and the useful. The ornamental but by no manner of means useful part is called the committee of the Council on fire department. The useful, but not all ornamental, is composed of one chief engineer, one operator, five men, five horses, three wheels and a great squirt." In this crisis James Westwater organized a hand engine company March 15, 1856, and asked for the Franklin engine and the Niagara hose wagon. This company did good service at a fire on the west bank of the Scioto, the same year, but the steam engine was unable to reach the fire because its chimney was too high to pass through the bridge.

And so the story runs on through the years, the city gradually, but reluctantly, drifting to a paid department basis. Charles Ridgway resigned as chief engineer in 1856 and Mr. Trowbridge was elected, the Council committee having established its supremacy. The burning of the Neil House in 1860 showed the inadequacy of the department. Two rotary steam fire engines were purchased, and the department was put under the authority of the chief engineer, John Miller being appointed to that place at a salary of \$600. One of the new engines was put in the Gay street house and the other in the Third street house, the first steam engine being sold. A third steamer was purchased a little later. John Miller resigned as chief engineer and was succeeded by Isaac H. Marrow, in November, 1863, who organized a system of fire alarms by church bells, the number of the stroke denoting the district in which the fire was located. The fire alarm telegraph was installed in 1868 at a cost of \$4,500. Wm. S. Huffman became chief engineer in August, 1868, vice Marrow resigned. The equipment of the department in the following April consisted of one chief engineer, one superintendent of fire alarm telegraph, three steamer engines, three foremen, three engine-drivers, three horsemen, two truckmen, four steamers, four carriages, one hook and ladder apparatus, ten horses and a supply of hose, 54 wells and 72 cisterns. On April 12, 1869, Henry Heimiller became chief engineer and served for 11 years, during which time the Flowers engine house and the South High street engine house were opened and the equipment of the department was increased, the fire insurance companies adding at their own expense a chemical engine and salvage wagon combined, provided the city would properly house and man it. On September 6, 1880, D. D. Tresenrider was appointed chief engineer. He was suspended from office March 2, 1882, by the Mayor, on charges preferred by former employes; the Council refused to acquiesce, and the case was settled by a Supreme Court decision in favor of Tresenrider the following month. In 1886, Charles Bryson was nominated by the Mayor as chief engineer, but the Council refused to confirm. Bryson undertook to act anyway, and the Supreme Court, again appealed to, deciding adversely to Bryson, the Mayor appointed Joseph Grovenberry, who resigned soon after on account of an injury, when the Mayor appointed W. P. Callahan. Council rejected the nomination and reinstated Tresenrider who was suspended by the Mayor. The case was taken before Judge Bingham, of the Common Pleas Court, who enjoined the Mayor, Callahan and all others from interference with the department, and Tresenrider again took charge December 1, after a struggle extending over six months. Henry Heimiller again became chief engineer, succeeding Tresenrider in 1890, and in the following April reported that the department then possessed, fully manned, six steam fire engine companies, seven hose companies, two hook and ladder companies, one engine supply wagon and one telegraph wagon, with the following apparatus in reserve: Two second-class steam fire engines, three chemical engines and one four-wheeled hose carriage.

Chief Heimiller was succeeded by Charles G. Lauer, under whose administration,

begun in a wrangle, the department grew and served acceptably for years until a department without Lauer seemed almost an impossibility. At his death, Chief Lauer was succeeded by Jenkins Daniels, who is serving with the fidelity of an old fireman. The personnel of the fire fighting force now runs to nearly 300 men. There are seventeen engine houses and most of the apparatus has been motorized so that a run can be made at 50 miles an hour. Besides fighting fire, the department does much by inspection to prevent fire. A recent report showed the annual expenses to be \$335,711.09.

Sewers and Sewage Disposal.

Prior to 1849 there was nothing but surface drainage in Columbus. In that year the State and city jointly constructed a brick sewer in Broad street from the old Asylum for the Insane at Broad and Lexington to the Scioto river. In 1852 Spring street was sewered from Third to Front, and in the following year there was considerable demand for sewers, chiefly to drain the stagnant pools in what is now the east-central part of the city. In 1854, 12,500 feet of underground sewer was in operation. Peters' Run sewer was begun in 1867 and was originally intended to furnish drainage for the greater part of the city through its connection with the lateral sewers. According to the city engineer's report in 1872 there were main sewers in Fourth street, South Public lane (Livingston), Centre alley, Oak street, Cherry alley, Broad street, Mound street and West street, which had cost \$101,617. Peters' Run sewer was connected with the Fourth street and Oak street sewers and conducted the sewage to an intercepting lateral in Front street which, it was planned, should discharge into the Scioto below the city. But legal difficulties compelled the emptying of the lateral into Peters' Run, thus creating a nuisance in the southern part of the city. At the same time the discharge of other sewers into the river above the dam made a cesspool of the stream. In 1873-74, the Peters' Run sewer was carried across the canal to the river by a conduit—a proceeding which did not correct, but simply changed the location of the nuisance.

Up to this time there had been no systematic construction of sewers. A sewer was put in where it seemed to be needed to carry sewage to the river, that being the ultimate place for the deposit of all the filth of the city. There was much sickness which was attributed to defective sewerage and the unsanitary practice of pouring all the foulness into a stream which, because it was dammed for canal purposes, was no longer a stream. The north-east trunk sewer was projected in 1879, and the Franklin Park sewer followed, both emptying into Alum creek, the idea being to divide the nuisance by using two streams instead of one. The Southeast and Northwest trunk sewers were built, with discharge into the Scioto, and the streams became more polluted as the city grew. The General Assembly was asked in 1885 to permit the use of the abandoned canal as a trunk sewer, but refused; the canal, it felt, might sometime be needed. As it also refused to allow the destruction of the dam, through which the water was pouring, at times leaving the polluted bed of the river almost dry, a new dam was constructed in the thought that it would maintain the water at a sufficient stage to cover the mouths of the sewers. That proved no relief and the dam was finally blown up.

In 1887, under the incentive of the Citizens' Sanitary Association, the Council passed a resolution authorizing the city engineer to secure the services of a sanitary engineering expert to devise a complete system of sewerage. An intercepting sewer on the east side of the river connecting with all the sewers leading to the river and carrying the sewage to a point below the city was proposed. On March 23, 1888, the General Assembly authorized the issue of \$300,000 bonds by the city to build that sewer, and on January 21, 1889, the contract was awarded to L. C. Newsom at his bid, \$460,838.61.

Until 1897, the sewers on the West Side had been constructed without system and with the same general idea of emptying everything into the river. In that year a system of separate storm and sanitary sewers was devised, all being later extended to the main sewage pumping station, where its sewage unites with the sewage from other parts of the city.

With the completion in 1892, of the East Side intercepting sewer, the dry flow from the numerous main sewers until then outletting along the east banks of the Olentangy and Scioto rivers and draining the greater part of the city, was diverted to a single outfall into the Scioto at a point two and a half miles south of the State House. The nuisance arising from a foul stream in the heart of the city was thereby abated; but the condition of the river

itself was not bettered, and the situation, with the rapid growth of the population, soon became again acute, and a permanent solution of the problem became imperative.

Preliminary steps toward the construction of a sewage disposal system were taken in the investigation of local conditions by Engineers Alvord and Griggs in 1898 and by Engineers Griggs and Hering in 1901. In 1904-05 an experimental purification plant was operated under direction of Rudolph Hering and George W. Fuller, consulting engineers, the results there obtained determining the process to be adopted for the sewage disposal system. Construction was immediately begun with John H. Gregory as engineer in charge, and in November, 1908, the improved sewage works were completed and put into regular service. A single purification plant to which sewage from all parts of the city is conducted for treatment was provided. An East Side sewage pumping station at Main street and Alum creek was provided to lift the dry flow sewage from the Alum creek district over the ridge into the East Side intercepting sewer district. The intercepting sewer was extended across the Scioto, and the West Side sanitary and storm sewer systems were extended to the same point, whence the combined sewage of the city was relayed by the main sewage pumping station to the purification works below the city. The work required two and a half miles of levee construction and the building of two miles of railroad track and a railroad bridge across the Scioto, the purchase of 358 acres of land at a cost of \$78,980, and a total outlay of \$1,351,020.

The East Side intercepting sewer has its origin north of Dodridge street near the Olentangy river; it roughly follows the Olentangy to its mouth and then the Scioto to a point 3,000 feet south of Green Lawn avenue, where it crosses under the river and discharges into the suction wells of the main sewage pumping station. The treatment of sewage consists of sedimentation and clarification in large open concrete tanks, aeration and oxidation in sprinkling filters and final sedimentation and clarification in open shallow concrete basins, preceding the discharge of the treated liquor into the river.

CHAPTER XVI.

PUBLIC UTILITIES. II.

Artificial Gas for Illumination—Advent of Electricity—Private Companies—Municipal Plant—Columbus the "Arch City"—Cluster Street Lamps—Natural Gas for Heat and Light—The Levees—Grade Crossing Elimination—Public Parks—Telephones—Cemeteries—Garbage and Refuse Disposal—The Markets—Street Cleaning—Levees.

The use of artificial gas for illumination indoors and on the streets began to be talked about as early as 1844. Prior to that, illumination had been by candles and sperm oil lamps, and there was no real escape from that primitive method until 1850. In that year, Lockwood & Co., operating under a charter that had been granted to the Columbus Gas and Coke Co., and under an ordinance granting the exclusive use of the streets for 16 years, erected buildings on West Long street and began the laying of pipe. On November 16, 1850, Council decided to light High street, the market house and engine houses with gas. Gas was turned into the pipes December 7, 1850, and a number of private consumers began using it. On the 12th Council invited proposals for furnishing 31 street lamps and posts, it having been provided in the original ordinance that the company should furnish the gas at not to exceed \$20 per lamp per year. In 1854, the city had 114 lamps in use on the streets. Private consumers paid at the rate of \$3 a thousand feet. About seven miles of pipe had then been laid in the streets, and 9,500,000 cubic feet of gas had been produced and consumed in a year. In May, 1878, the price of gas was reduced to \$2 per 1000 cubic feet and in 1883 to \$1.25 and 1892 to \$1.

Electricity had come into the field as a competitor, and gas as an illuminant was out of favor. In March, 1881, a company was incorporated to introduce the Brush system of electric lighting in Columbus. June 20 following, the Council authorized an experimental contract with the company, but it was never carried into effect. On February 9, 1882, the Edison system of electric lighting was demonstrated in the office of the Ohio State Journal, and on May 14, 1887, the Columbus Electric Light Co. was incorporated by Will C. Turner, W. D. Brickell, C. H. Lindenberg, J. W. Collins, W. S. Ide and Luke G. Byrne. The company organized by electing Mr. Lindenberg president, J. F. Martin vice president, Will C. Turner secretary and E. Kiesewetter treasurer. The company erected a plant at Third and Gay streets in 1887-88 and began furnishing power and incandescent lighting, an ordinance having granted the privilege of laying pipes, mains, conductors, etc., for the transmission of current.

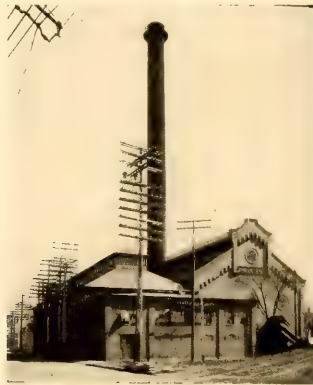
On February 18, 1884, the Columbus Electric Light and Power Co., incorporated in 1883 with a plant at the west end of the Broad street bridge, was authorized by Council to erect and maintain its poles and wires in the streets and alleys. Wm. Monypeny was president, A. D. Rodgers vice president and J. G. McGuier secretary and manager. The city entered into a five-year contract with this company to light the streets and 800 lamps were put up, the charge being \$75 a lamp per year. It also sold light and power for commercial use.

Both of these properties were subsequently bought by Emerson McMillin and W. D. Brickell who, in turn, sold them to the present Columbus Railway, Light and Power Co., which owns and operates the street cars and sells current to private consumers for light and heat.

The street lighting problem became acute in 1896, and there was talk of a municipal electric lighting plant. Besides the opposition of the existing private companies, there was official and general reluctance to enter on the project. Mayor Cotton H. Allen, in a communication to Council, opposed it, but there was sufficient public opinion favorable to it to induce Council to appropriate \$68,000 to install an experimental plant in the West Side water works pumping station. Mayor Samuel L. Black in his message to Council in 1897, announced that the plant should be in operation in 90 days. Provision was first made for 500 arc lights and the streets in the northeastern part of the city were first supplied, the other streets being lighted on contract with the Columbus Electric Light and Power Co.

Council made no appropriation for operating the plant in 1900, and Director of Public Improvements Linus B. Kauffman closed the plant in July, reporting that the cost of operating for the first half of the year had been \$11,016.39, or at the rate of \$68.38 per lamp per annum, not counting deterioration.

On April 30, 1901, Council passed an ordinance authorizing the establishment of an electric light plant for the city. The ordinance recited that in 1896, the people had voted a bond issue of \$300,000 for electric light works and that of that amount \$68,000 had been spent in the experimental plant, and directed the director of public improvements to provide the plant, buying ground if necessary, using the machinery already bought and supplementing it as needed. Another issue of \$110,000 bonds was authorized. In October, 1901, operation of the light plant was resumed, and it was officially reported that the cost per lamp per annum had been reduced to \$46. The first superintendent of the plant was L. B. Lyman; then John Morris and after him Perry Okey. There were other appropriations up to the \$300,000 authorized issue of bonds, and the complete plant, with William Willcox as superintendent, was put in operation in December, 1903. Street lamps to the number of 1,600 had then been installed. Wm. Reid succeeded Willcox in 1905 and was himself succeeded by Herman Gamper in 1908. Mr. Gamper instituted many economies and in 1910 was operat-



Municipal Light Plant.

ing 2,600 street arc lamps at an annual average cost of \$42.17. Called to a better paying position, he was succeeded by H. E. Eichhorn. In May, 1912, the people voted the issue of \$265,000 bonds for the extension of the plant, but it was not till February, 1916, that it resolved upon the extension. Then it re-employed Mr. Gamper as expert engineer, approved the plans he prepared and appropriated the money. In November, it fixed the rate for residence and commercial lighting at six cents per k. w. h., with discounts for large use, and four cents per k. w. h., with graduated lower rates for large consumption.

A recent report shows: Bonded indebtedness, \$894,500; value of plant and equipment, \$590,057.61; operating revenues, \$186,999.49; operating expenses, \$141,171.97; total generation, 9,710,000 k. w. h.; commercial sales, 3,077,039 k. w. h.

For several years Columbus was to some extent known as the "Arch City" because of the lighting of High street and some other streets by a system of arches, each with a number of small lamps, extending over the street. The arches were first used with gas in 1888 as a part of the street decoration on the occasion of the Ohio Centennial and Grand Army Encampment. They were then turned over to the city, equipped with electric lamps and maintained partly at the expense of the merchants. In 1914 they were superseded on High street and other streets by posts, each with a cluster of five lamps.

Natural Gas.

The discovery of natural gas in promising quantity in the vicinity of Columbus—Fairfield and Licking counties—led to the organization in January, 1886, of the Columbus Natural Gas Co., to which a franchise was voted by the Council, April 11, 1887. This was followed, December 17, 1888, by an ordinance fixing a schedule of prices for 10 years. Meanwhile the Columbus Natural Gas Co. had been prospecting and had acquired options on a large amount of territory between Newark and Lancaster and had sunk a well at Hadley Junction which was producing in large quantity. July 24, 1889, the Central Ohio Natural Gas and Fuel Co. was incorporated and to it were transferred all the franchises of the other company. John G. Deshler was president, H. D. Turney vice president, J. H. Hibbard secretary and George W. Sinks treasurer; C. D. Firestone, M. H. Neil, Walter W. Brown and G. C. Hoover, directors; J. O. Johnston, superintendent. The authorized capitalization was \$3,000,000.

The gas was piped to the city and through it and on December 31, 1889, was used for the first time in the Columbus Club and in the homes of John G. Deshler, George W. Sinks and H. D. Turney. It was offered to private consumers at 20 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and was used by many for both fuel and light. On January 24, 1890, there was an explosion of natural gas in a double brick dwelling, 29 Noble street, which killed four persons and injured many others. It was found that the gas had leaked from the main in Wall street into the cellars of the dwelling and had exploded from a contact with a naked flame. January 14, 1891, owing to low pressure and danger, the gas was turned off to the great inconvenience of all who had equipped their houses for its use, and there was much speculation as to what it all meant. The company had laid 25 miles of main from the wells to the city and put nearly 100 miles of pipe in the city streets at a cost of over a million dollars. The consumers' disappointment was great, and there were charges that the company had shut off the gas to exact a higher rate. In February it was announced that more gas had been found though six other wells had been sunk without result. On March 30, 1891, the Council, acting on the petition of 83% of the consumers of gas, passed an ordinance allowing the company to charge 25 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, for a period of 10 years, with 20% reduction for prompt payment. On July 6, 1901, Council fixed the price of natural gas at 35 cents a 1,000 feet, with a discount of five cents for prompt payment, and so it has remained.

In 1899 a rival natural gas company entered the field. It offered gas at 15 cents per 1,000 cubic feet and finally secured a franchise by which it agreed to pay into the city treasury 10% of all moneys received from the sale of gas at a rate of more than 15 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. This company, having laid its pipes and begun service, about 1903, went into the hands of a receiver. The stock was bought by the Ohio Fuel Supply Co., which maintained it as a separate organization. The price of gas was increased until it reached the maximum of 30 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. In 1904 suit was brought by the city against the Federal Gas Co. for the percentage which it had agreed to pay the city. This litigation, in which the city has been represented by four different solicitors or directors of law—George S. Marshall, Edgar L. Weinland, Stuart R. Bolin and Harry L. Scarlett—has raised a number of questions, chief of which are the interpretation of the franchise clause and whether the city has a proprietary right in the streets and can legally make a bargain of the kind. The latter has been definitely decided in favor of the city, and the clause in the franchise has been interpreted to mean that the company was to pay to the city 10% of moneys received in excess of 15 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. In January, 1918, the Federal Gas Co. offered to pay the city \$375,000 in settlement, but the offer was rejected. In the United States Supreme Court the city was sustained, and a settlement to July 1, 1916, was for \$458,800. Settlement on account of sales since that date is at this writing still to be determined.

In 1914 the Ohio Cities Gas Co. was formed, Beman G. Dawes president, F. S. Heath secretary-treasurer. It bought the stock of both of the local companies which maintain their identity as distributing agencies, the Ohio Fuel and Supply Co., a producing concern, delivering the gas to them at the city limits. The president of the Columbus Gas and Fuel Co. is T. J. Jones, and the secretary-treasurer is G. C. Scott. The old offices at Front and Long streets were abandoned August 1, 1918, the company moving into new quarters in the Gasco building (1918) at the southeast corner of Chestnut and High streets. Natural gas is now supplied to Columbus through more than 55,000 taps.

The Levees.

The levees on the west side of the Scioto were begun by the State about 1833 to prevent overflow of the river above the canal dam. They extended from a point below Rich street to a point near Sandusky street. Levees above and below were built from time to time after that as a protection to farm lands. A deed to the city from Michael Sullivant in 1853 provided for an extension by the city of a levee built by him. The right-of-way grant to the Columbus, Sandusky & Cincinnati Railroad Co. in 1870, along the Scioto provided that the proposed railway embankment should form a part of the levee. In 1889-90 the levee from Mound street to Rich street was built wider and higher; also from Frank street to the west end of Rickly's mill race. The levees thus constructed were found adequate till the flood of March, 1898. Then it was decided to raise the levee six feet above the high water mark of 1898 at a cost of \$150,000. In 1899 the city rebuilt, raised or strengthened two and a half miles of levee, 4,200 feet of it being east of the river south of the Franklin furnace. In 1900, the T. & O. C. Railroad Co. changed its track, under agreement with the city, constructing for the latter 2,500 feet of levee from Rickly's mill to Sandusky street, and the city built 3,650 feet more. The city's expenditures in the three years (1898-00) amounted to \$139,034.50, and Engineer Julian Griggs estimated the cost of completing the levee at \$39,290. The 1913 flood proved that levee-building was vain and protection must be otherwise sought.

Grade Crossing Elimination.

With the coming of railroads there began the inconvenience, delay and loss arising from the interruption of street traffic. High street, the main thoroughfare of the city north and south was crossed by the first railroad and later by others until a considerable section of the street was occupied by railway tracks over which there was not only the passage of passenger trains, but the switching of freight cars in the making up of trains for other points. This not only caused a serious interruption of traffic, but created a real menace to life and property. The matter early became a source of irritation which increased with the years. In 1873, the Council declared that there must be a bridge over or a tunnel under the tracks, and in 1874, tunneling, having been decided upon, was begun. The tunnel was completed in the following year, and the street railway company was authorized to lay its tracks through. The tunnel cost \$45,050 and for 20 years it continued to offer its opportunity of escape from delay and danger. But it was ill ventilated and little used except by the street cars.

At the end of that time came the successful agitation for something better. The tunnel was torn away and, after much negotiation with the railroad companies and much bargaining with property-owners for damage or fancied damage to their abutting property, the present High street viaduct, with approaches from Naghten street and Maple street, was erected. Josiah Kinnear was the city engineer in charge, and the cost was approximately \$369,000. Practically contemporaneous with this great improvement, the Union Depot Co. at an outlay of something less than three-quarters of a million dollars built the fine new Union Station, with train shed, concrete driveways and covered walk from train shed to viaduct. The front of the station along the viaduct, with its beautifully arched and pillared entrance, was designed by Burnham, of Chicago. The interior arrangements are excellent and elegant, and there is provision for the convenience and safety of passengers. The Union Station was completed in 1897. The first Fourth street (originally Buckeye street) viaduct was built in 1890-93 at an approximate cost of \$120,000, and the Front street viaduct was built in 1894 at a cost of \$69,000. Thus, there were three safe avenues of travel between the northern and southern sections of the city. In 1915, the present Fourth street viaduct, on the site of the one the construction of which had been begun in 1890, was built under the direction of City Engineer Henry Maetzel at a cost of \$233,000.

By this time the situation on the West Side had become acute. The flood of 1898 made it apparent that increased protection must be afforded, and flood protection and track elevation were taken up together. Up to that time the law provided that the cost of track elevation should be borne equally by the railroad company and the city. The companies affected were reluctant, but in 1907 the people of the city voted to issue \$1,000,000 of bonds to pay the city's share, and the companies finally agreed to the proposition. The work of eliminating the West Side grade crossings was begun by the city and the railroad companies jointly in the spring of 1909 and, in a report to Director of Public Service George

A. Borden, October 21, 1916, Henry Maetzel, chief engineer, announced the practical completion of the work, except for the adjustment of a few damage claims, enumerated in detail the construction of 20 subways and two viaducts—Mound street and South High street—and gave the total cost to the city as \$1,096,283.37. In all of the track elevation the city's share was 50% or less. The city's half of the cost of the Mound street viaduct was \$157,446.87. Of the cost of the South High street viaduct it paid one-fourth, or \$124,897.66. The Parsons avenue viaduct was built by the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad Co., under requirements of its franchise, without cost to the city.

In the meantime the people had voted another bond issue of \$700,000 to eliminate the remaining grade crossings on the east side of the river. This work was begun, and a number of the grade crossings north have been eliminated, those north and east of the State Fair Grounds and those along the Norfolk & Western track east remaining to be treated. "In grade crossing elimination," to quote City Engineer Maetzel, "Columbus has gone further and accomplished more than any other city of its size."

In this work Franklin county has materially helped by constructing viaducts on Cleveland avenue, St. Clair avenue, Taylor avenue and Joyce avenue at points which were at the time outside of the city limits, but have since been included.

Parks.

The park area in Columbus is about 280 acres, a little more than half of which is in Franklin park now lying on both sides of Alum creek. The other parks are: Goodale, in the north central part of the city, with 32.7 acres; Glenwood, West Side, 10.1; Livingston, southeast, 9.6 acres; Washington, south, 23.5 acres; Nelson, east, 22.1 acres; Lincoln, 13 acres; Iuka, Glen Echo, Hayden and Glen View, each with something less than four acres, and a number of smaller tracts in various streets and avenues in different parts of the city.

It was July 14, 1851, that Dr. Lincoln Goodale offered to donate to the city as a public park and pleasure ground the tract of woodland that now bears his name. It was then described as "adjacent to the northern boundary of the city." Now it is not far removed from its geographical center. The offer was joyously accepted by the Council in a series of resolutions, and William Armstrong, John Miller and William Miner were appointed to serve with Dr. Goodale on a committee to take charge of the grounds and report suitable plans for the protection, improvement and ornamentation of the same. The park was enclosed with a fence and the underbrush growing among the trees was cut away. Little more seems to have been done in the few years that followed prior to the Civil War. In 1861, the park was temporarily used as a military rendezvous under the name of Camp Jackson. After the removal of the troops to Camp Chase, the park was cleaned, its sod restored and its park-like character resumed. In 1872, four years after the death of Dr. Goodale, drives were laid out and a lake was excavated; and in 1888 a bronze bust of the donor, executed by J. Q. A. Ward, the Ohio sculptor, was erected on a pedestal facing the south gate, at a cost of \$5,000, one-half of which was paid by the city and the other half by the Goodale estate.

In April, 1867, the city bought from David W. and William G. Deshler and Allen G. Thurman the tract of woodland up to that time known as Stewart's Grove, but christened at a public meeting on the following Fourth of July as City Park. The price paid was \$15,000. In 1868 the park was laid out according to plans of R. T. Brookes; an ornamental fountain was erected in 1871, and in 1873 a lake was excavated. In 1891 a bronze statue of the German poet, Schiller, was donated to the city by German-born residents. The foundation for the pedestal had been laid two years before, with a parade of the German societies, addresses by Governor J. B. Foraker, Mayor P. H. Bruck, Henry Olnhause and Hermann Determan and music by the Mannerehor and the Fourteenth Regiment band. The dedication of the monument when completed, was attended by similar exercises. Henry Olnhause was president of the day and there were addresses by Governor James E. Campbell, Mayor George J. Karb, Hermann Determan, Alfred E. Lee and Joseph Dauben. The Declaration of Independence was read by F. F. D. Albery, and the German singing societies sang. The bronze statue of Schiller, cast in Munich, weighed 2,640 pounds; its cost was \$3,000. The height of base and statue was 25 feet, and the total cost was \$6,500. Subsequently the name of the park was changed to Schiller and remained so until 1918 when,

as a bit of the revulsion against all things German, the name was changed by action of Council to Washington park.

Franklin park became such in 1884. In 1851 the Columbus Horticultural Society bought from Samuel Barr for \$200 a ten-acre tract, "situated on the west bank of Alum creek, about two miles from High street on the Granville plank road." The society wanted it for a garden and the tract was sold on condition that a garden was maintained there for five years. After considerable money had been spent in improving the tract, the society found that the ground was too wet for the desired purpose and therefore sold it, April 1, 1866, to Jane Bell who in turn sold it to the Franklin County Agricultural Society. In 1868 suit was brought by the heirs of Samuel Barr for the proceeds of this sale because the condition of the original sale had not been complied with. The suit was settled in 1872, the society agreeing that the \$3,000 and accrued interest should be held perpetually as a "Samuel Barr fund for horticultural purposes." At the time of its purchase of the Horticultural Society tract, the Franklin County Agricultural Society already owned about 15 acres contiguous. Subsequently it bought 30 acres from David Taylor, 20 acres from John M. Pugh and other small tracts. County and State fairs were held on the grounds until 1884 when the State Board of Agriculture bought the tract north of the city and established the fairs here permanently. Then by an act of the General Assembly, May 17, 1886, the old site was transferred to Franklin county as a public park for all the people of the county and the management was vested in a commission of five members, two members to be appointed by the county commissioners and two by the Mayor, who was to be the fifth member. Other pieces were bought and added to the park and in 1913 Robert F. Wolfe gave to the city as another addition about 41 acres on the east bank of Alum creek between Broad street and Fair avenue.

Mr. Wolfe's gift was the largest that had up to that date been made to the city for park purposes and it opened up possibilities of park development that had hardly been dreamed of and have not yet been realized—a great tract of rolling wooded land, with a picturesque stream of considerable size running through it, with fine facilities for recreation, boating and bathing. The Council, in accepting the gift, adopted resolutions lauding the philanthropic act and declaring that "this magnificent gift to this community and its posterity fills one of our urgent needs and constitutes a distinct act of splendid civic interest and an important event in the history of our beloved municipality." The resolutions were ordered engrossed and permanently placed on prominent display in the archives of the city.

The tract now known as Livingston park was bought for a graveyard in 1839 and for many years was so used. Mathew King sold it to the city for \$1,125. About 1885 it was transformed into a park.

Glenwood park was private property till 1911 when it was bought by the Society for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis as the site for an open air school. Protests by people of that section led to its purchase by the city and conversion into a park, the following year.

Nelson park was given to the city in 1911 by Anne Eliza, Mary F., Howard B. and Ada Ella W. Nelson, in memory of David Nelson. It lies along Alum creek just north of Broad street and west of Nelson road.

Lincoln park lies in the southeastern part of the city at Markison avenue and Ann street. The tract was bought in 1915 at \$1,000 an acre.

The Keller tract at Sandusky street and Sullivant avenue was bought in 1915 for \$15,500 and has since been used chiefly as circus grounds.

The smaller parks named above and the street parks have been laid out or set aside by persons making additions to the city because of their natural beauty.

Telephones.

Experimentation with the telephone began in Columbus in 1879 and was attended with such success and promise that the Columbus Telephone Co. was organized and incorporated, its principal promoters being George H. Twiss, Charles W. Ross, D. W. Caldwell, W. D. Brickell and John Miller. The first experimentation had been from Mr. Twiss' rooms in the Sessions block, High and Long streets, but the business was soon removed to the building at the southeast corner of High and Gay streets. In 1887 the business was sold to the Central Union Telephone Co. and moved half a square south to the Roberts building,

Charles W. Ross and his brother Frank continuing in the local management. The exchange was located there until 1908, when the company's own building at the corner of Third street and Lynn alley was occupied. In 1903, E. A. Reed became division superintendent and, under that and other titles, has since been in charge of the business in Columbus.

The Columbus Citizens Telephone Co. was incorporated December 19, 1898, by E. R. Sharp, Frank A. Davis, W. A. Hardesty, Henry A. Lanman, J. B. Hanna and others representing the Everett-Moore syndicate of Cleveland. On December 23, nine directors were elected, the Columbus representatives being H. A. Lanman, J. B. Hanna and E. R. Sharp. The first officers were: H. A. Lanman president, H. A. Everett vice president, and E. R. Sharp secretary and treasurer. Operation was begun in 1900 in rented rooms at the southwest corner of Long and Third streets. In 1904 the Everett-Moore syndicate sold its interests and with the addition of local capital represented by John Joyce, Frank A. Davis, Frank L. Beam and Lorenzo D. Hagerty, the company set out to erect its own building on Third street and to install the automatic system. At that time John Joyce became vice president and Frank A. Davis became a member of the executive committee. The building was erected and the new system installed in the early part of 1905. About the same time the Franklin County Telephone Co. was organized as a subsidiary and established a system of local toll lines covering Franklin county and extending into Fairfield county. On July 23, 1914, the Ohio State Telephone Co., resulting from a combination of 15 independent companies in different parts of the State, acquired the property of the Columbus Citizens Telephone Co., including a 50-year lease of the property of the Franklin County Telephone Co. Frank A. Davis is chairman of the board of directors, C. Y. McVey president, F. R. Huntington and F. L. Beam vice presidents, W. L. Cary vice president and secretary, H. B. Taylor treasurer. The company has 25 exchanges in the county, with 23,680 subscribers. It operates 863 miles of pole line and 125 miles of underground cable, with a total of 54,496 miles of wire.

The original franchise of this company required that it pay a percentage of its receipts into the city treasury, but there was an effort to escape that obligation, and the question of the power of the city to enforce it is now in the United States Supreme Court.

Cemeteries.

The first burying-ground for the settlers in Franklinton was on the west bank of the Scioto near the mouth of the Olentangy. Long since abandoned, the little tract, now hemmed in by railroad tracks, is retained by the city and now constitutes a part of its system of parks. The remains of some of the dead were removed to Green Lawn and other burial sites, but in the case of others there were no living relatives to render that kindly service.

At the founding of Columbus a tract of land at and near the site of the present North Market House, then far out in the country, was donated by two of the land proprietors, James Johnston and John Kerr. Formal transfer, however, did not occur until 1821. Eight and a half acres adjoining was added in 1830, a gift by Colonel Wm. Doherty, and an additional strip, in which he reserved five grave lots for himself, was given by John Brickell. Robert W. McCoy, the first regularly appointed superintendent, under direction of the Council in 1834 built a fence around the tract and a road leading to it. Under this municipal ownership \$5 was charged for a lot, and there was a reservation for free burials. This, which came to be known as the North Grave Yard, was used until the establishment of Green Lawn. Then the remains were removed, some by surviving relatives and some by the city. Part of the tract was given over to railroad purposes; part went into the hands of Green Lawn Association by an exchange of lots, and the market house was built on a part. A son of John Kerr sought to establish his reversionary rights in the Kerr gift of land, then valued at \$24,000, and finally sold them outright to J. M. Westwater for \$3,000.

In 1841 Council bought a tract of $11\frac{1}{4}$ acres on the north side of Livingston avenue for cemetery purposes, but subsequently found it unsuited to the purpose. The tract was known as the East Grave Yard, but was not much used. It is now Livingston park.

In 1848 it became evident that better cemetery accommodations must be provided, and a Cemetery Association was organized and incorporated, with the following trustees: Wm. B. Hubbard president, Joseph Sullivant, Aaron F. Perry, Thomas Sparrow, A. P. Stone, Wm. B. Thrall, John W. Andrews and A. E. Glenn. The trustees invited offers of tracts and selected one of 40 acres, which they bought from Judge Gershom M. Peters at \$40 an acre. This

and 44 acres besides, bought from William Miner, all on the Harrisburg pike, became the nucleus of the beautiful acreage now known as Green Lawn. There was a real community interest in the project, people volunteered their services in clearing the ground, and others served dinner to the workers under the trees. On July 11, 1849, the cemetery was formally dedicated as Green Lawn. There was a presentation address by Wm. B. Hubbard, a dedicatory address by Dr. James Hoge; the reading of an ode by Benjamin T. Cushing, prayer by Rev. H. L. Hitchcock, and chorus and congregational singing. Many improvements have since been made by the association and in the years that have ensued there has been constructed on the original and subsequently acquired tracts, a veritable city of the dead.

The first Catholic burying-ground was a three and a quarter acre tract at the corner of Mt. Vernon and Washington avenues. It was bought early in the 1840's from Samuel Brush by Peter Ury, who in 1848 deeded it to Bishop Purcell of Cincinnati for \$600, the amount he had paid for it. Like the other early cemeteries, this, too, was in time surrounded by the growing city and it was abandoned for burial. In 1865 the first tract for Calvary Cemetery was acquired, additions were made in 1866 and 1869, and the burying-ground was in 1874 formally consecrated with elaborate ceremonies in which Bishop Rosecrans was the leading figure. As in the case of Green Lawn, many improvements have since been made. Some years ago, as the available area of Calvary grew less, a tract of ground on South High street beyond the city limits was bought and opened as St. Joseph's Cemetery.

Union Cemetery, maintained by an association at Dodridge street and the River road, has been for years a considerable burying-ground.

Garbage and Refuse Disposal.

In 1906 Columbus took over the work of collecting and disposing of its refuse as a municipal enterprise. For a time, wagons bought from the men who had done the work under contract were used, and the garbage was buried on the English (now city) farm. In the meantime, a reduction plant on the Scioto adjoining the sewage disposal plant and buildings for the collection division at Short street and the Hocking Valley railroad were being constructed. These were completed in 1910 and put in operation. Rubbish and ashes collection was begun by the city in May, 1911, with an attempt to salvage things of value. The cost of this municipal equipment was reported in 1916 to be more than \$150,000 but the net profits from the sale of grease and dry material recovered had in six years almost covered the cost of the plant, the average net profit for the six years, 1911 and 1916 inclusive, being reported slightly more than \$24,000 a year.

The Markets.

As narrated elsewhere, a public market was one of the first utilities provided. There was but one until the removal of the old North Graveyard provided a place in the 1880's for the North Market. A few years later the East Market at Mt. Vernon avenue and Nineteenth street was established and later the West Market, west of the river. These market properties are appraised at \$250,000. Stalls and stands are rented by the city and business conducted under the supervision of a Market Master. The houses are heated, lighted and kept in a sanitary condition by the city, and a profit of approximately \$15,000 over operating expenses is annually reported. It is estimated that more than \$12,000,000 worth of meats and foodstuffs were sold at the four markets in 1918.

Street Cleaning.

A street cleaning department is also maintained at an average cost of \$127,000 a year, provided for in the first instance by an issue of bonds and then assessed against the abutting property. A recent annual report shows that 6,200 miles of street was so cleaned. Stables and shops are maintained on Short street.

The city has its own garage for the care and repair of city cars, maintained, at an annual expense of about \$6,000.

CHAPTER XVII.

TRAVEL, TAVERN AND HOTEL.

The Scioto the First Avenue of Travel—Road-Building an Early Interest—Mail and Stage Coach—Coming of the Canal—Buckeye Lake—Early Taverns and Tavern-Keepers—Coffee Houses and Political Party Headquarters—Modern Hotels and Apartment Houses.

For many years after the first settlement, the Scioto river was the chief avenue for incoming merchandise and outgoing produce. New Orleans was the great mart for this region because of the comparative ease of reaching it by river. Early settlers who became dissatisfied went west by floating down the river to the Ohio and thence west, either to the Wabash or the Mississippi, on which they traveled to their destination. Boats and "broad-horns" for produce were moored at the foot of Broad street in the river, which was deep and the water unpolluted. Lync Starling was the first to build barges, load them with produce and float them from Franklinton to New Orleans. That was in 1810-11. These barges went with the current; they had an oar on either side for escape from dangerous places and one at the rear for steering, but there seems to have been no thought of using them for motive power. In 1809 the General Assembly declared the Scioto navigable as far north as the Indian boundary line and prohibited obstruction of the stream by mill dams, except under regulation. The river was crossed between Franklinton and Columbus, either at a ford near Main street or by ferry. James Cutler maintained a canoe ferry for a time, and Jacob Armitage another. In 1815 by authority of law Lucas Sullivant built the first bridge across the river at Broad street. It was a toll bridge and continued to serve as such till 1832, when, falling to Joseph Sullivant as a part of his share of his father's estate, it was bought for \$10,000, citizens contributing \$8,000 and the county \$2,000, with the understanding that it would be replaced by the federal government with a free bridge as a part of the National Road. In the early channel of the river there were three islands—a strip of land extending from Broad street south; another just above the mouth of the Olentangy and a third near the present Penitentiary, variously called Brickell's island, Willow island and Bloody island. The last name was given to it after a bloodless duel had been fought there by two fellows who wanted to dance with the same girl. The girl had accepted one and told the other to settle it with the favored swain later. The taunting remark led to a challenge, and the parties with seconds repaired to the island where they exchanged shots with guns the seconds had carefully unloaded. Then, unhurt and with "honor" satisfied, they went home.

Supplementing the river as a means of trade and transportation were the few crude roads that the county had opened prior to the laying out of Columbus. There were four of these—from Franklinton to Lancaster, from Franklinton to Newark, from Franklinton to Springfield and from Franklinton to Worthington—none of them much more than a trail. The General Assembly saw the need. In 1814 it authorized the State Director to apply a portion of the taxes to improvement of the road from Columbus to Granville, and in the following year, out of a federal grant of \$46,000, appropriated \$1,000 toward the improvement of the roads in Franklin county leading to Newark, Springfield and London. The great work, however, was left to individual enterprise. In 1816, the Franklin Turnpike Road Co. was incorporated to build a road from Columbus to Newark. It was the first of an almost innumerable throng, its incorporators being Lucas Sullivant, James Johnston, John Kerr, Lemuel Rose, Timothy Spelman, David Moore, John J. Brice, William Taylor, Zachariah Davis, Wm. W. Gault, Stephen McDougal, Lync Starling, Joseph Vance and Joseph Miller. This, like all the other companies, was authorized to establish tollgates and traffic on its investment. Sometimes there was financial success and sometimes there was failure. Always there was complaint of the roads and a restiveness under the toll payment.

In 1823 the Granville road crossed the Scioto from Franklinton by ford at Gay and Spring and passed over Alum and Big Walnut creeks by toll bridges erected by David Pugh. The road up the Olentangy to Worthington had been extended to Delaware. The Lancaster road passed through the cornfields and meadows south of Franklinton and crossed the river at the old ford south.

The Columbus and Sandusky turnpike was one of the greatest ventures of the time. It was built by a joint stock company incorporated January 31, 1826. The incorporators were John Kilbourne, Abram I. McDowell, Henry Brown, Wm. Neil, Orange Johnson, Orris Parrish and Robert Brotherton, of Franklin county, and 19 others who lived along the route. The capital stock was \$100,000, with authority to increase it to \$200,000. Congress appropriated to Ohio half of a strip of land from one end to the other, reserving alternate sections to the United States and providing that no toll should ever be charged the mail stages, troops or property of the government. The amount of land thus conveyed to the State in trust was 31,840 acres. The estimated cost of the road was \$81,640. In 1827 the company organized and elected nine directors. James Robinson was the first president and Orange Johnson was one of two commissioners to locate the road. In 1828 Joseph Ridgway became president. Bela Latham secretary and Orange Johnson superintendent. Mr. Johnson remained the principal agent from first to last. The road was completed (106 miles) in the autumn of 1834 at a cost of \$74,376. The road proved unsatisfactory and in 1843 the General Assembly repealed the company's charter and forbade further collection of tolls. The company asked the State for relief but never got it. The road was repaired by the State and declared a public highway in 1845.

In the meantime and later, roads were constructed in all directions by incorporated companies at a cost of from \$700 to \$2,000 a mile, plank and corduroy roads being tried in an effort to get something that would serve better than the gravel. The cry for good roads



Old Broad Street Bridge over the Scioto.

rang through the years. It was not enough to have roads; they must be good enough for comfortable travel all the year. The effort to meet the demand engaged the efforts of the best citizens. Among these were John Noble, Christian Heyl, Jeremiah Armstrong, Robert E. Neil, R. W. McCoy, Michael Sullivant, Jacob Grubb, Adam Brotherlin, Nathaniel Merion, Winsor Atchison, Wm. Trevitt, Wm. A. Platt, John M. Pugh, D. W. Deshler, Adin G. Hibbs, and Levi Strader. There were others, but these names are enough to show that the most progressive men of the capital city were engaged in an effort to make it an easier place to reach, as well as a better place to live.

In the period beginning in 1825, the National Road was projected through Ohio. On October 5, 1825, Jonathan Knight, engaged in locating the road from Zanesville west, reached Columbus. He was accompanied by a corps of engineers, one of whom was Joseph E. Johnston, afterwards a famous Confederate general. The route from Newark to Columbus was a subject of much controversy, but the Hebron route was finally chosen and in July, 1830, proposals were received by the superintendent of the road, in Columbus, for grubbing, clearing and grading the road from Columbus to Big Darby. The location of the road through Columbus was also a matter of much contention, the North and South sides striving for the benefits it was supposed the road would bring. Finally a compromise was reached by which the road was to enter the town from the east by Friend (Main) street, run north on High to Broad where it was to make its exit to the west, crossing the Scioto at the old bridge site.

The mail and stage coach waited on the roads. Therefore there was haste to have roads and discontent with poor ones, for the desire for communication with the outside world was keen from the very first. As already related, the Franklin county postal service began in 1805 in Franklinton, when Adam Hosack took the first contract and was first postmaster, Andrew McElvain being the first mail-carrier. Hosack's successors were: Henry Brown, in 1811; James B. Gardiner in 1813, Jacob Kellar in 1815, Joseph McDowell in 1819, Wm. Lusk in 1820, Wm. Risley in 1831. A few years later the Franklinton office was discontinued.

The first wheeled mail and passenger service through Columbus was provided by Philip Zinn in 1816; he carried mail once a week between Columbus and Chillicothe. This service soon became semi-weekly and in 1819 he began a coach service to Delaware. C. Barney ran a stage to Mt. Vernon in 1822, and C. W. Marsh maintained a line to Lower Sandusky in 1824. In 1823 Wm. Neil and Jarvis Pike bought out Philip Zinn and began a stage line service between Columbus and Chillicothe, Springfield, Cincinnati and Zanesville. In 1826 Wm. Neil and A. I. McDowell announced that their line of stages would run from Cincinnati via Dayton and Columbus to Lower Sandusky in four days. Two years later Wm. Neil, Robert Neil and Jarvis Pike were associated in the mail coach business, and in 1829 the Ohio Stage Co. made its appearance, carrying the President's message from Washington to Columbus in 34 hours and 45 minutes. In 1831 over 70 coaches arrived in Columbus every week, all with passengers and generally filled. In 1831 Robert Neil sold his interest in the stage business to Wm. Neil, and in 1834 the firm became Neil, Moore & Co. (Henry Moore of Wheeling.) In 1836 an opposition line sprang up and at times rival coaches came into town racing to their destination. Passengers often joined in the sport and made up purses for the driver who should win. George W. Manypenny was agent of the opposition line, the office of which was at Russell's Globe Inn, while the office of Neil, Moore & Co. was at the National Hotel. In 1839 the last named established a line of stages between Columbus and Cleveland, adding to the driver of each coach a guard to look after the baggage and passengers and to see that the horses were changed promptly at the relay stations. This precaution was due to the fact that robbery of the mail stages had begun. The lines of this company at one time had an aggregate length of 1,500 miles and extended not only to all the principal points in Ohio, but also into the neighboring states of Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana and Michigan; and the repair shops in Columbus gave constant employment to about 20 workmen. It was a great business transacted over bad roads, in all kinds of weather and amid the perils of robbery and flood. When the Ohio Stage Co. sold out its business in 1853, after the advent of the railways, it had 50 coaches and a large number of horses. Much of its equipment was bought and transferred to Iowa for service there.

In 1849 D. Tallmadge established a daily line of stages between Columbus and Pomeroy by way of Lancaster, Logan and Athens. In 1850 W. B. and J. A. Hawkes engaged in the stage business in central Ohio, with mail contracts to numerous points out of Columbus, and ran its principal line to Portsmouth.

The greatest mail robbery during the stage coach service was in 1850 when one Gen. Otho Hinton, an agent of the Ohio Stage Co., was arrested in Cleveland charged with the theft of \$17,000. He was arraigned in Columbus and released on \$10,000 bond, which he forfeited, going, it was believed, to the Pacific coast.

While roads were still being projected and built by private corporations under authority of the General Assembly, the project for a series of canals was agitated. Governor Thomas Worthington recognized the virtue of internal waterways, but to Ethen Allen Brown, of Cincinnati, who began the agitation in 1816 and promoted the improvement with vigor after he became Governor in 1818, the greatest credit is universally given as "Father of the Ohio Canals." After much discussion in the General Assembly which in the earlier stages ended in disagreement as to methods and locations, the General Assembly, February 4, 1825, passed an act providing for the construction of the Ohio canal from Cleveland to Portsmouth, via Licking Summit, and of the Little Miami canal from Dayton to Cincinnati. This was a compromise—the adoption of parts of three available routes, but of none in its entirety. The same act created a board of canal commissioners of seven and a board of canal fund commissioners of three. The canal commissioners were Benjamin Tappan, Alfred Kelley, Thomas Worthington, Micajah T. Williams, John Johnson, Isaac Minor and Nathaniel

Beasley. The canal fund commissioners, who were to negotiate loans, make expenditures and keep accounts, were Ethan Allen Brown, Ebenezer Buckingham and Allen Trimble.

The beginning of the work was celebrated July 4, 1825, at Licking Summit. Governor DeWitt C. Clinton, of New York, three of his staff and two New York capitalists who had loaned money for the enterprise were present by invitation. A great crowd was present and Governor Clinton, of New York, and Governor Morrow, of Ohio, threw the first shovelfuls of earth. The Clinton party went to Lancaster under escort, for the night, and came to Columbus on the 6th, being formally received on the 7th, with a civil and military escort consisting of General Warner and staff, Colonel P. H. Olmsted's squadron of Franklin Dragoons, Captain Hazel's company of light infantry, Captain Andrew McElvain's Rifle Corps and Captain O'Harra's Artillery. There was speaking in the densely packed State House and then a public dinner at the Robinson Tavern, sign of the Golden Bull.

On April 30, 1827, work was begun on the lateral branch of the Ohio canal connecting Columbus with the main channel at Lockbourne. There was a civic and military procession from the State House to a designated spot on the east bank of the Scioto, where Joseph R. Swan delivered an address and General Jeremiah McLene, then Secretary of State, and Nathaniel McLean, then keeper of the Penitentiary, excavated the first earth which was wheeled away by Ralph Osborn and Henry Brown, amid shouts of the gathered people. The procession then reformed and moved to the brow of the hill where refreshments were served and toasts drank to Ohio, the canal, the canal commission and the citizens of Columbus.

The contractors for the dam across the Scioto and the Columbus locks were William and Andrew McElvain and Benjamin and Peter Sells. The first mile of excavation was done by 45 prisoners in the Penitentiary, their punishment being commuted to work on the branch canal. In 1829 Nathaniel Medbury and John Field took charge of the work on the branch and pushed it rapidly to completion. Water was turned into it for the first time, September 13, 1831, and on the 23rd of the same month, the firing of cannon announced the arrival of the first canal boat, the "Governor Brown," with a party of citizens from Circleville. The boat was visited by a party of Columbus citizens and greetings were exchanged in the well appointed craft, painted white, with green shutters and scarlet curtains. There was a cabin in the center and a stateroom at either end for women.

The first collector of canal tolls here was Joseph Ridgway, jr., with an office in the Ridgway warehouse at the foot of West Broad street, to which all boats ascended to discharge or receive freight. Others during the next 30 years were M. S. Hunter, David S. Doherty, Charles B. Flood, Samuel McElvain and Benjamin Tresenrider.

The canals served a most important purpose in establishing communication between different parts of the State, opening up trade and making travel more comfortable. They helped to build up communities and to develop the resources of the State. The growth of Columbus from 1,500 in 1827 to 25,000 in 1857 may in part be attributed to the canals, and so with every other community that was touched. As there was an increase in population, so also there was an increase in wealth—more rapid in the canal counties than the others. The railways quickly eclipsed the canals as common carriers, but the presence of the canals long kept the railway charges in check.

The canals are no more, but the people of Columbus and central Ohio have a pleasant reminder of them in the preservation of the Licking Summit Reservoir under the name of Buckeye Lake, now a body of water of irregular shape, measuring about six miles from tip to tip and an average width of three-quarters of a mile. The lake has been dedicated as a public park by the General Assembly and for years has been a popular resort. Many Columbus people have leased ground from the State and built cottages along its border. The lake is reached by interurban electric and steam roads.

From Tavern to Hotel.

As in Franklinton, so in Columbus, tavern-keeping was an early occupation. In 1813, Volney Payne opened a tavern in a two-story brick building on the west side of High street, the second lot south of State. It was called "The Lion and the Eagle" till Robert Russell bought it in 1818 and named it "The Globe." Russell, either personally or by proxy, conducted the tavern till 1847, when the building was devoted to mercantile purposes and subsequently replaced by the Johnson building.

David S. Broderick opened what was called "The Columbus Inn" in 1815 in a frame building at the southeast corner of High and Town streets. It was later known as "The City House" and as Robinson's tavern and at different times had as landlord James B. Gardiner, (the facetious "Cokeley"), James Robinson, Samuel Barr, and Col. P. H. Olmsted. The first sessions of the borough Council were held in this tavern, hence probably its earlier names. Hotel-keeping ceased there about 1850. In 1854 the building was torn down and D. W. Deshler erected a business block on the site.

"The White Horse Tavern" was early established in a story-and-a-half frame on the east side of High street between Town and Rich, by Isaiah Voris. In 1829 David Brooks became its landlord and made it a popular stopping place for a dozen years, under the name of "The Eagle Hotel."

"The Swan Tavern," which was a development of a bakery conducted by Christian Heyl, was located on the east side of High street between Rich and Main. Later it was



The First American House, Northwest Corner High and State Streets.

known as "The Franklin House." Colonel Andrew McElvain bought the hotel from Mr. Heyl in 1841, selling in the following year to J. W. Dryden. For years after its abandonment as a hotel the building housed small and temporary business.

"The Red Lion Hotel" of Jeremiah Armstrong stood on the west side of High street between Rich and Town, nearly opposite the "White Horse." It dates back to 1822 and continued to serve till 1850, when the front part of the building was made over into shops.

In 1816 James B. Gardiner opened the "Ohio Tavern" on Main (then Friend), just west of High street. Jarvis Pike succeeded him in 1818, when he went to the "Columbus Inn." Then came James Lindsey who called it "The Swan" and later "The Sheaf of Wheat." In 1822 Jarvis Pike opened "Pike's Tavern" on West Broad street. Others of the period were "McCollum's Tavern" (Black Bear) northwest corner of Front and Broad; "Tavern of the Golden Lamb" by Henry Brown (1825) High street opposite the state buildings; "The Golden Plough," west side of High street near Rich, by John D. Rose, later by General

Edgar Gale, when it was known as "Gale's Tavern"; the "Culbertson Tavern," by James Culbertson, west side of Front street, near State.

Besides these taverns, there were numerous so-called coffeehouses, where coffee was the least of the beverages drank and where men gathered to gossip and often to gamble. The most famous of these was "The Eagle," which was originally, in 1826, designated as a bakehouse and grocery, a few rods north of State on the west side of High. Under John Young, who conducted it until 1839, this resort acquired a wide fame. Its subsequent proprietors were Basil A. Riddle, Culbertson & Vinal, who called it "The Commercial," and Samuel West, whose specialty was billiards. The building was torn down in 1876. Another coffeehouse, favored by Democrats, as "The Eagle" was by Whigs, was "The Tontine," which was situated on the south side of State street just west of High. Its principal proprietors were Samuel Pike, jr., and Francis Hall. At each of these places, party caucuses were held, political plans were laid and slates were made up. Drinking was the rule in those days and politics the business in which everybody engaged. According to the best testimony, few, indeed, were the men who were not to be found at some time at these convivial resorts. The first saloon, so-called, is said to have been opened by one Krauss, about 1832, on the west side of High street, three or four doors north of Main. But there were real temperance resorts, too, the Washington Temperance House having been opened in 1845 by Mr. Alsten and a temperance restaurant in 1846 by W. Tolliver.

The present Neil House traces its lineage back to 1832 when Colonel John Noble opened in a building on that site the first place of public entertainment called a hotel. The lot and building were the property of William Neil and had previously been used for tavern purposes. Colonel Noble named it the National Hotel and announced that the stages of the Ohio Stage Co., whose office was attached, would stop there. The building was a two-story brick, and the office of the stage company adjoining was of one story. The announcement was that the hotel "will be furnished and attended to in a style equal to the highest expectations." And so, indeed, it was done and the foundation for the later popularity of the hotel well laid. In 1839, the construction of the original Neil House was begun by William Neil and completed at a cost of \$100,000, a great enterprise at that day. Colonel P. H. Olmsted at the same time succeeded Colonel Noble as proprietor. On the night of November 6, 1860, (election day), this original building was destroyed by fire. Mr. Neil at once proceeded to rebuild and in September, 1862, the new Neil House, 150 rooms, was opened with Walstein Failing in charge. Among the later managers of the Neil have been Frank McKinney, Samuel Pentland, W. S. Sater, and Ben H. Harmon. The last named has served since 1905.

The American House building at the northwest corner of High and State streets, was erected by Robert W. McCoy in 1836. The site had been that of his dry goods store. The first proprietors of the American House, opened in November, 1836, were C. F. Dresbach and William Kelsey; then Pike & Kelsey, the latter continuing in the management till 1870, when he was succeeded by Colonel A. J. Blount, who conducted it until 1879. After that the American House had a precarious existence, the front part of the building was made over into store rooms, the office retiring to the State street side.

The site of the Chamber of Commerce building on East Broad street was long occupied by a public house, sometimes known as the Buckeye House and at other times as the Broadway Hotel. It was owned in 1840 by Colonel John Noble, and among its managers were Ira Grover and H. Hurd. As a hotel it was inconspicuous, and was variously occupied until the site was bought for its present use.

At the northwest corner of Town and High streets, the United States Hotel flourished for a number of years beginning in 1846, when Colonel P. H. Olmsted was proprietor. The building continued to be used for hotel purposes under varied management until about 1880.

The Virginia Hotel at the southeast corner of Gay and Third streets was built about 1903 by the Hartman interests on the site that had for some years been occupied by the First Christian church. Subsequently it passed into the hands of F. W. Schumacher. The Hotel Virginia Co., W. E. Biefeld president and A. C. Lloyd secretary and manager, now operates it.

The northwest corner of High and Spring streets has been the site of a hotel since 1889 when a five-story business block was transformed by its owner, Henry T. Chittenden, into a hotel. The change, with the equipment, cost about \$320,000. When the hotel had been

operated about a year, it was destroyed by fire. The loss of that hotel and the burning of the Metropolitan Opera block a little later created a demand for both a hotel and an auditorium and theater. Mr. Chittenden decided to meet the demand, erected a new hotel on the site of the old, a theater called the Henrietta directly in the rear and an auditorium in the rear of that. Both hotel and theater were opened in 1892, while the work on the auditorium was delayed by litigation. On November 24, 1893, all three structures were destroyed by fire, with a loss approximating \$1,000,000. Harvey Thompson, care-taker in the employ of Mr. Chittenden, lost his life. The hotel was rebuilt on a more elaborate scale and was opened to the public March 16, 1895, under the ownership and management of a company, A. P. Rusk secretary and treasurer. The manager of the original Chittenden was Joseph Shoup, who was succeeded by John Y. Bassell; then came A. P. Rusk, W. S. Sater and Nicholas A. Court, the present manager, who has served since 1900.

The Great Southern Hotel and Opera House at the southeast corner of High and Main streets was erected in 1894-96 by a company of which N. Schlee was president, Allen W. Thurman vice president, F. J. Reinhard treasurer and J. P. Bliss secretary. The other members of the board were Emil Kiesewetter, George J. Hoster and Ralph Lazarus. H. E. Kennedy was in charge of the construction. The cost of the two structures was approximately \$1,500,000. The hotel has been operated by various firms and individuals, among them being William Foor and H. E. Kinney, Halloran & McNamee, Wm. H. Mosely & Co. The hotel building and opera house are now owned by the Rose Realty Co., and the hotel is operated by the New Southern Hotel Co., Simon Lazarus president, John A. O'Dwyer vice president, Frank A. Davis, jr., secretary, Fred Lazarus treasurer, Walter A. McDonald, manager.

The Deshler Hotel, a 12-story building of the Pompeian style of architecture, at the northwest corner of High and Broad streets, was built in 1915-16 by the Deshler estate. It stands in part on the lot bought by David W. Deshler when he came to Columbus in 1815, the remainder of the site having for years before been occupied by the old Deshler block on High street. The building was the realization of a purpose long entertained by William G. Deshler, the youngest of his sons, and John G. Deshler, a grandson. The work of construction covered 500 days, and the hotel was opened August 23, 1916, under lease to L. C. and A. L. Wallick. There was a week of festivities at the opening in which a New York party of 100 participated. A dinner and ball with music and dancing by professionals brought here for the purpose, were followed by entertainments of various sorts. At one of the gatherings John G. Deshler and the Messrs. Wallick made brief addresses, formally opening the hotel to the public.

The Hartman Hotel was opened in the fall of 1902 at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, in a five-story building erected by Dr. Samuel B. Hartman for another purpose, but subsequently remodeled for hotel purposes. Its managers have been John G. Dun, B. F. Welty, J. A. Hadley, R. E. Pellow and W. E. Kinney, now serving. The hotel is operated by the Hartman Hotel Co., Earl S. Davis president, John Spitznagle vice president and Samuel Matthews secretary and treasurer.

The Columbus Hotel, Long and Fifth streets, was built in 1911-12 by the Central Ohio Land Co. The officers and directors are: Daniel J. Ryan president, L. B. Tussing vice president, J. Edgar Butler secretary, J. H. Butler manager and treasurer, A. C. Armstrong and A. O. Glock. It was opened August 20, 1912.

The southeast corner of High and Naghten has been a hotel site for 50 years. There the National Hotel flourished in a three-story building in Civil War times and later. The six-story Davidson Hotel is now there. The Exchange Hotel, owned by William Powell, did business for years on a site about midway of the High street viaduct. The building disappeared when the viaduct was erected. The northwest corner of Goodale and High streets was the site of the Park Hotel which in 1905 became the Northern Hotel and in 1911 the Railway Y. M. C. A.

Among the family hotels are the Seneca, built in 1916-17, nine stories, southeast corner of Broad street and Grant avenue, by the Broadway Co., Cyrus Huling president and Frank Huling vice president and manager; the Lincoln, Broad street and Jefferson avenue, built by H. H. Barbour in 1900; the Normandie, Long and Sixth streets, built by Wm. Monypeny in 1898.

CHAPTER XVIII.

FEDERAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

The Postoffices from 1805 to 1920—Postmasters and Postoffice Sites—Automobile Service in the City and Between Cities—Origin and Development of the U. S. Barracks—Federal Storage Depot—County Infirmary—Court House and Penal Institutions—City and School Libraries—Memorial Hall—Children's Home.

The history of the postoffice in Columbus dates from 1805 when Adam Hosack, of Franklinton took the first mail contract and became the first postmaster. The first mail carrier was Andrew McElvain, who was employed by Hosack to carry weekly mail from Franklinton to Markley's Mill on Darby creek, thence to Chillicothe, thence to Thompson's on Deer creek, and thence to Franklinton. The trip consumed three days. Telling of the service in after years, Mr. McElvain said that he was 13 years old at the time and twice had to swim Darby and Deer creeks with the small mailbag on his shoulders. Between Franklinton and Darby there was one house, and one between Chillicothe and Deer creek. There was then no regular carrier between Franklinton and Worthington but a clerk in one of the stores—Mr. Matthews, he thinks—carried the small mail to and fro. The Franklinton postoffice was maintained till about 1835, and the other postmasters were: 1811, Henry Brown; 1812, Joseph Grate; 1813, James B. Gardiner; 1815, Jacob Kellar; 1819, Joseph McDowell; 1820, Wm. Lusk; 1831, W. Risley.

The postoffice in Columbus was established in 1813 through the instrumentality of James Kilbourne, founder of Worthington, then a member of Congress. In recommending the establishment of the postoffice here, Mr. Kilbourne nominated Matthew Matthews as a suitable person for postmaster. Mr. Matthews, who was a clerk in the branch store of the Worthington Manufacturing Co., was appointed and, without opening an office, distributed from his desk the mail that was brought from Franklinton and Worthington. He resigned in 1814 and was succeeded by his employer, Joel Buttles, who retained the office until 1829 when, under Jackson, he was displaced for partisan reasons.

With the Jackson administration came the "express post," which John L. Gill, in a Board of Trade address thus described:

When General Jackson's inaugural address was sent out (March 4, 1829) it was by express mail, which had horses stationed at every ten miles from Washington to St. Louis. The mail was carried in a valise similar to those now carried by commercial travelers. This valise was swung over the postboy's shoulder, and he was required to make his ten miles on horseback in one hour without fail. At each station he found a horse saddled and bridled ready for a start, and it took but a moment to dismount and remount, and he was off. The rider was furnished a tin horn with which he used to announce his coming. His arrival here was about 10 a. m. and it was amusing to see the people running to the postoffice when the post rider galloped through the streets blowing his horn. The few letters carried by this express bore double postage.

Prepayment of postage was not required, and the recipient of a letter, prior to 1816, paid in proportion to the distance, eight cents for 40 miles or less up to 25 cents for 500 miles or over. In 1816, an additional charge was made for each additional piece of paper and four rates for each letter weighing more than an ounce. After 1845 weight and distance combined fixed the charge, which was often more than was charged by private individuals. An announcement by Postmaster Hosack in 1812 indicates that the recipients of mail were trusted by the postmaster and the arrearages became so great that he threatened to withhold mail till the sum due was paid.

The mail coach era began in 1816, when Philip Zimm, aided by his sons, Daniel, Henry and Adam, extended his service which had begun in Pennsylvania to include Columbus and took a contract to carry the mail once a week between Columbus and Chillicothe. Then, as roads were constructed other stage coaches were put on and the service extended and made more frequent. In 1822 there were three mails a week to and from the east; two mails a week to and from the south and north and one a week from the west. William and Robert Neil, Jarvis Pike and A. I. McDowell were among the early promoters of these

stage lines that hastened the delivery of mail over excessively bad roads occasionally at the rate of 12 miles an hour.

Bela Latham succeeded Joel Buttles as postmaster in 1829 and continued in the office till 1841 when he was succeeded by John G. Miller. The credit system at the postoffice obtained during Mr. Latham's service and we find him in 1840 giving notice that "letters will be delivered to no one who has not a book account, without the postage being paid at the time of their receipt." Frequent losses, he adds, compel him to pursue this course, but "book account may be opened by making a deposit, the account to be balanced each month."

Mr. Miller served as postmaster till 1845, when he was succeeded by Jacob Medary, who announced that, in accordance with an act of Congress, from and after January 1, 1847, all sums due for postage must be paid in gold, silver or Treasury notes. Stamps were authorized by Congress March 3, 1847, and Postmaster Medary received instructions that stamps should be sold only for cash, and so announced to the community. It cost five cents for a letter of half an ounce a distance of 300 miles, and 10 cents for a greater distance, an additional rate for every additional half ounce or fraction. Newspapers were carried free for a distance of 30 miles; private competition was suppressed by prohibiting transmission of mail by express unless the postage was first paid. In 1851 postage for a letter of half



Postoffice and Federal Court Building.

an ounce was made three cents for a distance of 3,000 miles; for more than 3,000 miles, six cents. It was not until 1855 that prepayment of postage was required.

Jacob Medary was postmaster from 1845 to 1847; Samuel Medary, 1847-49; Aaron F. Perry, 1849-53; Thomas Sparrow, 1853-57; Thomas Miller, 1857-58; Samuel Medary, nine months in 1858; Thomas Miller, 1858-60; John Dawson and Joseph Dowdall for short periods in 1860; John Graham, 1861-65; Julius J. Wood, 1865-70; James M. Comly, 1870-77; Andrew D. Rodgers, 1877-81; L. D. Myers, 1881-1886; DeWitt C. Jones, 1886-1890; Andrew Gardner, 1890-1894; F. M. Senter, 1894-98; R. M. Rownd, 1898-1906; H. W. Krumm, 1906-14; Samuel A. Kinnear, 1914—.

The first site of the postoffice, so far as records go, was on East State street, at the southwest corner of Pearl. In the latter part of 1861 the postoffice was moved to the rear part of the Odeon building, High street, opposite the State House. There it remained till November 7, 1874, when it was moved to the northwest corner of the ground floor of the City Hall, the room being furnished at a cost of \$4,000, subscribed by citizens. The Council fixed an annual rental of \$500. In the spring of 1879 a mail room was fitted up in the Union Station and used for assortment and transfer.

As early as 1858 there was a movement in Columbus for the erection by the Federal Government of a building to house the postoffice, judicial and other business of the government. A petition for such a building, signed by 800 citizens, was presented in Congress by

S. S. Cox, then representing the capital district. He pointed out that during the 36 years from 1820 to 1856, a United States Court was maintained in Columbus and that public-spirited citizens had provided a building rent-free. He thought it was time the Federal Government did something in return, but Congress did not agree with him. He made another unsuccessful effort for a federal building in 1860; and it was not till 1880 that Congressman George L. Converse secured the passage of an act for the construction here at a cost of not more than \$250,000 of a building to house the federal courts, the postoffice, the internal revenue and pension offices, etc. The site at the southeast corner of State and Third streets was purchased for \$46,000 and the cornerstone was laid October 21, 1884. During the period of construction the postoffice occupied temporary quarters on Third street opposite the Capitol, and was moved into the new building October 1, 1887. By 1907 the business had so outgrown the building that Congress enlarged the building, erecting a structure that covers the entire Third street frontage of the site. At the southwest corner of Chestnut and Third streets, David C. Beggs erected a one-story building which the government rented during the four years and more of construction. The remodeled building was occupied by the postoffice, courts and other federal departments in February, 1912. It seemed all sufficient then, but it is crowded now, the business of the postoffice having grown at an enormous rate in the last 10 years. For the year ending June 30, 1888, the receipts were \$140,309.42; for 1898 they were \$312,328.59; for 1908, \$691,144.23; for 1918, \$1,570,907.61.

In the spring of 1918 Postmaster Kinnear put on a motor service for parcel post as far as Hillsboro, and later a similar service as far as Zanesville, with the prospect that it would be extended and that other routes for motor carriage would soon be established. Up to that time, too, the automobiles for delivery and collection in the city had been contracted for, but as a measure of economy and in recognition of the growing service, the Postoffice Department in 1918 decided to install its own automobile service and authorized Postmaster Kinnear to contract for a garage with a capacity for the care and repair of 25 automobiles. A garage was built at the corner of Lazelle and Capital, and the government occupied it in October. About 40 men are employed in this service, making the total of postoffice employes 360. It is interesting to contrast the volume of this service with that of 100 years before when the postoffice consisted of a desk in a manufacturing establishment.

The United States Barracks.

During the Civil War the Federal Government established in Columbus a cartridge manufactory. It was located on West Gay street, and there was a branch on the West Side. It is said to have turned out 100,000 cartridges a day. By this success, the war department seems to have been favorably impressed with the location of Columbus, and in 1863 a bill was introduced in Congress to establish here a National Armory and Arsenal. Columbus promptly sent a delegation to Washington to promote the enterprise. The delegation consisted of William B. Hubbard, Samuel Galloway, William G. Deshler, William Dennison, Walstein Failing, John S. Hall, J. H. Geiger and Peter Ambos, representing the citizens, and A. B. Buttles, Horace Wilson, Luther Donaldson and C. P. L. Butler, representing the City Council. Finding the bill in a comatose condition, the Columbus delegation secured the introduction of another providing for the location of several arsenals, one of them at Columbus. This bill passed and General C. P. Buckingham was designated to select the sites and on October 9, invited proposals of ground for the arsenal at Columbus. The result was the purchase for \$112,377 of 78 acres belonging to Robert Neil. The building which was subsequently erected was originally intended solely for the deposit and repair of arms and other munitions of war. Buckingham street in front of the tract was named for the officer who selected the site. Early commandants were Captain J. W. Todd and Colonel George B. Wright. For many years the one building the government had erected was known as the arsenal. Then it was made a regimental post and other buildings were constructed, troops being moved here from Newport, Ky. After the war with Spain it was changed from a regimental post into a recruiting station and as such served a useful purpose, largely owing to the exceptional location of the city. A fine hospital, administration building, recruiting station, laundry, gymnasium, company quarters and residences for the officers were erected and the tract transformed into a veritable park. Such it was when the nation entered the World War and every available foot of the tract was used for housing troops, as elsewhere

related. Colonel Franklin O. Johnson commandant from 1915 to 1919, was succeeded August 15, 1919, by Colonel George O. Cress.

U. S. Storage Depot.

In June, 1918, as one of the necessities of war, the Federal Government decided to erect just east of the city a number of great warehouses for the storing of supplies needed for the army. This was to be one of several depots established in the country for the same general purpose. Work was at once begun under the direction of Major T. Frank Quilty, of the Quartermaster's department, the contractors being the Hunkin-Conkey Construction Co. of Cleveland, N. E. Blair superintendent. With a view to haste, more than three thousand men were employed in the construction. The barracks was first erected and then the warehouses, nine in all with a floor space of 50 acres and 10 miles of railroad trackage. The estimated cost was \$1,000,000. By the middle of August the work so far progressed that some supplies such as canned pork and beans and rope had begun to arrive for storage, with other foodstuffs, clothing, medical and ordnance supplies to follow as room was prepared—all destined for shipment overseas as needed by the great army there. On August 17, the 100th day of construction work, there was a flag raising on Building No. 1 with music by the Barracks band. All the buildings were completed in December, and the work of receiving, storing and shipping was maintained by a military force, with the aid of several hundred laborers. The end of the war found the depot still a busy place, for there was need of room to store the supplies that had been bought until they could be disposed of. The enlisted personnel, under Captain F. A. Grimmer, had been discharged by the middle of March, a few being retained for guard and fire protection and several hundred civilians were employed as laborers. In July the perishable food in cans was offered for sale.

County Infirmary and Hospital.

Aside from the liberal quota of State institutions which have from time to time been placed in the city, the county has an equal number within the confines of the city, and some of civic outgrowth also in the immediate vicinity.

Only the older citizens know that the first Franklin County Infirmary was originally located northwest of the city, in what was once called Sellsville on the present King avenue, just west of the Olentangy bridge. The foundations were put in, when it was realized a mistake had been made, that the site was too close to the city, and that there was not enough land obtainable for the infirmary farm. The work was stopped and after almost endless wrangling, the infirmary was located southeast of the city, and the first site was sold. For a long time the people of the North Side felt they had been tricked by the change, and the loss of an institution which would enhance the value of their own holdings. But that feeling has long since died out, and the location has become one of the city's most promising residence sections. Prior to building the present infirmary the county kept its paupers in "the poor-house"—an old stone structure of not more than a dozen rooms, on the Pennsylvania railroad, in Grandview; later in an old building, still standing on Mohawk street. The present Infirmary on the Lockbourne road was built in 1883-84, southeast of the city. It is a commodious building, delightfully situated, with 100 acres of farm land which is cultivated in part by the inmates themselves. In 1908 the County Commissioners erected on the grounds adjacent to the Infirmary building two frame structures called shacks for the care of sufferers from tuberculosis and, subsequently, when the need appeared, built near by a brick hospital for their care. The hospital, which is well equipped, was one of the first county hospitals in the State. Both the hospital and the shacks are maintained by county funds free to all who are unable to pay for the service.

Court House and Penal Institutions.

The first Court House, as narrated elsewhere, was located in Franklinton on the site of the present Franklinton school building, and there was a jail near by. When the county seat was moved to Columbus in 1824, the Common Pleas Court sat in the building on the State House grounds that had been erected for the United States District Court, the county officers also occupying rooms therein. Later, a building for the county offices was erected

on the State House grounds directly west of the Court House. In 1840 a building was erected on the site of the present Court House for the use of the county judges and officers, and was used till 1887 when the present structure was erected at a cost of \$400,000 and dedicated, as described in the chapter on the events of that period. The County Jail was constructed at the same time.

The City Prison, at the northwest corner of Town and Scioto streets, was built in 1878-79. Prior to that date, the prison had been in a brick structure on the alley between Town and Rich streets, across from the present Central Market House. The Work House was built in 1894 at Sullivant and McDowell streets, and there misdemeanants were worked on contract until 1912 when the new state constitution abolished all contract prison labor. Since then as many of these prisoners as possible have been used in cultivating a farm acreage owned by the city, in the parks and on other municipal work. The treatment of prisoners has taken on the color of helpfulness, as well as punishment and there is a prospect that even more will be done to return these prisoners to usefulness.

The City Hall.

On February 8, 1869, the City Council bought the site for the present City Hall, paying \$23,000. Despite the protest of the minority that the amount was exorbitant the



Columbus Public Library (Carnegie Building.)

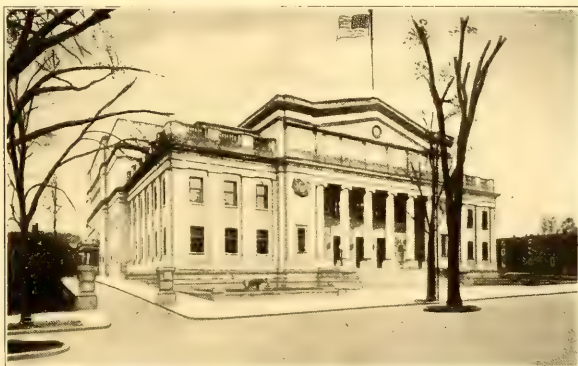
deal was consummated. On May 24, 1869, the contract was let to Hall, Fornoff & Co., for the building, at \$124,822. R. T. Brooks was the architect. May 27, 1869, ground was broken, with the usual elaborate exercises, a banquet being given in the evening to the members of the Board of Education and the City Council. The first Council meeting was held in the new building March 25, 1872, and the dedication was three days later. Studer in his history described the building as "one of the most beautiful and imposing public edifices that adorn the capital." It long since lost that reputation and for years there has been a desire for something more commodious, convenient and beautiful.

Public Library.

The present Public Library building on Grant avenue at the head of State street was erected in 1903-06, at a cost for site, building and equipment of \$310,000, of which \$200,000 was given by Andrew Carnegie, the remainder by the city which agreed, in accepting the Carnegie gift, to appropriate not less than \$20,000 annually for its maintenance and growth. The building was turned over by the contractors to the city November 14, 1906, and was formally dedicated April 4, 1907. Governor Andrew Harris, Mayor D. C. Badger, Dr. Washington Gladden and others made addresses. That event was the culmi-

nation of 35 years of effort to secure such an institution for the city. It was June 15, 1871, that at a meeting of citizens, among whom were John W. Andrews, Joseph Hutcheson, Joseph R. Swan, S. S. Rickly, Charles Breyfogle, James Westwater and Dr. W. E. Ide, petitioned the City Council to establish a public library. Others joined in the movement and a plan for a library under the joint control of the City Council and the School Board was evolved. The formal opening of the library and reading room in the east ground floor room of the City Hall occurred March 4, 1873. The Columbus Athenaeum contributed 1,200 books, the High School library 358 and the Horticultural Society 33; Council and School Board were to make annual appropriations for new books and maintenance. Rev. J. L. Grover was the first librarian. The establishment of alcoves followed—one by John G. and Wm. G. Deshler; a second by Henry C. Noble, a third by John W. Andrews, a fourth by Mrs. Mary N. Bliss, in memory of her father, Wm. B. Hubbard; a fifth by Wm. D. Brickell and later a music alcove by the Women's Music Club, Mrs. Ella May Smith president. These were all endowed or otherwise guaranteed to make yearly additions of books.

In 1891 the School Board, having erected a library and headquarters building on Town street, withdrew its books, established its own library and elected J. H. Spielman librarian. That left the Public Library with 11,122 books, of which 3,582 were in the alcoves. In



Memorial Hall.

the next two years 8,000 volumes were added by gift and purchase. In 1897, Mr. Grover retired as librarian, and John J. Pugh, who had been his assistant, was elected to the vacancy. He at once began a campaign for a larger library and better quarters, the result being the beautiful Carnegie building and its splendid equipment. The number of books now exceeds 125,000.

Meanwhile the Public School Library flourished with the annual appropriations for its support and at the outset duplicated the work of the Public Library in the same section of the city. It also provided supplementary reading books for the schools and, under the free textbook system, has cared for and issued the books as necessary. Librarian Spielman died in 1896 and was succeeded by Martin Hensel. Since then collections of books have been made up and sent to the school buildings for temporary use, and in the high schools branch libraries have been established. In 1911 the library and headquarters building on Town street was so wrecked by a storm that it was abandoned and torn down, offices and books being removed to the Ohio National Bank building at the corner of Town and High streets. The general circulating department was closed and the reference, traveling and branch libraries only maintained. Librarian Hensel reported in 1916 that the books and pamphlets numbered 110,813. In 1919 Mr. Hensel retired and Miss Emma Schaub, long an assistant, became librarian.

Frank Fager, a resident of the West Side, sought to make provision in his will for a public library on West Broad street, giving property valued at \$13,000 for that purpose. In August, 1918, Judge Bostwick appointed as trustees: John W. Sleppy, J. B. Glick, Walter B. Ferguson, Sarah E. Lewis and Clara T. Barnes.

Memorial Hall.

The Franklin County Memorial Building, shortened now to simply Memorial Hall in popular parlance, was erected as a monument to the soldiers, sailors, and pioneers of Franklin county, at the expense of the county; it was begun in 1904, completed and occupied in 1906. The building alone cost a quarter of a million dollars, and furnishings \$27,000. A pipe-organ was added later by the Women's Music Club, which assumed the expense of \$22,000, making the entire cost of the building \$299,000. The auditorium seats 3,500, but by a slight change in the seating plan the capacity can be increased to about 4,600. In late years overflow meetings are almost as common as meetings in it, especially on political military, and great civic occasions. The work of the Women's Music Club and other musical organizations in this auditorium has been phenomenal for many years. The halls of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Pioneer Association are on the second floor of the Hall, as also the library of the Old North-West Historical Society, numbering several thousand volumes.

The trustees in charge of the construction were N. B. Abbott, John Siebert, Wm. H. Knauss, Eugene Powell and Thomas Carpenter. The architect was Frank L. Packard.

The Children's Home.

The site for the County Children's Home was secured in 1878 and the building thereon was completed in 1880. Forty children were taken to it from the "old home" of semi-public nature, at Town and Front streets. Dr. William Schatz was first superintendent, succeeded by Albert S. White, and on his death by his widow, Mrs. Mary E. White. She was followed as superintendent by John D. Harlor, who, going into war service in 1918, was succeeded by Otis Ellis. The management is in the hands of trustees appointed by the County Commissioners. The home is beautifully situated east of the city near Shepard, but, like most of the institutions of that date, is overcrowded.

CHAPTER XIX.

STATE BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.

The New Capitol and Its Construction, 1839-57—Judiciary Annex—Purchase of the Wyandotte Office Building—The Penitentiary and Prison System—Women's Reformatory and Prison Farm—School for the Deaf—School for the Blind—Central Hospital for the Insane—School for the Feeble Minded—State Arsenal—State Board of Administration.

By W. F. Felch.

Ancient, classic architecture has few more notable examples of pure style than Ohio's Capitol; albeit many are wont to decry it for its severe plainness. It is of pure Doric style, which was one of the first and simplest styles in Greece. To travelers and world-wide tourists it commends itself for its truth to type, its uncompromising plainness and hence primitive beauty of line, like the Parthenon, the temple of Theseus, and other examples, before the ornate Corinthian came into vogue. As such it typifies the simple honesty, the sturly manhood, and stately womanhood of our commonwealth.

The first Governor to occupy the completed Capitol was Salmon Portland Chase, a man of intrinsic worthiness, inherent honesty, and other statesmanlike qualities which bore fruitage in Lincoln's war-cabinet when he was called to grace that august body, and later as Chief Justice. He was one of the greatest statesmen of Ohio, and fitted into the new structure as typical of the principles of the grand old commonwealth, its idols and ideals, as if "born to the purple." He was as typical of the state as was the Capitol itself.

On January 26, 1838, the General Assembly, passed the act which created its Capitol, at least on paper. A commission appointed on March 16, consisting of W. A. Adams, of Muskingum, Jos. Ridgway, jr., of Franklin, and W. B. Van Hook, of Butler county, signed a contract in April for stone, at fifty cents a perch of 25 cubic feet, from a quarry on the Scioto just west of Columbus, owned by Wm. S. Sullivan. Most of the work of getting out the stone and preparing it for the building was performed by inmates of the Ohio Penitentiary. A large number of skilled masons also assisted.

More than fifty plans were received from architects of the United States, and in October three plans were selected for consideration. Some of the plans submitted had estimated the cost at a million dollars; the three plans led the commission to believe that the building could be erected for \$450,000, based on prison-labor and low rates. An initial appropriation of \$50,000 was asked, and granted early in the session of 1839. Active work was commenced in April of that year, under the supervision of Henry Walter of Cincinnati, and the commissioners. Walter's plan was one of the three submitted.

The corner-stone of the new Capitol was formally laid July 4, 1839, with a large and imposing civil and military display and celebration. During that year the foundation was laid to a level with the surface of the ground. In the corner-stone was placed a glass tube, hermetically sealed, containing the following:

The corner-stone of the Capitol of Ohio, in the United States of America, was laid under the direction of the commissioners, by Jeremiah Morrow, ex-governor of the state and one of its earliest pioneers, in the presence of the officers of the state and a large concourse of citizens, on the fourth day of July, 1839, at meridian, being the sixty-third anniversary of our National Independence. The State of Ohio, being the sixteenth state admitted into the Union, was organized into an independent state in the year of our Lord, 1802.

The next winter the progress of the work was arrested by the ill feeling of other towns in the central part of the State toward Columbus as the capital, as narrated elsewhere; but on February 21, 1846, a second act was passed providing for the erection of a new State House, and making a small appropriation. Commissioner Van Hook was succeeded by Samuel Medary; but little work was done until 1848, when the commission became active again. William Russell West and J. O. Sawyer were appointed architects, and Jacob Strickler superintendent. Stone was quarried in greater quantities, cranes and derricks were provided, and a railroad track laid to the quarries. The result was that the walls were erected to a height of fourteen feet in 1849.

In 1850 great progress was made, in spite of an epidemic of cholera in the city, and at the end of the year the walls were thirty feet in height. An appropriation of \$80,000 had been made the previous winter for the continuance of the work. One of the commissioners, Joseph Ridgway, jr., died in August of that year, from the cholera, at Mt. Vernon, and in March, 1851, Wm. S. Sullivant of Columbus was appointed to the vacancy. The railroad was extended to the State House yard, so that stone could be taken to the site without reshipment at the Penitentiary.

In 1851, early, work was started with a large force of free labor and 100 prisoners. The walls were forty feet high at the end of the year. In March, 1852, a new commission, consisting of Edwin Smith, S. H. Webb and E. T. Stickney was appointed, to expedite the work, and Mr. West was continued as architect. More than 100 stone cutters worked in the State House yard and as many more at the Penitentiary this year. The iron framework of the roof was completed and the white marble columns for the legislative halls were placed in position.

In May, 1851, Mr. West resigned as architect, and in his place N. B. Kelly was appointed, and under his supervision the copper roof, the marble tile of the interior, and the stone work up to and including the cornices, were completed. In 1855, Columbus firms placed the heating apparatus and finished the ceilings. Mr. Kelly reported that he had found in the building no means of ventilation, and that adequate heating for the entire building was lacking. In order to get the proper system of heating and ventilation. Mr. Kelly found it necessary to line practically the entire building with brick, inside the stone walls, and erect two ventilating stacks in the open courts. The desks for the Speaker and Clerk of the House were completed the same year, of white Italian marble.

In April, 1856, a new act was passed, a new commission appointed,—Wm. A. Platt as acting commissioner, with James T. Worthington and L. G. Harkness, advisory members,—and the old plans were submitted to Thomas U. Walker of Washington, D. C., and Richard Upjohn, of New York City, eminent architects of the time, but they made no material changes in the general design. January 1, 1857, the legislative halls being ready for use, the citizens gave a great banquet on the 6th to members, and state officials, and visitors from other states. The Cleveland Greys and Columbus Fencibles were conspicuous in the parade. The City Council committee on the "house-warming" consisted of Messrs. Noble, Comstock, Decker and Reinhard; and prominent citizens, Wm. G. Deshler, Lucian Buttles, Henry Wilson, Robert E. Neil, and Francis Collins, were appointed a committee to assist. At 9 p. m. the ceremonies began with prayer by Rev. James Hoge, State Senator Alfred Kelly delivered the address of welcome, and until after midnight dancing in the rotunda, and merriment throughout the building held sway. D. W. Deshler, treasurer of the committee, reported \$1,703 from all sources, and a balance of \$300 after defraying expenses.

It was estimated that more than 10,000 persons attended the ceremony of the opening of the Capitol, and the crush was so great that many women fainted. There was imminent danger of people being killed, when David Taylor and Lucian Buttles, powerful men, forced themselves into the door and compelled the opening of all other doors, and no more tickets were taken.

During 1858-59 all unfinished work on the building was completed. The mosaic floor of the rotunda was laid, consisting of 4,957 pieces; the white marble therein is Italian, the red, Portuguese, and the black and green in the borders of the figures, are native, from Vermont.

It required twenty years to erect this building. The cost was approximately \$1,350,000. The building is 304 feet long, by 184 feet wide; it has eight massive columns on the east and west fronts, and four on the north and south. The chief entrance is at the west. From the rotunda floor to the top of the dome the distance is 136 feet. The climb to the dome, over 100 steps, through a narrow corridor, up winding stairs surrounding the dome, was for years a common test of endurance and poise.

On the second floor are the State Library, the chambers of the House of Representatives and of the Senate, and until recently the historic "flag-room," discontinued because the flags are now established around the rotunda, in hermetically-sealed cases, and the relics have been deposited elsewhere, chiefly in the Archæological Museum.

The State House addition, or as it is now known, the Judiciary Annex, authorized by

the Legislature in 1897, was built at a cost of \$360,000 and the commission,—appointed by Governor Asa S. Bushnell, comprising A. D. Rodgers of Columbus, Lewis P. Schaus of Newark, and Charles A. Bauer of Springfield,—kept within the appropriation. Opha Moore, of Columbus, served as secretary of the commission until the completion of the building in 1900. The blue limestone of the capitol was used in the annex, and the interior finished in domestic and foreign marbles. The architects were Samuel Hanniford & Sons, of Cincinnati.

There has been considerable agitation in recent years, for another addition to the capitol entourage, since much of the State's business is now transacted in rented quarters, outside of the square, and some at remote points in the city; and a so-called Civic Center, covering an adjoining square or squares, has been warmly advocated and somewhat tardily advanced to a cogent standpoint, in which the State and city would co-operate, but no definite agreement has been reached. Meanwhile many of the State offices have been housed in the eleven-story Wyandotte building on West Broad street, which was bought by the State in 1917, and a number are in other buildings.

The Penitentiary.

In the last hundred years Ohio has spent between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000 in experimental discipline and correction of criminals, and without ascertaining beyond peradventure, that the proper solution has been reached. In the last decade, however, the "honor system" has prevailed almost without break, and a high morale established among the



First Hospital for the Insane, East Broad Street between Eleventh Street and Hamilton Avenue, Burned in 1868.

convicts, second only to the army and some educational centers. At this writing about 1,000 prisoners are "on parole" and working outside of the prison walls, which is a high tribute to that system of government. By a series of checks and balances, almost entire "honor" is obtained among those who work outside and return at night. Not only are they given employment and a wage at various State institutions in the city, but their record in building roads in this State, far distant from the Penitentiary, which were needed for transportation of munitions and for war-trucking, would argue a large degree of patriotism; and their improvement in health and happiness is due in large measure to the state-farms for prisoners near this city.

The first prisoner received at the first Penitentiary, (elsewhere described) on the Scioto and Mound street site, where it was maintained till 1834, was John Evans, accompanied by his brother David, from Pickaway county, October 15, 1815, for "assault and battery to kill." The reason for their matriculation was a backwoods melee with bullies over the belle of the ball; the bully and his cousin were handled severely by the brothers, were "on their backs for several months," and the victors were pardoned by Governor Worthington, January 26, 1817. John Welsh, of Franklin county, was sentenced for stealing hogs, October 13, and pardoned two years later. Henry Sharp, of Scioto county, was sentenced for six years for horse-stealing but manumitted May 1, 1816. The fifth man, Thomas Hammon, from

Belmont, however, stayed his entire term. It will be noted that pardons were numerous. Of the 150 received during the first five years, 82 were pardoned, and of the remaining 68 eleven died, as the sanitary conditions were unsuited. The officials showed little pity, and prisoners were often flogged. One out of ten finally succumbed to this exacting treatment. In the old books of the prison, which are not complete, 663 were pardoned, or at the rate of more than two-thirds.

During the nineteen years of this old record, many prisoners worked on the construction of the Ohio canal. The entry, "Pardoned on the canal" appears 89 times, during the years 1827-28. This work was exceptionally arduous and exposed. In the old days, when a convict died, his number was given to a new man; but now, each prisoner's serial number belongs to him until the Judgment Day. "No. 1," of the old record, for instance, was held by seven men; "No. 2" by four. The youngest prisoner, Richard Liverpool, from Hamilton, for arson, was only twelve years old, and sentenced for three years, but Governor Lucas, touched by his extreme youth, sent him home soon after he was incarcerated. David Fry, aged 13, was pardoned in 1829, after a year.

These picturesque incidents of the early career of the institution might be added to, *ad infinitum* if space permitted. From 1815 to 1834, only ten women were sent to the prison, and all of them were pardoned. Bertillon's system had not been invented, and some of the descriptions are indeed laughable. One is set down as "complexion bald-headed," another had "a swarthy complexion and a mother in Indiana," the "general appearance" of a third consisted of "a scar on right cheek and a wife in Licking county." These landmarks of levity relieve the grewsome terrors, somewhat. It was not always so informal. To escape the rigors of confinement many took desperate chances, and in nineteen years 104 escaped into the surrounding forests.

The present Penitentiary covers 24.7 acres on Spring street, with a southern frontage of 800 feet; it has a simple and pleasing design, flanked by double towers, and indented with glyphs or mouldings at intervals. It stands back 150 feet from the street, with terraced lawns and flowers to break the awe-inspiring approach to its portals. Handsome two-story verandas on the front of the administration building offer comfort and convenience. The West Hall was completed in 1834, the East Hall in 1861, and the New Hall in 1877, improving in architecture each time. The Woman's Department, now abandoned for that purpose, was at the eastern terminus of the main building. The prison's depth is 1,500 feet, or from Spring to Maple street; the eastern wall is in a diagonal course to Maple, narrowing the frontage there to 510 feet. The western wall, along Dennison avenue, is 1,440 feet in length. The Warden's residence is on the upper floors. The Guard room is between the East and West Halls, or cell-houses.

On entering his cell, each prisoner, after the day's work, stands at the door, with his fingers protruding through the bars, so that guards locking the cells for the night can easily make a complete census. This method quickly reveals an escape. The Annex, as its name but dimly implies, is the place of execution of the condemned. Hundreds of thousands have gazed on its grim instruments of death, from the old scaffold to the later electric chairs, and have passed out with pity and sympathy engraved on their faces.

The Bertillon system of identification for criminals and derelicts, was adopted in Ohio in 1887. The first measurement took place in the Ohio Penitentiary in October of that year.

The farm lands first acquired for the institution consist of 442 acres located about fifteen miles southwest of this city, and 30.08 acres of quarry land adjoining the Columbus State Hospital. The value of the lands, \$345,548.67, and the buildings, \$789,908.05, made a grand total of valuation for all property of \$1,542,185.93 in 1916.

The daily average population, June 30, 1916, was 1,884, an increase of 103 over the preceding year. In that year, (the last report available), 523 inmates were enrolled under the "honor" system, as an outside squad. This has almost doubled to date. The parole plan became operative in 1895. Under the prisoner's compensation system, inmates are paid at the rate of one to two cents an hour, for an eight-hour work-day. Under this provision about \$40,000 to \$50,000 is paid out annually. Prisoners serving a term for the abandonment of legitimate children, are credited with 40 cents a day, for each working day, all of which is remitted to the trustees of the children abandoned. Seventy or more per diem are in prison for this offense.

A new prison farm of about 1,450 acres near London, Madison county, was bought for

\$250,000 in 1914, with a view to the ultimate removal of the Penitentiary from Columbus. An increasing number of prisoners have been employed there at farm labor and constructing a few necessary buildings. The farm products in 1916 were valued at \$25,513.21. The buildings put up have cost approximately \$60,000.

United States prisoners were not sent to the Penitentiary until 1888. Afterwards until recently a large number of federal prisoners were detained here. It was at one time the largest Penitentiary in the country, and in 1898 there were 2,300 inmates. The opening of the new Intermediate Penitentiary at Mansfield took a goodly number of those convicted for first-offenses, and this, and the parole law, have operated to keep down the number. It costs about \$300,000 annually to operate the Penitentiary.

Other parts of the state prison system which should be mentioned are the Lima State Hospital for the criminal insane and the Woman's Reformatory at Marysville. The former insures the special care and study of criminals who cannot be held accountable for their offenses, while the latter secures the separation of the sexes and offers the greatest opportunity to women convicted of crime to return to lives of usefulness. The old plan of housing men and women criminals under the same roof and discriminating against the latter in the efforts at correction, some years ago, brought from the women of the State a great protest, and the General Assembly responded generously, almost prodigally, providing a building which there have not yet been found in Ohio enough women criminals to fill.

The State School for the Deaf.

Second, in chronological sequence, to the Ohio Penitentiary, is the one above named—oldest of all the State benevolent institutions, and operating at less expense than any of them. Ohio was the fifth state to make provision for mute pupils—in the year 1827.

To Dr. James Hoge, pioneer Presbyterian divine of the city, who stood high in the councils of chief executives, is due the inception of this institution, as well as the later School for the Blind. He was one of seven commissioners, appointed by the Governor to draft a general system of free schools for the state, and this opened his eyes to the need for the care and education of the deaf and blind. Pennsylvania preceded Ohio by a few years in this respect, and invited this state to send mute pupils to its institution, in the time of Governor Allen Trimble; this elicited the attention of Dr. Hoge. In 1826 the State was polled for mutes, and data secured as to their condition. The report showed 72 "in good circumstances," 66 "middling," 279 "poor," and 11 whose financial rating was not given. Early in 1827 a bill was passed by the General Assembly authorizing the incorporation of such an institution. Dr. Hoge and Gustavus Swan, both of this city, were named among the first trustees.

In evolving methods for raising revenues, without asking too much of the State, many expedients were adopted—pay by pupils for their education; a grant of land from Congress, and finally, transfer of funds from other departments. The congressional bill, however, never got past the Senate. Some of the pupils were required to pay, and after some juggling of funds, a few years of trial work effected a revived interest on the part of the state, by demonstrating the usefulness of the school.

The school was kept, first, in rented quarters, at the northwest corner of High and Broad, where the Deshler Hotel now stands; on Front, north of Broad; and later at the southeast corner of High and State, until its present site on Town street was ready. Samuel W. Flennikin was the first pupil, and was as such greeted by the Governor before he had been there half an hour. Nine others came the first year.

The present site for the building was purchased in 1829 for \$500, and was considered cheap, even then. It contains ten acres, and its present estimated value is in excess of a quarter of a million. In 1832 a building was started, and completed in 1834. Elaborate plans were drawn for the school, and then but a small portion of them executed. The first building, as built, was three stories high, and cost \$15,000. A new wing was added in 1845, bringing the capacity up to 150 pupils, but this was soon outgrown. In 1864 the first portion of the present structure was completed, at the rear of the old one, and when the new school was opened in it, the old one was razed, in 1868.

New buildings have been added, as needed, but always with something to return to the State Treasury after the outlays. The buildings are now valued at \$671,500, and the total valuation is \$1,014,450. The average daily population in 1916 was 497, an increase of 10

over the preceding year; 113 employes were then in the institution, the ratio of inmates to officers and employes being then 4.3.

No pupil may be received under seven years, nor remain longer than thirteen. The school is open to receive all pupils who are too deaf to be educated in hearing schools, who are sound of mind, and free from offensive or contagious disease. A regular hearing-school course is pursued, as well as vocational training, so that graduates may support themselves by a definite trade. Less than a hundred years ago, the sign language was the only avenue of approach to the mute pupil. Lip-reading and automatic speech are now taught in all deaf-mute schools with great success. Many graduates are proficient in book-binding, type-setting, cobbling, painting, basket-weaving, and the girls are expert in sewing, cooking, and household work.

In late years the school has distinguished itself by caring for several pupils who were both deaf and blind. The first of these, Leslie Oren, like Helen Keller, has wonderfully repaid the untiring devotion of his teacher by his interest and attention. His case has excited world-wide interest among educators.

Columbus has always been a pioneer in mute education. In 1852 the third annual convention of American Instructors of the Deaf met in this city. A number of its instructors and superintendents have been called to higher and more responsible positions. Horatio N. Hubbell was the first superintendent, 1827-1851; John A. Cory, 1851-1852; Collins Stone, 1852-1863; George L. Weed, jr., 1863-1866; Gilbert O. Fay, 1866-1880; Charles S. Perry, 1880-1882; Benj. Talbot, acting, 1882-1883; Amasa Pratt, 1883-1890; James W. Knott, 1890-1892; Stephen R. Clark, 1892-1894; William S. Eagleson, 1894-1895; John W. Jones, 1895—.

The schools for the deaf and the blind do not own farms, but they co-operate as a unit, in every possible way. The School for the Deaf does the baking and shoe-repairing of the School for the Blind, which reciprocates with the laundry work of the latter, due credit being given to each institution. Many hundred pupils have been educated at the School for the Deaf, and enabled to make good living outside by their trades, to enjoy life to the utmost, and to become excellent citizens in any community.

School for the Blind.

The inception of the School for the Blind dates from 1836. Its records date from that point, and as it has never been ravaged by flames, are therefore complete. In that year the General Assembly named a committee of three—Rev. James Hoge, Dr. Wm. M. Awl, and Noah H. Swayne, representatives of the three leading professions—to make a canvass of the state for statistics of the blind. There were found to be 72 in easy circumstances, 74 who were poor, 167 supported by friends, and 20 who were public charges. State action was at once invoked in their behalf—Ohio being the fourth state to take up this benevolent work.

In April, 1837, a bill was enacted for the education of the blind. A school was opened in Dr. Hoge's church that year, State and Third streets. A teacher and five pupils were enlisted and eleven secured as the first year's total. In December the commissioners reported that they had secured a lot of "nine acres, a little removed from the plat of Columbus, on the north side of the National Road, at a very reduced price"—which was immediately contributed by a number of benevolent citizens of the capital city. Official documents are silent as to the donors. Today, the school plat contains eleven acres. At one time it was much larger, extending east to 18th street, north to Bryden Road and south to Main street.

The first building was four stories high, facing south, with an Italian portico over the main entrance. Its cost was \$34,000. All that remains of it is a Greek pillar, near the central walk, and now crowned with ivy. The work on this predecessor of the present building began at once, and was completed by 1839. N. B. Kelly was superintendent of construction. It was occupied first in October of that year, and the school continued until May, 1840, under its first teacher, A. W. Penniman, but in 1840, William Chapin, afterwards a famous worker among the blind, became the first superintendent. In 1846 A. W. Penniman was pro tempore superintendent; later superintendents have been: 1847, George H. McMillan; 1851, Rufus E. Hart; 1855, Asa D. Lord, who had been principal of the Central High School; 1867, George L. Smead; 1885, Dr. H. P. Frierker; 1892, Dr. S. S.

Burrows; 1896 Rev. R. W. Wallace; 1900, George L. Smead; 1905, Dr. Edwin N. Brown; 1907, Edward M. Van Cleve; 1915, C. F. F. Campbell; 1919, Frank Lumb, a blind man who had long been a teacher in the institution.

In the late sixties the building became very crowded, having 100 pupils, and the legislature, May, 1869, authorized the present structure, which was completed, at a cost of \$358,477.92. It is of stone entirely, and as fireproof as that day and age allowed. It stands today, with some minor improvements, as it stood in 1874, when finished. With the exception of the school for deaf mutes, the building for the blind is the only one that has not been visited by a destructive fire.

A large number of self-supporting blind people leave its halls every year, out of several hundred pupils. The school has done increasingly good work, throughout its eighty years, and in addition has sought the betterment of the conditions of the blind outside of the school; also the prevention of blindness in children. It is estimated that fifty percent of blindness could be prevented in babyhood, if mothers and nurses were properly intelligent. Owing to the difficulty and delicacy required in teaching the blind, one teacher is employed for three pupils, and this rule obtains in all institutions.

The eleven acres are now valued at over \$125,000.00; but, to accomplish best results there is need of a farm near the city upon which pupils having partial vision can receive agricultural instruction. The buildings were valued, for the year ending June 30, 1916, at \$541,425.95, and the total valuation of all the property was \$734,688.26. The average daily attendance of pupils for that year was 221; this was a decrease over the previous year, occasioned by the removal of those who were found to be mentally deficient. There were then 36 men and 48 women upon the faculty list.

Pupils are admitted at as early an age as possible—as soon as they are able to dress and care for themselves. When the school is provided with cottages, which are urgently needed, it will be possible to admit a few children at even an earlier age. Blind adults are no longer admitted to the institution, as these are now cared for by the State Commission for the Blind, which has charge also of blind newsboys and newsmen.

The Columbus State Hospital.

This is the oldest hospital in the State excepting the Longview, at Cincinnati, established in 1821, and probably one of the largest in the world at the present time. It was opened in 1838, a year after the School for the Blind, but at that time, and for many years after, they were indifferently called Asylums.

The Hospital was originally located on East Broad street near Lexington, but the building was burned in 1868, and the institution was then removed to its present location on the hilltop west of the city.

The present hospital building, which is over a mile in circuit, represented then the largest single public investment in Ohio, with the exception of the State Capitol. The institution has 304 acres of land, 100 of which are tillable, and on this farm-garden were raised in 1916, over \$17,000 worth of produce. The land was worth then, \$456,225.00, the buildings, \$1,817,861.58. The total value was \$2,506,437.76. A large pavilion for tubercular patients has since been built. There were then 1,826 patients, a decrease of 50 over the previous year. There were 209 employes, 102 men, and 107 women. The entire acreage was purchased in 1870 for \$100,000.

The original East Broad street site consisted of 64 acres, then far out of the city. An immense building covering an acre of ground was planned, and November 30, 1838, construction had proceeded far enough to make possible the admission of patients. When completed the main building and wings were three stories high, and a walk through all the halls and galleries exceeded a mile. The cost of the building was approximately \$150,000, much of the work having been done by prisoners. In the "middle sixties" there were from 300 to 350 inmates. Dr. Wm. M. Awl was the first superintendent.

On November 18, 1868, this building burned to the ground; the weather was cold, wet and sleeting, and owing to difficulty and delay in fighting the fire, six of the patients were suffocated in the ward where the fire originated, but all others were safely taken out, and none escaped. The School for the Deaf opened its doors temporarily, until the patients could be sent home or properly cared for by the State. The starting of the fire was always attributed to a patient.

The next Legislature, 1870, decided to sell the old site for not less than \$200,000 and rebuild. The old site brought \$250,000, and the present site was at once secured, two miles west of the then city. The present building was constructed on "the Kirkbride plan," conceived by Dr. Thomas Kirkbride, of Philadelphia, an eminent alienist. This was the accepted plan for many years, until the cottage plan became the vogue. It was seven years in building, and cost completed \$1,462,634.55. The annual cost of operation is approximately \$350,000. The average enrollment is 1,800, or the maximum number that can be cared for. The employes number 200.

A single ward now accommodates 120 patients, as many as the entire institution cared for when first opened. The passage of years is marked by a steady improvement in the care of patients. In the early years there was a court or stockade, where they were exercised; now they roam over the entire grounds, under proper supervision.

The superintendents have been, in order of service: 1838, Dr. W. M. Awl; 1850, Samuel H. Smith; 1852, E. Kendrick; 1854, George E. Eels; 1858, R. Hills; 1864, W. L. Peck; 1873, John M. Davies; 1876, Richard Gundy; 1877, L. Firestone; 1880, H. C. Rutter; 1883, C. M. Finch; 1887, John W. McMillen; 1889, D. A. More; 1890, John H. Ayres; 1891, A. B. Richardson; 1897, E. G. Carpenter; 1902, George Stockton; 1909, C. F. Gilliam; 1918, Wm. H. Pritchard, now serving.

The School for the Feeble Minded.

Last in point of time of establishment, of the benevolent institutions of the State, in this city, but the second of its kind in the nation, is the above-named structure. Like the State Hospital, the Court House, and the original State House, it was destroyed by fire and thereby lost all its first records.

It was founded in 1857, by an act of the General Assembly and the directors rented an old house in Main street, the one now occupied by the Home of the Friendless, and sixteen pupils were enrolled. William Dennison of this city, afterwards Governor of the State, was one of the original trustees, and Dr. R. J. Patterson, the first superintendent, for three years, when Dr. G. A. Doren was selected to succeed. Dr. Doren was superintendent for forty-five years, until his death in 1905. By 1860 the home which had been used, had grown too small and an addition was built. This house was occupied until 1864, when the Legislature appropriated \$25,000 towards a permanent location. The state purchased a portion of the present site, at \$35 an acre, securing 100 of the present 187½ acres, two miles west of the then city, on the brink of an eminence on the west side of the Scioto river valley, and opposite the State Hospital for the Insane. This site overlooking the city, was a beautiful one, and a fine maple grove runs around the entire frontage of the high ground.

The original plans contemplated caring for only 250 patients, but to-day it cares for over 1,600, and calls for the service of 200 attendants. It was ready for occupancy July, 1868, at which time there were 105 pupils. The great fire occurred November 18, 1881, razing almost the entire building, at a loss of \$150,000. Distance from the city and lack of water prevented much salvage. No lives were lost, however, and the pupils returned to their homes, pending rebuilding of the school.

Upon the death of Dr. Doren, Dr. E. H. Rorick succeeded to the superintendency and served for two years, when he was followed by Dr. E. J. Emerick, making but four appointments in forty years. Dr. Emerick states succinctly the condition, mental and physical, of the defectives:

In the earlier years of the state treatment of mental deficiency the theory was held that these children could be fitted for life in the world, and their training was with a view to sending them back to their earlier surroundings. This idea has now been abandoned, and instead the underlying thought is that the institution is to be their permanent home. . . . They are happier at the institution for the reason that their deficiencies are not so apparent, and they are never the butt of remark or jest, as often is the case about their own homes.

The custodial farm at Orient of 1,200 acres is an immense factor in their development. There all the vegetables used at the institution are raised; 150 cows are milked; enough shoes are turned out to supply all the children; and all plain sewing is now done by the inmates. Work is made a privilege, not a necessity or correction, and withdrawing the work is found to be an important corrective. Everything possible is done to make them

happy—long play-hours, weekly dances, often dramas in which they can take part. Those who run away, upon occasion, almost always return of their own accord.

It may be added that the institution now owns 1,444.96 acres valued at \$268,699.80, of which 1,247.75 constitute the custodial farm. The buildings are valued at \$1,372,455.00, and the total valuation of all property in 1916 was \$1,822,863.39. The daily average population for that year was 1,960, the number of officers and employes was 260, or 93 men and 167 women; the ratio of inmates to officers and employes being 7.5.

The authorization act before the State Legislature of April 17, 1857, was written by the late Dr. Norton S. Townshend, for many years afterwards head of the agricultural department at the Ohio State University. He was then representing Lorain county in the Legislature. Appropriately he was made a member of the first board of trustees.

The Problem of the Feeble-Minded.

In June, 1918, began the publication of The Ohio State Institution Journal, at Columbus, Ohio, under the auspices of the Ohio Board of Administration, for the benefit of the twenty institutions under its control, with Mr. Frank B. O'Bleness, executive clerk, as its editor. Other publications of the Board are "The Problem of the Feeble Minded," by Dr. E. J. Emerick, superintendent of the Institution for the Feeble-Minded, and director of the Ohio Bureau of Juvenile Research; "Mental Examination of Juvenile Delinquents," "A Mental Survey of the Ohio State School for the Blind," "The Increasing Cost of Crime," "Crime Prevention," by Dr. Thomas H. Haines, Psychologist and Clinical Director of the Bureau; "The Family of Sam Sixty," by Mary Storer Kostir, and "The Feeble Minded in a Rural County of Ohio," by Mina A. Sessions, aides in the same Bureau.

The Bureau of Juvenile Research was established July 1, 1914. It did not come into existence without a cause, and many events conditioned it. For example on June 30, 1917, there were on the rolls of the two State Industrial Schools of Ohio 1,737 boys and girls, of whom 1,284 had been admitted during that year. Each one of these from the time of admission became a social state problem, that neither parents nor local authorities could solve or handle, and hence they had become state wards. Examinations at the Boys' Industrial School in Ohio showed that of 100 consecutive admissions 46 were feeble-minded, 26 were borderline cases, and only 17 were of normal mentality. In the Girls' School 56 were feeble-minded, 14 borderline, 13 mentally retarded, and only 14 normal. All citizens familiar with the conditions realized that something must be done.

In 1911 the Ohio Board of Administration came into existence, entrusted with the management of all state institutions devoted to the care of the dependent wards of the State. It was required "to promote the study of the causes of delinquency, and of mental, moral, and physical defects, with a view to cure and ultimate prevention." In 1913 the Legislature passed a law creating the Bureau of Juvenile Research. But it did not provide necessary buildings in which to carry on the work, and house the children under observation. The work of the first three years of the Bureau was, therefore, much hampered, and only general investigations made, besides the issue of the publications named. The State Legislature of 1917 provided \$100,000 for Bureau buildings; with the completion of these the larger phases of their work will begin to appear. Dr. Henry H. Goddard is director of the Bureau, having come from the Training School at Vineland, N. J., in May, 1918, to succeed Dr. Thomas H. Haines.

Ohio Board of Administration.

The Ohio Board of Administration was brought into existence and placed in charge of all State benevolent and penal institutions in August, 1911, to accomplish four things: To remove politics from their management; to introduce and maintain business principles; to increase efficiency; and to secure greater economy. At the end of the first six years, despite rising war prices, a saving was effected of more than \$3,000,000. There has all along been a wonderful development in the various departments of the State, which necessarily adds to the expense. There is now but one board of four members, whereas under the old regime there were twenty-one boards of four or five members each.

The last report of the present Board, for the year ending June 30, 1918, discloses some important facts, subject, of course, to the conditions imposed by war work. The per

capita cost to citizens of Ohio was increased seven per cent. by the high cost of living, operating expenses ten per cent.; but net results have been considerably minimized by good business methods; the per capita cost for operation steadily increased after 1912, the first year, but the present increase is only 86 cents over the per capita of 1911, under the old regime. In 1918 the total amount spent for food supplies was a trifle over one and a half millions of dollars, or an increase over 1917 of 14 per cent. The fuel expense increased twenty-six per cent., owing to congested traffic and phenomenal war conditions.

The entire operating expenses for the year covering the care of 23,000 wards, was \$5,068,005.80, or an increase of ten per cent. over 1917. The building program for the two years was the largest in the history of the Board. The average daily population of all the State institutions for 1918 was 23,235, an increase of 617, or three per cent. over 1917. The larger part of this was noted in the penal institutions; the reformatory gained 184, the Penitentiary increased from 1875 to 2000; the School for the Blind decreased from 235 to 182 reflecting credit on the Ohio Commission for the Blind and its campaign to prevent blindness; the State Hospital now holds 1,815 wards; the School for the Deaf 472; Feeble-Minded, 2,264; Blind, 182; Penitentiary, 2,000. Institutions outside of the city are not given herein, for obvious reasons.

State Arsenal.

The State Arsenal on West Main street is built on a part of the tract that was originally set aside for the Penitentiary in 1812. When the Penitentiary on that site was abandoned in 1834, there began a long dispute as to ownership of the tract. It was claimed by the heirs of Kerr, McLaughlin and Johnston and later by others under a quit claim deed. The dispute was settled in favor of the State in 1854, the tract was divided into lots, most of which were sold, \$1000 of the proceeds being appropriated to the widow of McLaughlin. In 1860 three of the lots were reserved as the site of the State Arsenal, which was ordered built at a cost not to exceed \$14,000. In 1863, the General Assembly appropriated \$2,500 for grading, fencing and improving the site. The building is 60x100 feet, two stories with basement and attic, with an octagonal tower at each of the front corners.

CHAPTER XX.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Ohio State University, Its Origin and Development—Capital University, Lutheran College and Seminary—Catholic Schools, St. Joseph's Academy, St. Mary's of the Springs, Pontifical College Josephinum, Aquinas College.

By W. F. Felch.

The first intimation of the need of an agricultural school in Ohio was shown in a meeting of the Ohio Agricultural Society, in Columbus, January 8, 1839, when a committee was appointed to consider the propriety of purchasing a tract of land for an agricultural school and for an experimental farm. The matter was again broached in 1845, by the State Agricultural Convention; and the introduction of agriculture in the common schools was also suggested by the State Agricultural Society, in 1854, but no progress had been made in fifteen years, except by private enterprise.

Meanwhile, a school of agriculture, the first of its kind in Ohio, had been established at Oberlin, by Hon. Norton S. Townshend and others, which was to all intents and purposes the parent of the Ohio State University; but, in lieu of endorsing this school in 1854, a resolution was adopted recommending that a school or schools of agriculture be permanently endowed by a Congressional grant of lands.

It was not until eight years later, however, (July 2, 1862, in mid-war times), that Congress was finally moved to accede to this potent demand, and passed an act, which granted each state 30,000 acres of public land, for each of its senators and representatives. The proceeds of this grant were to be applied to the endowment of at least one college in each state,—“without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics—to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts.”

At a special meeting, November, 1862, the State Board of Agriculture recommended that Ohio accept the grant offered, and appointed N. S. Townshend and T. C. Jones to memorialize the General Assembly, which, February 9, 1864, passed an act to accept the lands tendered, and pledging performance of the conditions imposed. Certificates of “scrip” were accordingly received for 630,000 acres of land and placed on file in the State Treasury, and, April 13, 1865, an act, providing for the sale of the scrip and the disposition of the proceeds, was passed.

Immediately, applications were made by various educational institutions in the State, as was to be expected, for a share of the fund. This, of course, caused a duality of opinion,—one party advocating the division of the funds, the other, their use in the establishment of one college. This indecision hindered definite procedure for six more years. The State Board, from the start, advocated the establishment of one centrally located institution. This policy also had the vigorous and active endorsement of Governor R. B. Hayes—a warm supporter of Ohio State, from the start,—to whom later Hayes Hall was dedicated. The sale of the land-scrip, meanwhile, was so slow that, on April 5, 1866, an act was passed, removing the minimum restriction to 80 cents per acre, in order to sell it more readily. It was finally disposed of at a rate of only 53 cents per acre, producing ultimately,—by 1878—a fund of \$500,000 from the 630,000 acres.

The commission appointed to locate the institution received bids from Miami University and from the Farmers' College, but both of these were rejected. By resolution, March 30, 1868, the General Assembly finally declared in favor of one college, and one experimental farm; a majority of the committee favored Wooster, the minority, Urbana, for the location of the farm,—the former being eventually selected.

Practically nothing was accomplished until the General Assembly, March 22, 1870, enacted a law giving the prospective institution the name and style of “The Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College,” and creating a board of trustees, one from each congressional district to be appointed by the Governor, to govern it. This Board held its first meeting in Columbus, April 18, 1870, and appointed Valentine B. Horton president, R. C.

Anderson secretary, and Joseph Sullivant treasurer. The General Assembly, May 11, 1870, passed an act authorizing counties of the State to raise by taxation money to compete, by donations, for the location of the college.

In response to this appeal Champaign and Clarke counties each offered \$200,000, and Montgomery \$400,000, all in 8 per cent. bonds; while Franklin county at an election August 13, 1870, approved by 500 majority a proposition to donate \$300,000. Additional donations by citizens and by railways centering in the city, amounted to \$28,000 more. The Franklin county proposition was accepted, October, 1870, by the Board, which, thereupon, proceeded to select from numerous farms offered the present farm-site, which is now over 400 acres in extent and bids fair to reach 1,000 in a few years,—known as the Neil Farm,—“lying on the Worthington road about two miles north of Columbus.” This tract of approximately 327 acres was bought for \$115,950.

With the opening of 1871 active preparations for building and occupancy began. W. B. McClung was appointed, January 6, 1871, first superintendent of the college farm, at a salary of \$1,500. First students recall him with pleasure, many of whom began their novitiates in farming under him. The site for the first college building, University Hall, was selected, somewhat too far from the Worthington road, and plans for the structure were invited; the plan of Jacob Snyder, of Akron, was adopted, and R. N. Jones of Delaware, was appointed superintendent of construction.

Joseph Sullivant of Columbus, treasurer of the Board, has the honor of proposing the course of study which, after much discussion, was adopted. The studies included were agriculture, mechanic arts, mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology, mining and metallurgy, zoology and veterinary science, botany, horticulture, English language and literature, modern and ancient languages, political economy and civil polity.

The presidency of the institution was offered to General Jacob Dolson Cox, of Cincinnati, and was declined. It was next offered to United States Senator J. W. Patterson, who, after accepting, also declined, owing to political developments in Congress. The way was thus opened for an educational expert, and such selection was made as will be seen. In January, 1873, the following were elected members of the faculty:

- Thomas C. Mendenhall, of Columbus, Professor of Physics and Mechanics.
- Sidney A. Norton, of Cincinnati, Professor of General and Applied Chemistry.
- Edward Orton, of Yellow Springs, Professor of Geology, Mining and Metallurgy.
- Joseph Milliken, of Hamilton, Professor of English and Modern Languages.
- Wm. G. Williams, of Delaware, Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.
- Norton S. Townshend, of Avon, Professor of Agriculture.

All of these accepted the election except Professor Orton, who declined the professorship but in the following April accepted the presidency to which was added the chair of geology. Professor Williams was released on the request of the trustees of Ohio Wesleyan University, with which institution he was connected.

An act of the General Assembly, in 1872, provided that specimens of the soils, minerals and fossils of Ohio, collected by the Geological Survey of the State, should be classified, labeled and presented to the college. This was the beginning of the large collection now in Orton Hall, the home of the geological department of the University.

During the summer of 1873, Prof. R. W. McFarland, of Oxford University, was called to the departments of mathematics and civil engineering, and John H. Wright, a recent graduate of Dartmouth college, was chosen assistant professor of languages. Prof. Albert H. Tuttle, in January, 1874, was appointed to the chair of zoology, and Thomas Mathew, of Columbus, was appointed instructor in drawing. Prof. William Colvin of Cincinnati, was appointed, June, 1875, professor of political economy and civil polity; and Miss Alice Williams was made assistant in the department of English and modern languages. John H. Wright resigned, June, 1876, and Josiah R. Smith, A. B., then teaching in the Columbus High School, was appointed in his stead. During the same year, First Lieutenant Luigi Lomia of the Fifth U. S. Artillery, was, on request of the trustees, detailed by the Secretary of War to take charge of the department of military instruction. There were no more changes until 1877, and the above list, with the changes, constitutes practically the first faculty of the college.

While the first college building was still in an incomplete and chaotic condition, the institution opened, September 17, 1873, with between thirty and forty students; classes were

organized in nearly all the departments. It was then considered the smallest of Ohio colleges, but destined to unlimited growth, and the city was very proud of it. The inaugural address of President Orton was delayed, and was delivered, January 8, 1874, in the Senate chamber.

The number of trustees was fixed, by an act of the General Assembly, April 20, 1877, at five; and on a third re-organization of the body, May 1, 1878, at seven, the name of the college being then changed from The Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College to the Ohio State University.

In 1877, the chair of mine engineering and metallurgy was created and John A. Church was appointed to the professorship. In 1879 the Mechanical Laboratory was erected and equipped; the chair of history and philosophy was created, with John T. Short as assistant professor. Professor Mendenhall resigned his chair in June, 1878, to accept a similar position in the Imperial University of Tokio, and Stillman W. Robinson, C. E., was appointed to the vacancy. In 1879, Lieutenant Lomia was appointed adjunct professor of mathematics and teacher of elocution, and Nathaniel W. Lord became assistant professor of mining and metallurgy.

The number of students at the close of the first year, June, 1874, was 90; the second year 118, the third year 143, the fourth year 254, the fifth year 309. The first class grad-



The Ohio State University in 1888.

uated in 1878 consisted of six young men, five of whom took the degree of B. Sc. and one the degree of B. A. The educational fund at that time amounted to \$500,000, which bore interest at 6 per cent., or \$30,000 a year, which meant approximately \$100 a year for each student.

Of the farming land under cultivation in 1879 there were 229 acres. This afforded pay for labor which aided a great many students to graduate. \$6,500 accrued to the University this year by the sale, November 29, 1878, of 11,903 acres of Virginia Military lands, in Scioto county. The earnings of students by farm-labor in 1879 amounted to \$1,250.

A second course of public lectures on agriculture was given in January, 1880, for the general public,—the greater part of them by Dr. N. S. Townshend, by whom the course was inaugurated. The first course was delivered early in 1879, and courses were maintained for six years, being the precursors of the Farmers' Institutes.

In his annual report for 1880, President Orton recommended the construction of a chemical laboratory. At the close of the college year, June, 1878, President Orton had tendered his resignation, but it was not at that time accepted. At the close of 1881 he insisted upon retiring, and confining his duties to the chair of geology, which by this time had grown to demand all his attention; his resignation was accepted, June 21, 1881.

Walter Quincy Scott, of Easton, Penna., was chosen President, and in addition took the chair of philosophy and political economy. In the same year, Professor Samuel Carroll

Derby, late President of Antioch College, was appointed to the chair of Latin language and literature, which he still retains, (1920), being the senior professor of the present faculty. Professor Josiah R. Smith became professor of the Greek language and literature and so continued till his death. A new chair of horticulture and botany was created, also, under Professor W. R. Lazenby, B. S., of Cornell; and First Lieutenant George H. Ruhlen of the 17th infantry, was detailed by the Secretary of War as military instructor, vice Lieutenant Lomia whose term had expired. Professor Joseph Milliken retired in May, 1881, owing to infirmity, and his death occurred soon after. His duties were apportioned to other professors for the time being. He was a retired minister, an accomplished linguist, a pronounced wit, and kept his classes on the *qui vive* by his bright sallies.

It would be almost impossible, in the brief space at our command to enlarge upon the faculty changes that occurred thereafter, covering a whole book, perhaps; the faculty consisted of sixty-six in 1892, and now numbers close to five hundred, many hundreds of changes having taken place in over forty years time. Having written of the fathers of the University, in the faculty sense, until the period when a good working force was secured, we may be excused from further detail.

The General Assembly, March 31, 1882, made an appropriation of \$20,000 for a chemical laboratory, which was soon built, as also three residences for professors the same year. An Agricultural Experiment Station and a Meteorological Bureau were established on the campus in 1882. The next year \$15,000 was appropriated to erect the Agricultural and Horticultural Hall.

Rev. Wm. H. Scott, President of Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio, was elected, June, 1883, President, and professor of philosophy and political economy, vice Walter Quincy Scott, who failed of re-election and resigned. Professor T. C. Mendenhall, who had returned from Japan, withdrew from the faculty, December, 1884, to accept the appointment of professor of electrical science in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the United States. Professor R. W. McFarland retired in 1885, to accept the presidency of Miami University. At the close of 1888, Professor Albert H. Tuttle retired from the chair of zoology to accept the chair of biology in the University of Virginia.

The Chemical Laboratory building was destroyed by fire February 2, 1889, and \$5,000 was tendered for a temporary equipment with \$40,000 at the next session of the General Assembly for the construction and equipment of a new building. In 1889 died Professor Alfred H. Welsh, associate of Professor Geo. W. Knight as professor of English language and literature. This was a distinct loss to the University, as he had attained a wide reputation as a writer, including a history of American literature and many mathematical works,—having written and published fourteen books in thirteen years, and he virtually died from over-work.

Congress passed an act, August 30, 1890, of much financial importance to the University and similar institutions, still in their swaddling clothes, increasing the annual fund for their support from \$15,000 to \$20,000,—this being supplemental to the original grant of land "scrip" to agricultural and mechanical colleges.

Perhaps the most notable event of the next few years was the creation of the Law School. The trustees, by resolution, June, 1890, established the law department, with Hon. Marshall Williams, Chief Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court as dean, and a large faculty, mainly from the Columbus bar,—which doubled the faculty, although the number of law students in 1891 was only 50. The law school was conducted for a time in the Franklin County Court House. In 1892 the entire faculty of the University, counting the lawyers, consisted of sixty-six members.

Thomas F. Hunt, of Pennsylvania, was elected professor of agriculture in lieu of N. S. Townsend in 1891, who, on account of age, asked to be relieved. Thus, one by one, the original faculty were passing away. The University was now possessed of five buildings, and in 1892 three others were in course of erection, (Orton, Hayes, and Veterinary Halls). There were also six houses and the north dormitory, housing 64, and the south dormitory, 24 more. The library held only 12,000 volumes, including the Sullivant and Deshler collections, in 1892.

After twelve years of steadfast and unselfish devotion to the interests of the University Dr. William Henry Scott retired as President in June, 1895, and was elected to and accepted the chair of philosophy. Dr. James Hulme Canfield, then Chancellor of the Uni-

versity of Nebraska, was elected President and assumed his duties July 1. Professors Orton, Norton, Townshend, Robinson, Lord, Derby, Smith and Knight were then the leading members of the faculty, and some of them held the pioneer chairs. The long contest over the Page will was still in the courts, and had been carried to the United States Supreme Court for adjudication before any portion of the proposed endowment could be used for the erection of Page Hall. The Law School was still sustained by an annual fund of \$1,500 from the State levy. An unexpected donation of \$3,000 had been made by Emerson McMillin, then of Columbus, for the purchase of books for the Law Library. A little later, Mr. McMillin made an additional donation of \$10,000 for an astronomical observatory; and upon the completion of the building, a 12-inch telescope was installed. In 1896 he added another \$5,000 for the beautification of the grounds. The observatory was put in charge of Professor Henry C. Lord who is still serving.

The next few years saw a considerable growth in the physical equipment of the University. The Chapel in University Hall was enlarged and rearranged and suitable executive offices were provided in the same building. Horticultural Hall, the Biological building, and the Armory and Gymnasium were erected, the former at a cost of nearly \$50,000 and the latter at a cost of \$98,936.76 for the building and \$5,663.91 for equipment. Page Hall owes its existence to the munificence of Henry F. Page, of Circleville, who devised certain



First Building, now University Hall.

lands in Ohio and Illinois to the University, subject to a life interest of his widow and daughter. The litigation that followed was long and tedious.

In 1899 the Presidency passed from Dr. Canfield to the present incumbent, Dr. William Oxley Thompson, under whom the physical growth has continued, and the intellectual and spiritual forces have been enlarged and organized and directed to ever higher achievements. The home economics department, the beginnings of which were made in 1898, has now a building of its own. Ohio Union, Oxley Hall, the botany and zoology building, Brown Hall, the industrial arts building, the physics building, several buildings for the College of Agriculture and others have come. A beautiful Library building has been provided, and the campus structures number more than forty.

Besides the Graduate School, the colleges now number eleven: Agriculture, Arts, Philosophy and Science, Commerce and Journalism, Dentistry, Education, Engineering, Homœopathic Medicine, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy and Veterinary Medicine—each with a dean and faculty.

The University has been co-educational from the very beginning and has graduated many women of fine attainments. While the nation was at war in 1917-18 many of the student activities were carried on by young women with no lowering of standards. Admission to the University is by certificate from accredited high schools and academies or after examina-

tion in five groups of studies—English, history, mathematics and foreign languages, and the entire work is arranged on the group and elective system. A summer session has been added, and now education is available there throughout the year. The University, with its colleges and graduate school, is the crown of the public school system of Ohio and is of ever-increasing worth.

Capital University.

Early in the history of the State, many Lutherans settled in Ohio, coming from Germany and the Eastern states. In 1818 the Evangelical Lutheran Synod was organized and the question of founding a theological school began to be agitated. It was not, however, until 1830 that the Synod decided to take this forward step. Then it chose Rev. William Schmidt, who had recently come from the University at Halle to a pastorate in Canton, to be the professor of theology around whom the institution was to develop. He was permitted to retain his pastorate for a time and began his educational work in his own house in Canton with six students, thus establishing the second Lutheran Seminary in America.

By resolution of the Synod in 1831, Columbus was chosen as the seat of the seminary. Fourteen acres of ground at what was then the southern extremity of High street was bought and with the aid of contributions of \$2,500 by citizens of Columbus, two buildings were erected where later the Hayden residence was built. To the theological course an academical course was added and Columbus' first school of higher education was thus provided.

In 1839, Professor Schmidt died and was succeeded by Rev. C. F. Schaefer of Hagerstown, Md., who resigned after three years. In 1846, Rev. W. F. Lehmann came to the school



Chapel University (Lutheran.)

as professor and continued with it until his death in 1880. During his period of service a college department was added, and since then the seminary and the college have worked along together as Capital University, chartered in 1850 by the General Assembly. Rev. Wm. M. Reynolds was the first President of the University, his associates being Rev. Mr. Lehmann, Rev. A. Essick and J. A. Tressler.

The South High street property had been sold in 1849 to Peter Hayden, and the institution was moved temporarily to Town and Fifth streets. It was here that Dr. Theodore G. Wormley served for a time as professor of chemistry and Daniel Worley as tutor.

Dr. Lincoln Goodale, in order that the institution might again be suitably located, about this time gave as a site a four-acre lot at the northwest corner of High and Goodale streets. A handsome building costing \$40,000 was erected and dedicated September 14, 1853, the English address being delivered by Hon. William H. Seward, the New York statesman.

President Reynolds was succeeded in 1854 by Rev. C. Spielmann, who resigned in 1857 owing to failing health and was succeeded by Rev. W. F. Lehmann, who had up to that time held a subordinate place in the administration. When he died in 1880, Dr. M. Loy became the fourth President.

In 1876, the High and Goodale street site had become undesirable and the institution was moved to its present location east of Alum creek on the route of the old National Road, a seventeen-acre tract of land presented for the purpose. There an even better main building was erected. Other buildings including Leonard Science Hall, Rudolph Library, Recitation Hall, Gymnasium and Auditorium, residences for professors, a church and a power house

followed until now there are ten buildings on the tract, with the country on the east and the city on the west.

Rev. Otto Mees was called to the Presidency in 1912, succeeding Dr. L. H. Schuh, who became Housefather and Pastor in 1894, resigning in 1912. The faculty now numbers twenty-two, and the students number nearly 300. By the action of the Synod in 1918, admission was offered to young women, and for the first time the institution became co-educational. Dr. M. Loy, who became President in 1880, was made professor emeritus in 1902. Dr. F. W. Stellhorn served in the faculty from 1881 to 1918. Rev. E. Schmid served from 1860 to 1896. Other teachers whose names shine like stars in the history of the institution are: Dr. Theodore Mees, Dr. G. H. Schodde, Rev. C. H. L. Schuette, Professor George K. Leonard, and Rev. A. Pfeuger. F. W. Heer has been Treasurer for thirty years.

Catholic Educational Institutions.

By Helen Moriarty.

Columbus Catholics have always been noted for their devotion to religious education. From the time the first parish school was opened the generosity of the people in this regard has never flagged. The earliest religious teachers in Columbus were the Sisters of Notre Dame, who came to Columbus in 1855 at the request of Father Borgess, pastor of Holy Cross, and Father Fitzgerald, pastor of St. Patrick's, to take charge of their respective parish schools. Their first home in Columbus was located on what is now Marion street, a small frame house, still standing. Their next home was on Oak street. In the course of time at the request of the Bishop the Sisters decided to open an academy for the higher education of girls and to this end bought property on East Rich street. Here in September, 1875, St. Joseph's Academy was opened, and soon became one of the solid educational institutions of the city, a standard which it still maintains. Its department of music under the direction of Sister Maria Joseph, a musician of remarkable ability, was a strong factor in the development of the musical life of the city in the early days, and many of the town's best musicians were trained within the walls of St. Joseph's. This veteran religieuse became incapacitated for work only within the past few months after more than fifty years of arduous and unstinted labor.

Additions have been built to the Academy and convent from time to time and in 1880 a chapel was added. A school for small boys was started a few years ago at the corner of Rich and Sixth streets. The present Superior is Sister Josephine Ignatius, who has been connected with the institution for many years. There are 58 Sisters in the community, who teach in the Academy and in four parish schools besides. The Sisters also give religious instruction to the Catholic children in the Institution for the Blind.

With the Academy are connected two active literary societies—the Watterson Reading Circle and the Notre Dame Literary Circle, the latter made up chiefly of graduates of the Academy. The Watterson Reading Circle has been in existence for twenty-four years and has a high standing among literary circles throughout the country. It maintains a lecture course which has brought many distinguished men and women to Columbus and has done much to foster the intellectual life of the Catholic people. Its members also, with the Bishop's approval, do social and catechetical work.

St. Mary's of the Springs, situated about three miles east of Columbus, is one of its popular educational institutions. Its history dates back to 1830, when a small band of Dominican Sisters came into Ohio from Kentucky on the invitation of Bishop Fenwick of Cincinnati. They settled in the historic town of Somerset, Perry county, where they conducted a school and novitiate for thirty-six years. In 1866 their home there was totally destroyed by fire. While they were considering a new building, Mr. Theodore Leonard of Columbus, offered them a tract of land east of Columbus, also pledging his assistance in the erection of a suitable building. The offer was accepted, and the building was put up on the picturesque site, which because of the many springs in the grounds was called St. Mary's of the Springs. The school was opened in September, 1868, and from that date has had a steady and substantial growth and a high standard as an educational institution. Many additions have been built to meet the needs of the times and the property is now a beautiful one and one of the show places of the city. The first community numbered 26 Sisters, where now there are 262 with about 30 novices in training. St. Mary's is also the mother-

house of this community. Mother Miriam Maasterson is the Mother General of the congregation, succeeding in 1916 Mother Vincentia Erskine, who had held the office for 24 years. In addition to the Academy with its 125 pupils, the Sisters teach parish schools in various cities of Ohio, as well as in Pennsylvania and in New York City and New Haven, Conn. In the two latter cities they also have prosperous academies.

The Pontifical College Josephinum is one of the most extensive Catholic educational institutions in the city. It is located on East Main street at the corner of Seventeenth street. It was founded by Rev. Joseph Jessing, first in Pomeroy, Ohio, for the care of orphan boys, and later in Columbus where he transferred the work in 1877, together with the printing plant of the Ohio Waisenfreund, a paper started by him to finance his charity enterprise. The boys were educated and trained in technical and mechanical branches. In 1888 Father Jessing further extended his work by opening a school for worthy young men anxious to enter the priesthood who were without means to prosecute their studies, and from that small beginning evolved the present college. The seminary was opened in the fall of 1894. In 1892 Father Jessing placed the institution under the immediate jurisdiction of the Sacred College of the Propaganda, whence came its present title, the Pontifical College Josephinum. Father Jessing, who had been made a Domestic Prelate with the title of Monsignor by Pope Leo XIII, died in 1899, his iron constitution worn down by a life of incessant labor and extreme self-denial. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Soentgerath, D. D., one of his most valuable assistants, who has conducted the institution with great success. There is a faculty of 17 priests, teaching 105 clerical students and 56 young men in the seminary. One of the professors, Rev. A. W. Centner, Ph. D., was in 1917 commissioned as Chaplain in the army.

Still connected with the Josephinum is the St. Joseph's Orphan's Home where forty boys are cared for. The Sisters Mission Workers of the Sacred Heart have charge of the domestic department of the home and the Josephinum.

Until the year 1895 Columbus had no facilities for the higher education of Catholic boys. In that year Bishop Hartley requested the Dominican Fathers to take charge of a high school and college for boys and young men which he wished to establish. The site chosen was the plot of ground at the corner of Mount Vernon and Washington avenues which belonged to the diocese, and was once the site of the Catholic cemetery. The first building was completed by the first of the year 1906 and school was opened on February 6. The school prospered from the first. In 1912 an addition was built to supply the growing needs of the school and at that date, the name of the college, which had heretofore been known as St. Patrick's, was changed to Aquinas College. There are now in the college about 250 students, some of whom are boarding students from various parts of the country. The faculty numbers twelve Dominican Fathers, with Rev. M. S. Welch, O. P., as President.

CHAPTER XXI.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Early Schools and Teachers—Academies, Seminaries and Institutes—First Public Schools—Growth of Public Schools in Favor—School Superintendents and Their Administrations—German in the Schools—Men and Women on the Board of Education—Private Schools and Business Colleges.

While in the earliest legislation with reference to the Northwest Territory, there was thought of the necessity for education and provision for the maintenance of schools, the first schools in this community, as well as in others, were privately supported, parents paying the teacher in proportion to the number of their children in school. The lands that were set aside for school purposes did not yield the necessary revenue. They were virgin, unoccupied for the most part and of little value. The support they were able to give was never great, and they were finally sold, the proceeds being turned into the State Treasury as an irreducible debt, the income since 1825 having been supplemented annually by a general tax.

The first school was where the first settlement was made, in Franklinton, and the first school house, built probably in 1806, was a log structure about 15 feet square and stood a little north of Broad street west of what is now Sandusky street. It was built by Lucas Sullivant, the builder of most of the first things in Franklinton. His son, Joseph, in later life wrote that his acquaintance with school life began in this "cabin, with its slabs for seats polished by use, and big chimney with downward drafts, with fleas inside and hogs under the floor, no grammar, no geography, but a teacher who ruled with a rod." Perhaps the teacher referred to was Dr. Peleg Sisson, for when that worthy taught in that school house, Mr. Sullivant is known to have been a pupil. But there were women school teachers in those days as now, and the first Franklinton teachers of whom there is record were Miss Sarah Reed, also a Christian worker with Dr. James Hoge, and Miss Mary Wait. William Lusk at an early day taught a common subscription school and not later than 1818 opened an academy.

The first school east of the Scioto was opened in the Presbyterian log church on Spring street, in 1814. Wm. T. Martin taught a school on Town street half a block east of High, in 1816-17, his wife aiding him with the younger pupils. Dr. Sisson moved his school from Franklinton to a room in the Pike tavern and about 1819 took charge of a classical school for boys that had been opened in a frame building at the northwest corner of High and Town streets. About the same time, Mrs. David Smith, wife of the editor of the Monitor, opened a school for girls on Front street. Rudolphus Dickinson, Samuel Bigger and Daniel Bigelow were also among the early Columbus teachers. John Kilbourne's Ohio Gazetteer for 1826 says: "Columbus contains four or five private schools and a classical seminary," at a time when there were 200 dwellings and 1,400 inhabitants. Near the close of that year, the first public school was established, but many pay schools—academies, seminaries and institutes—continued to exist and were attended by children of all ages.

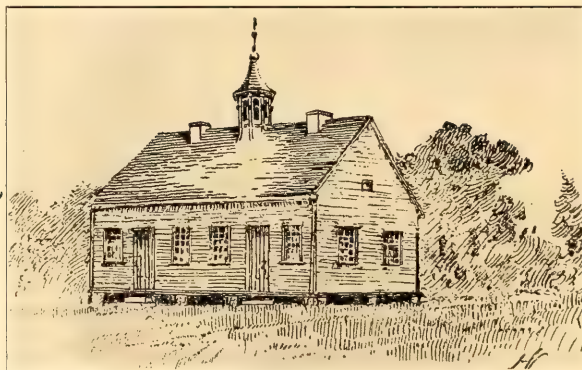
One of these was the Columbus Academy which in 1820 was housed in a one-story frame building on Third street at the present Central Presbyterian church site. The structure was erected by a school company of about twenty citizens, out "among the pawpaw bushes with but three other houses in the vicinity." The first teacher was Aaron G. Brown, a graduate of Ohio University, and among his pupils were Joseph Sullivant, W. A. Platt, John and Daniel Overdier, Margaret Livingston, J. R. Osborn, Robert and John Armstrong, Henry Mills, Keys Barr, Margaret, Elizabeth and Moses Hoge. Cyrus Parker and William Lusk also taught in this academy at one of its several locations, for it was removed to Front street and later to Fourth, near the present Central Market house; and so, too, H. N. Hubbell, Andrew Williams and Moses Spurgeon.

Special schools for girls were not lacking. In 1826, Miss Anna Treat and Miss Sarah Benfield opened a "female academy" in the Pike building, West Broad street, and conducted it for several years. In the McCoy building at the northwest corner of High and State streets, the Columbus Female Seminary was opened in 1828, with Rev. Joseph Labaree as principal and a superintending committee composed of N. McLean, R. W. McCoy, J. M.

Espy, Henry Brown and James Hoge. Mr. Labaree was assisted by Miss Emily Richardson, Miss Margaret Richardson and Miss Amy Adams.

The basement of Trinity Episcopal church, from 1835 on, was the home of a number of private schools taught by J. W. Mattison, J. O. Masterson, W. S. Wheaton, George Cole, Ezra Munson and others. In 1830, Elder George Jeffries taught school in a log house on the north side of West Mound street, where also he organized the First Baptist church. In 1838-39 a high school for young ladies was conducted in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church by Miss Mary A. Shaw. These and other instances testify to the close relationship in those days of the church and the school. A tragic incident in the private school life of the city was the drowning of J. O. Masterson in the Scioto. Dismissing school, one day, in a building on Gay street, he asked each of the pupils to submit an essay next morning on "Never speak ill of the dead." When the pupils went to school the following day, they learned that their teacher had been drowned.

In 1836, a number of women doing charity work discovered many children, some of them orphans, who did not go to school. They organized a society representing all the churches and established a school in a brick building on a lot near Fourth street that Alfred Kelley gave for the purpose. A report, December, 1837, showed that school had been conducted for



Columbus Academy, built in 1830.

five quarters at an expense of \$287.50, that 92 different children had attended, with an average of 35, and that \$750 had been raised by membership fees. The work was continued for some years.

Prior to 1836, the colored people maintained a school in the southern part of the city. In the year named a school society was formed, with David Jenkins, B. Roberts and C. Lewis as trustees. In the fall of 1839, the society had \$60 in the treasury and a subscribed building fund of \$225, the goal being \$700 for lot and building. In 1840 there was a colored school with 63 pupils. In 1841, Alfred Kelley, John L. Gill and Peter Hayden erected a building at the northeast corner of Oak and Fifth, and established a school there which was taught for several years by Robert Barrett.

In the multitude of private schools that have come and gone, these others must be mentioned: The Columbus Institute, in 1840, by Abiel Foster, at Rich and Front streets; the Female Seminary, 1843-48, by Mr. and Mrs. E. Schenck, at Broad and High; the Literary and Scientific Institute, 1840-46, by Rev. John Covert, on Town street; the Esther Institute, 1852-62, by Charles Jucksch, T. G. Wormley and others, first on Rich street, later in a pretentious building on East Broad street near Fourth, where the Athletic Club now stands; the English and Classical school for girls, 1884-94, by Miss L. M. Phelps and a strong corps of teachers, at Broad and Fourth streets and the Columbus Latin School, established at Fourth

and State streets in 1888 by Charles E. Moore, and later conducted for five or six years by Frank T. Cole.

In 1822, Governor Trimble appointed a state commission to devise and report a system of common schools for the state. Caleb Atwater and Rev. James Hoge, of Columbus, were among the active members. Their report, while not adopted by the General Assembly, led to the school act of 1825. Under this law, each of the townships in Franklin county was divided into school districts, in which school directors were elected. In that part of Columbus which was then Franklinton, there were two districts, while in Columbus east of the river there were six. The two Franklinton districts were found to have 40 and 37 householders respectively, while the six in Columbus showed a total of 273 householders with 405 children from five to 15 years of age. Among the earliest directors in the Franklinton districts were Winchester Risley, Wm. Badger, Samuel Deardurff and Horace Walcutt. Among the earliest in the Columbus districts were Wm. T. Martin, Dr. Peleg Sisson, David Smith, Otis Crosby, Wm. Long, D. W. Deshler, Orris Parrish, Andrew Backus, Rev. Chas. Hinkle, Thomas Carpenter and Joseph Hunter.

In April, 1826, the Court of Common Pleas appointed as the first county school examiners: Rev. James Hoge, Dr. Charles H. Wetmore and Rev. Henry Matthews. They examined and granted certificates to teachers as follows: Joseph P. Smith, W. P. Meacham, C. W. Lewis, Eli Wall, H. N. Hubbell, Nancy Squires, John Starr, Robert Ware, Margaret Livingston, George Black, Kate Reese, Cyrus Parker, Lucas Ball, Ira Wilcox and Caleb Davis. Other early county examiners were Dr. Peleg Sisson, Bela Latham, Samuel Parsons, P. B. Wilcox, I. N. Whiting, Rev. George Jeffries, Wm. S. Sullivan, Timothy Lee, Joseph Sullivant and David Smith—all names that stand out in local history.

The first public schools to be opened were those in the second district of Franklinton where Caleb Davis taught, using the log building that Lucas Sullivant had erected near the river in 1806, and in the third district of Columbus, where H. N. Hubbell taught, using the Academy building that Lucas Sullivant and 20 other citizens had built in 1820. The first teachers in the other Columbus districts were Starr, Wall, Lewis, Smith and Meacham. The reason for this precedence was that in the two districts named buildings were at once available. Nineteen days after the organization of the Columbus third district, the directors—Otis Crosby, David Smith and Wm. Long—bought the Academy lot and building, January 30, 1827. A peculiar historic interest thus centers in that site and building. The lot was the northeast corner of Town and Fourth streets, and extended back to the alley. The building stood on the north end facing east. It was a two-room frame 31x48 feet, and was distinguished by a belfry in which hung a bell that was said to be second only to that on the State House. A large wood-burning stove stood in the center of each room. The other furnishing consisted of board benches, a few of which had low backs, a few writing shelves, a plain boxlike desk for the teacher and a small blackboard. The building was used as a school till 1836, when the school directors—John L. Gill, Ichabod G. Jones and Jonathan Neereamer—sold the lot to Orris Parrish, reserving the building which was later converted into a blacksmith shop, then into a feed store and was torn down in 1870.

In the other districts schools were opened at different dates and at places not identified. School funds were derived from taxation and the interest on the fund created by the sale of school lands. The amount for the several districts was meager, amounting in 1826 to 60½ cents to each householder. A teacher's pay was approximately \$15 a month and the term of employment was three or four months. In the third district, in 1837, school was maintained four months, while the private schools ran seven; in the fourth district, there was no public school that year, while three private schools ran four months each. In the ten years (1829-38) D. W. Deshler was treasurer of the first district, he received a total of \$1,621.22, or about \$160 a year. Others had less. These facts indicate the uncertainty and irregularity that marked the work of the first public schools. Many preferred the private schools and clung to them, and even in that day, according to the record, there were parents wholly indifferent to their children's education. In 1826 an observer wrote: "There are many children growing up amongst us whose parents entirely neglect their education. They are wholly illiterate and enjoy at home neither the benefit of precept nor example. Youth nightly infest our streets with riot and din, accompanied with the most shocking profanity." Apparently there were bad boys and wayward girls even in those "good old days." The same writer adds: "Teachers see to the morals of the little ones entrusted to them no further than

the hours of exercise, and even then sometimes suffer a state of insubordination wholly inconsistent with improvement." Criticism of teachers is evidently no new thing.

There were women among those to whom teachers' certificates were first granted under the law of 1825, but all the teachers first employed under the law, both in Columbus and Franklinton, were men. Miss Kate Reese, who taught a public school near Third and Long streets in 1835, was the first woman teacher in public employ. Elizabeth Williams (afterwards Mrs. Abel Hildreth) was the next, in 1837, her school being held in the building at Front and Court, the second structure used by Elder George Jeffries and his Baptist church.

In its first twelve years the public school system traveled a hard road. It had little money and much opposition. But in Columbus it found stalwart advocates. Among them was Alfred Kelley who, as a representative in the General Assembly, offered in 1837 a resolution instructing the standing committee on schools to inquire into the expediency of creating the office of State Superintendent of Common Schools. The office was created and Samuel Lewis was its first incumbent. Happily he was an enthusiast. In his first year he traversed the State, mostly on horseback, visiting 40 towns and 300 schools and covering a distance of 1,200 miles. He reported to the General Assembly that there was a deep interest in public schools, especially among parents, and that where schools were free to rich and poor alike, they flourished best. He recommended the creation of a State School Fund, the establishment of school libraries, the publication of a school journal and proper care of the school lands. He asked and was granted authority to call upon county auditors for information.

Superintendent Lewis found no stronger support anywhere than in Columbus. Among those earliest at his back were Rev. James Hoge, Alfred Kelley, Mathew Mathews, P. B. Wilcox, Smithson E. Wright, David W. Deshler, Joseph Ridgway, jr., R. Bixby, Joel Buttles, Wm. Hance, Noah H. Swayne, Col. John Noble, Lewis Heyl and Rev. Frank R. Cressy. Columbus in 1838 became a separate school district, with its own directors elected for three years and with authority to establish schools of different grades and to "provide (annually) at least six months good schooling to all white unmarried youth in the district." The clerk of the city became the clerk of the school board. The receipts for school purposes ran from \$3,502.10 in 1838 to \$2,174.80 in 1844, the decline being due to hard times and legislative permission to reduce the levy. W. H. McGuffey, of school reader fame, spoke in the churches on education in 1838, and in December of the same year, the Ohio Educational Convention was held here, with Rev. James Hoge as chairman. The local newspapers also greatly helped to popularize education in free public schools.

As a result of three meetings of citizens, all in September, 1838, Dr. Peleg Sisson, Adam Brotherlin and George W. Slocum were elected the first Columbus school directors and a tax of \$3,500 was authorized to buy three lots and provide buildings—one at Long and Third, one at Rich and Third and one at Mound and Third streets. The first named lot was bought from Lyne Starling in the following January for \$500 and in April the other two were acquired a lot at Mound street for \$525 and the north half of the present school site at Rich street, with the Hazeltine school building on it, for \$1,200. Thus in 1839 the school directors owned four lots and two school buildings, the Columbus Academy property at Town and Fourth having already passed into their hands. The number of pupils in that year was 400 and the number of teachers twelve. Most of the schools were maintained in rented rooms at a rental of \$600 annually. This showed progress, but it did not satisfy; already strong sentiment was finding expression in the newspapers that all public schools should be held in buildings municipally owned; it was better economy to pay the \$600 in interest than in rent.

In 1841 Dr. Peleg Sisson, James Cherry and P. B. Wilcox were elected directors. The report of 1842 shows that 13 schools, one German, were maintained till the funds were exhausted; five of them were taught by men for seven months at \$80 a quarter and eight by women for eight and a half months, at \$50 a quarter. The number of pupils ranged from 600 to 750, though there were 1,598 children of school age in the city. In 1842 there was organized a teachers' association which was maintained for many years.

Early in 1845 Joseph Ridgway, jr., a representative in the General Assembly, introduced and secured the passage of a bill for the better regulation and support of the common schools. It created for Columbus the Board of Education of six members, and after popular election and subsequent organization, the board appeared thus constituted: Wm. Long president, Smithson E. Wright secretary, H. F. Huntington treasurer, P. B. Wilcox, James

Cherry and J. B. Thompson. At the same election a proposition to levy a tax to build school houses was defeated: Yeas 404, nays 211, blanks 501. But at the election in 1846, when Thompson and Wright were re-elected, the tax proposition prevailed: Yeas 776, nays 323. A tax that would yield \$7,500 was levied by the City Council, and the board erected three buildings on the sites previously purchased. These buildings were all of a style called "Lancastrian," of one story and built of brick. Each was 187½ feet long and 24 feet wide and contained six rooms, furnished for primary, secondary and grammar grades. When they were finished the city had about \$14,000 invested in school lots, buildings and equipment.

In January, 1847, the board elected Asa D. Lord, M. D., the first superintendent of public schools, and he began his work May 15 following, assuming general oversight of the schools, the examination of teachers and the arrangement of the course of study. Dr. Lord was then 31 years of age, having been born in Madrid, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., June 17, 1816. He taught his first school at the age of 16 and at 23 became principal of the Western Reserve Seminary, Kirtland, Ohio, one of the earliest normal schools in the country. While at Kirtland he took his degree in medicine and organized there, in 1843, the first teachers' institute in Ohio. In Columbus he organized the first graded schools in the State and, besides his regular duties, edited at different times four school papers, the Ohio School Journal, the School Friend, the Public School Advocate, and the Ohio Journal of Education. He served as superintendent for seven years, beginning at a salary of \$600. In 1863, having completed a course in theology, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Franklin. For several years he was superintendent of the Ohio Institution for the Blind and in 1868 was called to a similar position in Batavia, N. Y., where he died in 1874.

Dr. Lord's administration was one of vigorous growth. At the outset he organized the staffs at the three buildings thus: North building (Third and Long), D. C. Pearson, principal, Miss Lavina Lazelle, Miss Roxana Stevens, Miss A. N. Stoddart; Middle building (Third and Rich), Charles J. Webster, principal, Miss Catherine Lumney, Miss Roda Sinsel, Miss E. Fally, Dr. and Mrs. Lord; South building (Third and Mound), Orlando Wilson, principal, S. S. Rickly (teacher of German), Emily J. Ricketts. Principals were paid \$400 a year, the other men teachers less, women teachers \$140 a year. Each building had primary, secondary and grammar grades; the total enrollment was 1,750, average attendance 798.

The tide of sentiment was running in favor of the public schools, and there was call for instruction in the higher branches. There was long discussion of the question out of which came the conclusion that the demand was just and that, if it were not met, the proffered favor of many would be lost to the public school system. So, in November, 1847, a high school department was opened in the Middle building, with Dr. and Mrs. Lord in charge. The attendance the first quarter was 25, the second 33 and the third 50. The growth was such that the department was taken to the Covert building on East Town street, where S. S. Rickly was one of the teachers for a year; then to the basement of the Reformed church across the street, where E. D. Kingsley began teaching in 1849; and in 1853, to the State street building where it remained till 1862. The first high school class was graduated in December, 1851, in the Reformed church, James L. Bates making the address.

One school for colored children had been maintained since 1839; in 1853 there were two such schools. German was taught as early as 1839; in 1845 there were two German schools and in 1847 there were three, occupying the South building and a rented room. In 1850 these schools had an enrollment of 207; in 1851 there were four German schools with 316 pupils; in 1852 the board bought a lot at Fourth and Court streets and at a cost of \$3,000 erected a frame building to which the German schools were removed.

The site of the present Sullivant school building on State street was bought in 1852 and a plain brick building of three stories and a basement was erected at a cost of \$15,000. In 1853 the high school department was housed there, in connection with other schools.

At the resignation of Dr. Lord, February 24, 1854, to accept another position, David P. Mahew became superintendent of the Columbus schools and served till July 10, 1855, when he resigned to accept the chair of chemistry and physics in the Michigan State Normal School, of which he was afterwards president. In his year as superintendent here the schools included three grammar, eight secondary, nine primary, three German, four colored schools and the high school. Night schools were also maintained. J. Suffern became the first special teacher of music, Mr. Folsom the first special teacher of penmanship. The organization of the colored schools caused much enthusiasm among the people of that race; of the 336

colored children enumerated, 312 were enrolled. Two of these schools were on Gay street, one on High and one on Town. The teachers were C. H. Langston, J. A. Thompson, T. N. Stewart and A. E. Fuller. The high school showed an enrollment of 150, average attendance 100.

Dr. Asa D. Lord came back to the superintendency at Mr. Mahew's departure, and served another year to July 11, 1856, when Erasmus D. Kingsley was elected, Dr. Lord going to the superintendency of the Ohio Institution for the Blind. Mr. Kingsley was a native of Whitehall, N. Y. In 1848 he was graduated from the New York State Normal School in Albany. For one year he was principal of Aurora Academy; he taught one year in Columbus in 1849 and for seven years thereafter was superintendent of the Marietta public schools. From Marietta he came to the work here, served for nine years and, after his retirement was a merchant and useful citizen in Columbus. He died May 13, 1907.

When Superintendent Kingsley's administration began, Columbus had five school buildings—the three on Third street, the German building on Fourth and the State street building. Adding those that were rented, the total number of school rooms was 36. When he retired, the number of buildings was 12, the number of rooms 57 and the number of teachers 63. The number of youth of school age was 7,759 and the enrollment 4,148. A lot adjoining the German school, one adjoining the Rich street school and the Douglas school site were bought in 1856-57. The Broad and Sixth street site, with a foundation that Trinity Episcopal church had laid for a proposed house of worship, was bought in 1859, and the high school building was erected in 1860-61 at a cost of \$23,400. The Middle building in 1859 was condemned, and a plain two-story brick structure was erected at a cost of \$15,000. S. B. Phipps became special teacher of music, Mr. Rittenberg of writing and Adolph Mott of French. The courses of study and rules of administration were revised; an intermediate department was put in between the secondary and grammar grades; playgrounds were rearranged; special attention was given to the elementary branches and the word method of teaching reading was introduced. Night schools and teachers' meetings were maintained.

In 1864, the method of electing members of the board on a general ticket was abandoned and one member was chosen from each ward. Of the first board thus elected, Frederick Fieser was president and Henry T. Chittenden secretary. In 1865 William Mitchell, A. M., was elected superintendent and served six years. He had been graduated from the Ashland (O.) Academy and had received his master's degree from Kenyon College. He had been superintendent of schools at Fredericktown, Norwalk, and Mt. Vernon, and had been a captain in the Civil War. Leaving here in 1871, he practiced law for a time in Cleveland and was afterwards State Superintendent of Instruction of North Dakota. He died in March, 1890.

During Superintendent Mitchell's administration, lots were bought on Park street, Spring street, Fulton street and Third and Sycamore, and buildings were erected, all patterned after that at Rich and Third streets. In 1870 the State street building was condemned and on the same site another, named in honor of Joseph Sullivant, was erected at a cost of nearly \$69,000. In 1871 all the colored schools, which had been variously located, were assigned to a reconstructed building at Long and Third streets which, because of his earnest advocacy of the project, was named the Loving building for Dr. Starling Loving. In the German schools of this period, German was first taught, then English, after which the two languages were used in the instruction.

Robert W. Stevenson, A. M., was elected and began his service as superintendent, July 13, 1871. He was a native of Zanesville and had served as superintendent at Dresden and Norwalk. He served here 18 years, resigning in 1889 to become superintendent of schools at Wichita, Kas. He died March 6, 1893. Prior to 1875 one of the board members had served as secretary, but in that year Granville A. Frambes was elected to that position and served also as assistant superintendent, continuing thus for ten years, when O. E. D. Barron became clerk. In 1875, the first normal training school was opened in the high school, with the principal in charge and with the assistance of teachers of his staff. Classes were held on Saturday. In 1883, this school was formally organized in the Sullivant building with Miss L. Hughes as principal and was reorganized in 1889, with Miss Margaret Sutherland as principal. Superintendent Stevenson's administration was one of rapid extension and much building. In 1872, extension of the city boundaries took in the Franklinton school which had been maintained in the old Court House and eight suburban schools, the Fieser building,

the Miller avenue, the Douglas avenue, the Northwood, the Garfield, the Fifth avenue, the Eighth avenue, the Front street, the present Mound street, the Siebert street and other buildings were erected. The Loving school was abandoned and sold in 1882, and the colored pupils were distributed to other buildings according to residence. The position of superintendent of buildings was created in 1884 and Henry Lott was elected to the place; Frederick Schwann followed in 1888; Frederick Krumm in 1890; Edward J. Aston in 1894. In 1883, a branch high school was established in the Second avenue building, with C. D. Everett as principal, Rosa Hesse assistant.

When Superintendent J. A. Shawan began his administration in 1889, there were 25 school buildings with an average attendance of 13,504 and a corps of 279 teachers. The annual cost of running the schools was \$364,826.52. W. S. Goodnough was supervisor of drawing and W. H. Lott supervisor of music. In 1890 the compulsory school law became operative and David O. Mull was appointed truant officer. Mr. Mull died in 1891 and John E. Jones was appointed, serving until his death in 1918. In 1891, Mr. Goodnough resigned to accept a position in New York, and was succeeded by Miss Helen Fraser who served for 12 years. Miss Lillian Bicknell, who took up the work in 1903, was followed by W. D. Campbell in 1912.

The first departure from the one-high-school plan was in 1891-93 when the North High school was erected and occupied. In 1895 a high school for the South Side was temporarily



Indianola Public School.

located in the Ohio avenue building and in 1898-99 high school buildings for both South and East Side were provided. West High school soon followed, and the original high school at Sixth and Broad was given over to commercial courses for the entire city. With the extension of the city boundaries, Clinton and Milo High schools were added and junior high schools were organized in four grade buildings in 1913.

A school savings plan was begun in February, 1902, with the idea of showing the children how pennies saved will grow into dollars. Two savings banks co-operated, teachers receiving deposits and the banks making weekly collections and opening accounts with the children depositors. The plan was a success from the start. In five months the collections aggregated \$8,665.30. The next year 3,291 accounts ranging from 50 cents to \$2.11 showed a total of \$14,721.21. The first five years showed a total savings of \$66,500. The total for the year 1911-12 was \$17,028.82; in 1913-14, it was \$19,140.47. In August, 1916, the total of deposits was \$228,494.40 and there was then on deposit \$80,658.71.

Manual training and domestic economy began to be taught in 1893. In 1906 this was broadened into manual training, industrial art, shop work and domestic science, and a trades school was established in the building at Front and Long streets, and was there maintained till 1916 when, the site having been sold to the Y. M. C. A., the school was moved to a new building on the Spring street site. W. B. Dee was first director of manual training and J. H. Gill of the trades school.

Kindergarten work in Columbus dates back to 1838, when Caroline Louise Frankenburg,

who had been an instructor under Froebel, conducted a school for a short time. Subsequently she went again to Germany and, returning in 1858, opened a kindergarten on the south side of Rich, just east of High street. There was for a time in the 1870's on Fifth street, north of the Cathedral, a school for the training of kindergarten teachers. Kindergartens were maintained in the public schools for a time in 1892-93, with the aid of Women's Educational and Industrial Union, that organization paying the teachers. The work was resumed and made a part of the school system in 1912.

David Riebel was made school architect in 1893 and Edward J. Aston became superintendent of buildings January 1, 1894, to meet the continuous building operations and the call for care and repair of the numerous buildings. There were then more than 30 buildings and new ones were being erected at the rate of two or three a year. Now there are 60 school sites and 57 buildings valued with contents at approximately \$4,500,000.

To meet the working conditions and make possible compliance with the compulsory education law, evening schools were reorganized in 1893, running four or five months with an average attendance of 150. Evening trade schools were added in 1913. A special school for truants and incorrigibles was opened in 1906; special attention was given to backward students with medical advice for the physically and mentally defective. In 1912 a psychological clinic for retarded pupils was held showing that, by the Binet test, they were from 2½ to 7 years younger mentally than physically. Physical inspection of pupils to determine defects was formally inaugurated in 1913, Dr. H. M. Platter in charge and assisted by four school nurses. Dr. Platter was succeeded in 1917 by Dr. C. P. Linhart.

In 1913 a special school for anemic children disposed to tuberculosis was opened at Neil avenue and Hudson street overlooking the Olentangy. Money for the building was contributed by citizens through the Society for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis. The society also provided the clothing outfit, a nurse, a cook and the necessary lunches. The board provided the site, the equipment and teacher. Twenty-five pupils were at first accommodated, later 50, and there were at one and the same time educated and nursed back to health. The board and society thus co-operated till 1916 when the full management of the school was taken over by the board, the building which cost \$6,111 passing also to its ownership. Fresh air and the recreation of children at the buildings continually received more attention, and in 1913 half-work-half-play schools were inaugurated. Penny lunches were also served in buildings by the Home and School Association. Funds for the purchase of shoes for less fortunate children were established and at Thanksgiving time the children took to their buildings contributions which totaled large and served well.

In February, 1911, Edward B. McFadden, clerk, was also made treasurer, and the school funds from all sources were received and put at interest in banks selected by competitive bidding. The interest rate secured at the outset was from 2.65 to 3.25 per cent. and the aggregate increase has run from \$8,000 to \$12,000 a year.

The congestion in the buildings in 1913 was such that portable buildings in the school and adjoining yards were used at ten of the buildings, and in 1915 the number of them had increased to 32. The school attendance was approximately 25,000, and there was no money for needed buildings. The expenses of the board had increased to nearly \$1,500,000 annually, the tax commissioners refused the levy asked, and the bonded debt for buildings had increased to \$1,243,400. In 1916 this debt was \$1,431,000.

The flood of 1913 closed seven buildings, the water reaching in most of them to the second floor. Relief stations were established in the upper stories of the most available, and teachers and janitors heartily co-operated with the other agencies. Among those who lost their lives were 12 school children. In the other schools of the city a relief fund of \$2,124.12 was raised and expended by the principals of the seven submerged buildings. To this fund the Women Teachers' Association added \$789.85. The buildings were reopened at different times between April and June.

German, as has been seen, was early taught in the public schools and special provision was made for the accommodation of those who desired such instruction. In the report of 1872 the statement is made that "the German language, as well as the English, is the medium of communicating the subjects to the pupils, and both languages enjoy equal importance, yet without mingling them together. This German-English instruction begins in the lowest grades and is continued uninterruptedly to the high school and through it as a branch of instruction." This was considered by the superintendent as particularly creditable.

the system surpassing those in Cincinnati and St. Louis. The German system was the pattern when industrial schools were introduced later. The number of pupils studying German in 1914 was reported to be 4,340, about one-sixth of all the pupils. With the breaking out of the war, German instruction began to lose favor; in 1917, it was restricted and in 1918 it was wholly discontinued. Many German books were burned and the remainder were sold to be made into paper.

In 1906 free textbooks were adopted universally for the first four grades and later extended to the fifth and sixth for arithmetic. This made new work for the Public School Library which had long been providing books for supplementary reading in the schools as well as conducting a general circulating and reference department. J. H. Spielman was the first school librarian. He was succeeded in 1896 by Martin Hensel, and Mr. Hensel in 1919 by Miss Emma Schaub.

Instruction in music, introduced in 1854, has been given by Charles R. Dunbar, S. B. Phipps (1859), Carl L. Spohr, Carl Schoppelrei (1869-70), Herman Eckhardt (1871-72), J. A. Scarritt (1874-86), W. H. Lott (1887-1905), Tillie Gemuender Lord (1906-14), R. W. Roberts (1915—). The later incumbents have been supervisors. Anton Leibold became instructor of physical culture in 1889 and continued the work until 1919 as supervisor. Penmanship has had special attention under Mr. Rittenburg (1859), C. W. Slocum (1892) and C. P. Zaner (1913). Miss Faith R. Lanman has for several years been director of home economics, Miss Mathilde Hungelmann of German and Miss Elizabeth Samuel of kinder-



Roosevelt Junior High School.

garten. R. G. Kinkead, who was first elected as assistant superintendent, became supervisor of grades in 1915, while Miss Marie Gugle became supervisor of high schools.

In the period from 1904 to 1918, the size of the board and the number of members were several times changed. In 1904 there were 19 members elected, one from each ward; in 1905 three members were elected at large and one from each of 12 sub-districts; in 1912, four were elected at large and seven from sub-districts; in 1915, the membership was reduced to seven elected at large as their terms expire for a term of four years. The first woman elected to the board was June Purcell Guild, who resigned after a short service in June, 1912. Mrs. Cora Mae Kellogg and Mrs. Dora Sandoe Bachman have also served, the former resigning on her removal from the city, and the latter being succeeded on the completion of her term, by Miss Kate M. Lacey, elected in 1917. Mrs. Wm. McPherson was elected a member in 1919.

The management of the schools has commanded the energies of many of the best citizens of Columbus. The longest service on the board was that of General Charles C. Walcutt, 22 years; the next was that of Dr. Starling Loving, 19 years. Joseph Sullivant and Dr. Alexander Neil each served 16 years, F. J. Heer 14 years, Dr. J. B. Schueller and Rev. James Poindexter served 10 years each. Thomas Sparrow, Frederick Fieser, Konrad Mees, S. W. Andrews, nine years each; Louis Siebert 8 years, and Dr. E. J. Wilson seven years. Among the others to whom it was permitted to render notable service were Aaron F. Perry, Judge James L. Bates, Judge J. Wm. Baldwin, J. J. Janney, A. B. Buttles, J. G. Miller,

Senator Allen G. Thurman, William Trevitt, Francis Collins, John Greiner, Otto Dresel, Judge E. F. Bingham, Henry T. Chittenden, Thomas Lough, C. P. L. Butler, Isaac C. Aston, Dr. R. M. Denig, Louis P. Hoster, L. J. Critchfield, Captain Lorenzo D. Myers, Dr. J. W. Hamilton, C. J. Hardy, Henry Olnhausen, George Beck, P. W. Corzilius, Philip H. Bruck, George H. Twiss, Francis C. Sessions, W. R. Kinnear, John J. Stoddart, E. O. Randall, Z. L. White, Thomas C. Hoover, M. A. Gemuender, Theodore Leonard, Charles E. Morris, P. D. Shriner, Charles F. Turney, Charles A. Stribling, Judge Frank Rathmell, Dr. W. O. Thompson, Judge J. E. Sater. The present members are: Warner P. Simpson, Fred D. Connolley, Frank L. Holycross, Wm. H. Conklin, Kate M. Lacey, Augustus T. Seymour and Mrs. Lucretia McPherson.

Joseph Sullivant was president of the board for 13 years, General C. C. Walcutt for five years, Rev. B. N. Spahr and Dr. Starling Loving, three years each. Other presidents after the reorganization in 1875 were Henry Olnhausen, Edward Pagels, Judge John E. Sater, Jonas A. Hedges, Dr. Edward J. Wilson, John J. Stoddart, Z. L. White, Thomas A. Morgan, Dr. J. U. Barnhill, F. J. Heer, John L. Davies, Charles S. Means, Charles J. Palmer, John L. Trauger, John J. Stoddart, W. O. Thompson, Edward Herbst, King G. Thompson, Dora Sandoe Bachman, W. D. Deuschle, Joseph S. Kornfeld and Fred D. Connolley.

In the period when the clerk was selected from the board membership, S. E. Wright, James L. Bates, A. B. Buttles, Allen G. Thurman, Francis Collins, John Greiner, Otto Dresel, S. S. Rickly, Henry T. Chittenden, S. W. Andrews, Peter Johnson, R. M. Denig and Alexander Neil served. Granville A. Frambes served from 1875 to 1885; O. E. D. Barron from 1885 to 1895; James A. Williams from 1895 to 1906; Harlan P. Judd from 1906 to April, 1910, when he died; Edward B. McFadden from 1910 to the present.

In 1916, Superintendent Shawan resigned, after 27 years of service and retired to his country home. Knowing his purpose, the board made search for a successor before the end of the school year and elected John H. Francis, superintendent of the Los Angeles schools, Mr. Francis, with the aid of principals and teachers, made a survey of the schools and asked for a bond issue of \$3,500,000 for new buildings and repairs. The proposition was beaten at the polls by a very large majority. In the spring of 1918 the board granted Mr. Francis leave of absence to accept a war-work position in Washington, and Charles H. Fullerton became acting superintendent, serving until July, 1919, when Mr. Francis resumed the superintendency, Mr. Fullerton again becoming assistant.

Columbus has numerous private schools, some of which have stood the test of years. Among these are the Columbus School for Girls, conducted by Miss Alice Gladden and Miss Grace Lattimer Jones at Parsons avenue and Bryden Road; the Columbus Academy (boys), by F. P. R. Van Syckel, Franklin Park South; the Wallace Collegiate School and Conservatory, Jefferson avenue; the Fox School of Oratory, by Frank S. Fox, Neil avenue; Bliss Business College, Office Training School, Columbus Business College, Mann's Business Training School and Hartsough's College of Shorthand.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

First Franklin County Common Pleas Court and County Officers—First Attorneys Admitted to Practice—List of Associate Justices—Removal of Courts from Franklinton to Columbus—Common Pleas Judges Under the Constitution of 1851 and Since—Notable Justices of the Peace—List of Prosecuting Attorneys, Probate Judges and Superior Court Judges—District, Circuit and Appellate Courts—Ohio Supreme Court and Supreme Court Commission—United States District Court—Mayor's Court, Police Court and Municipal Court—Juvenile Court—Reminiscences—Noteworthy Cases Tried Here—Bar Association.

The history of the courts of what is now Columbus begins with the creation of Franklin county by the General Assembly in 1803, and the appointment of John Dill, David Jamison and Joseph Foss to be associate justices of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin, and of Wyllis Silliman to be president judge of the circuit, which included the counties of Adams, Scioto, Ross, Franklin, Fairfield and Gallia. This was the second of three circuits, into which the State was divided. Only the presiding judge was a lawyer; the associate justices were good, public-spirited citizens, to whom fell the business which under a later system was transferred to the County Commissioners and the Probate Judge.

The first session of the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas was held May 3, 1803, the associate justices only sitting. It was held in a room of one of the primitive buildings that had been erected in Franklinton, now a part of West Columbus. There were no lawyers present. Lucas Sullivant was appointed Clerk, and the only other action was the granting of the application of Joseph Foss and Jane Foss, relict of John Foss, for "letters of administration on his estate."

On May 10, the court held another session and, as provided by law, divided the county into four townships—Franklin and Darby, west of the river and Harrison and Liberty, east of the river—and provided for the election of Justices of the Peace, June 21 following. The justices so elected were: Franklin township, Zachariah Stephen and James Marshal; Darby, Joshua Ewing; Harrison, William Bennett; Liberty, Joseph Hunter and Ezra Brown, Ohio's one Representative in Congress was elected the same day, and it is interesting to note that the vote for the entire county was 150. It was then the business of the Common Pleas Court to count and certify the vote, and the record of that count, signed by David Jamison and Joseph Foss, may still be read.

Other early records show that this court issued tavern licenses, ordered surveys, directed the opening of roads, fixed the bounty to be paid for wolf and panther scalps, made allowances for certain services and directed the erection of public buildings. It appointed the first group of county officials. Lucas Sullivant was appointed the first Clerk of the Courts. He was also appointed the first County Recorder. Other appointments by the court in 1803 were: Jacob Grubb, County Treasurer; Benjamin White, County Collector and also Sheriff; Joseph Vance, County Surveyor. The court seems to have appointed a Prosecuting Attorney when it needed such an official, and the first of record is John S. Wills, in 1803. The County Commissioners, Sheriff and Coroner were elected in 1804 and 1805, and other officials continued appointive, some by the Commissioners. Dill, Jamison and Foss remained as associate justices till 1808, when Foss resigned and was succeeded by William Thompson, who served by appointment till 1809, when Isaac Miner was elected.

At the September, 1803, session of the court, Wyllis Silliman, presiding judge of the circuit being present, with two of the associates, David Jamison and Joseph Foss, five attorneys expressed their wish to practice in the court and took the necessary oath. They were John S. Wills, Michael Baldwin, Philemon Beecher, William W. Irwin and John Reddick. On the same day, the Commissioners who had chosen Franklinton as the county seat were allowed \$12 each for their six days' service, one of them, Jeremiah McLene, being allowed \$3 additional for "writing and circulating the notices required by law." John S. Wills, for services as Prosecutor pro tempore, was allowed \$10. His task was the presentation of the first indictment by a grand jury—that of Usual Osborn for assault and battery on John Story. The case was never tried, the record showing that the court accepted the terms of

their private settlement, each party paying half of the costs. That was at the January, 1804, term, at which also Adam Hosack, who had just been elected Sheriff, was allowed \$1.50 for summoning the grand jury.

Following the associate justices already named, down to 1851, when the courts were re-organized, those who held these offices were, in the order of their service: Robert Shannon, William Reed, Alexander Morrison, jr., Arthur O'Harra, Samuel G. Flennikin, David Smith, Recompence Stansbery, Edward Livingston, Abner Lord, John Kerr, Thomas Johnston, Arora Buttles, William McElvain, Adam Reed, Christian Heyl, James Dalzell, John A. Lazell, John Landes, and William T. Martin. The president judges from 1803 to 1851 were Wyllis Silliman, Levin Belt, Robert Slaughter, William Wilson, John Thompson, Orris Parrish, Frederick Grimke, John A. McDowell, Gustavus Swan, Joseph R. Swan and J. I. Torbet.

The first lawyers to locate here were David Smith, Orris Parrish, David Scott and Gustavus Swan. Soon after came John R. Parrish, who died in 1829, T. C. Flournoy, James K. Cory and William Doherty. According to Martin, there were ten practicing lawyers here in 1834—Gustavus Swan, Orris Parrish, Noah H. Swayne, P. B. Wilcox, Lyne Starling, M. J. Gilbert, Mease Smith, John G. Miller, Samuel C. Andrews and John D. Munford. Around the first five of those men, much of the early history of Columbus centered.

The court met in rented rooms in Franklinton until 1808, when the first Court House was erected, as described in another chapter. Then and even before, a session of court was a great event in the community. "In the early history of Ohio," wrote the late Richard A. Harrison, "each judicial circuit was composed of many counties, and each county was very large. The lawyers traveled with the president judge of the circuit from county to county, on horse, over wretched roads, a great part of the year, with their papers and books in their saddlebags, and some of them, not without flasks and packs. They were often compelled to lodge two in a bed, thus carrying into practice Blackstone's theory that the science of law is of a sociable disposition. A session of court was an event of interest to all the inhabitants. It was largely attended by mere spectators. The lawyers were thereby stimulated to do their best, much more than they were by the pittances received from their clients. Trials were of short duration. The lawyers went straight to the material points in controversy, and the fray was soon ended. A trial was not a siege, but a short hand-to-hand contest."

In 1824, when the county seat was removed from Franklinton to Columbus, the associate judges of the Court of Common Pleas were Edward Livingston, Samuel G. Flenniken and Arora Buttles, and the presiding judge of the circuit was Gustavus Swan. A. I. McDowell was Clerk and Robert Brotherton was Sheriff. The court met in the United States Court House, which citizens of Columbus and the Legislature jointly had erected in 1820 on the State House square, flush with High street and almost opposite the north end of the Neil House. The structure, says Martin, "was a plain brick building, two stories high with a rough stone foundation. It was probably 45 feet square, and the roof ascended from the four sides to a circular dome in the center. The front had a recess entrance, about the size of a large portico, but within the line of the front wall. The same recess extended up through the second story, thus affording a pleasant view of the street from the second story. On the lower floor there was a hall through the center, and two rooms on each side, one of which was used for the office of the Clerk of the United States Court, one as an office for the Marshal and one as a jurv room. Back of this building, there was erected in 1828 a one-story brick structure, in which the county offices were located."

By the Constitution of 1851, the State was divided into nine Common Pleas districts, with one such judge in each county; and there was created a District Court, consisting of two or more of the Common Pleas judges and one judge of the Supreme Court. The districts were also split into subdivisions, and Franklin, Pickaway and Madison counties comprised the third subdivision of the fifth judicial district. To this subdivision, one judgeship was assigned and in the sixty-eight years six men have filled it as follows:

- James L. Bates, from February 9, 1852, to February 9, 1867.
- John L. Greene, from February 9, 1867, to February 9, 1882.
- Hawley J. Wylie, from February 9, 1882, to February 9, 1887.
- Thomas J. Duncan, from February 9, 1887, to February 9, 1897.
- Thomas M. Bigger, from February 9, 1897, to February 9, 1919.
- Robert P. Duncan, from February 9, 1919. —

There have been changes in the subdivision until now Franklin county is a judicial unit, and as the business of the courts increased, additional judgeships have been created by statute. The other judges and their terms of service are as follows:

Joseph Olds, from May 11, 1868, to May 11, 1873.
 Edward F. Bingham, from May 11, 1873, to April, 1887.
 David F. Pugh, from April, 1887, to May 15, 1898.
 Curtis C. Williams, from May 15, 1898, to May 15, 1903.
 Eli P. Evans, from May 1, 1878, to May 1, 1903.
 George Lincoln, from February 9, 1880, to February 9, 1890.
 Isaac N. Abernathy, from February 9, 1890, to February 9, 1895.
 DeWitt C. Badger, from May 8, 1893, to March, 1903.
 Marcus G. Evans, from March, 1903, to date.
 Edmond B. Dillon, from May, 1903, to November, 1919.
 Frank Rathmell, from May, 1903, to date.
 Charles M. Rogers, from January 1, 1907, to date.
 Edgar B. Kinkead, from January 1, 1909, to date.
 Daniel H. Sowers, from November, 1919, to date.

The present Common Pleas bench of Franklin county consists of six judgeships—one created by the constitution and five added by statute, as indicated above. It has always been a bench of high character, the judges enjoying the confidence of the people, as shown by the length of terms they have served.

Of the many Justices of the Peace in this and other townships, it is possible to name only a few, notable for repeated re-elections or for other activities. Arthur O'Harra and Jacob Grubb served 15 and 18 years respectively, and were among the first. David W. Deshler served four years, James Kilbourne three years, Ezra Griswold eleven years, William T. Martin, 21 years, John Tipton 15 years, William Walker 21 years, Percival Adams 18 years, Andrew Dill 15 years, John Eberly 24 years, Alexander Cameron, Samuel Kinnear and Timothy Lee 15 years each, Billingsly Bull 12 years, John G. Miller six years, John P. Bruck and Lot L. Smith nine years each. It was before Justice Bruck that the interesting case of Frederick Douglas, the colored orator, against the Ohio Stage Company, was brought. On July 16, 1850, Mr. Douglas paid to the company the regular fare, \$3, for passage from Columbus to Zanesville. After he had taken his seat inside the coach, the agent ordered him out and directed him to take a seat on top. He declined to take the seat above and asked for the return of his money. As the agent refused, Douglas brought suit, Joshua R. Giddings being his attorney. The company settled out of court, paying Douglas \$13 and the costs.

In the list of Prosecuting Attorneys, beginning with the temporary appointment of John S. Wills in 1803 and continuing down through the years (by election since 1833) there are some distinguished names. The list runs: John S. Wills, Reuben Bonam, David Scott, John A. McDowell, Thomas Backus, John R. Parrish, James Corey, Joseph R. Swan, P. B. Wilcox, Moses H. Kirby, William W. Backus, Lewis Heyl, L. H. Webster, Thomas Sparrow, B. F. Martin, George L. Converse, J. O. Reamey, Milton H. Mann, Edward T. Delaney, George K. Nash, Joseph H. Outhwaite, William J. Clark, R. B. Montgomery, Cyrus Huling, Curtis C. Williams, Joseph H. Dyer, Charles W. Vorhees, Lee Allen Thurman, E. L. Taylor, jr., Augustus T. Seymour, Karl T. Webber, Edward L. Turner, Robert P. Duncan and Hugo Schlesinger (incumbent 1919).

A Probate Judge for each county was also created by the Constitution of 1851, probate business up to that time having been attended to by the associate judges in the several counties. The office was made elective for three years and the following have served in Franklin county: W. R. Rankin, 1852-55; Wm. Jamison, 1855-58; Herman B. Alberty, 1858-63; John M. Pugh, 1863-79; John T. Gale, 1879-85; Charles G. Saffin, 1885-91; Lorenzo D. Hagerty, 1891-97; Tod B. Galloway, 1897-1903; Samuel L. Black, 1903-17; Homer D. Bostwick, 1917—.

The Superior Court of Franklin county, with a single judge, having jurisdiction in civil cases only, was established by the General Assembly in 1857, and abolished in 1865. Fitz James Matthews was the first judge of this court and after a five-year term, was re-elected in 1862. Owing to ill health, he resigned in 1864, and J. William Baldwin was appointed.

servng till the court was discontinued and its business transferred to the Common Pleas Court.

The first District Court, under the Constitution of 1851, was held in Columbus June 15, 1852. There were present James L. Bates, Sheppard F. Norris and John L. Green, Common Pleas judges. On the following day, Supreme Court Judge Thomas W. Bartley joined them. They appointed Henry B. Carrington, E. Backus, Noah H. Swayne, Henry C. Noble and John W. Andrews a committee to examine applicants for admission to the bar, and then adjourned. The District Court existed for thirty years, but proved unsatisfactory for several reasons, one of which was that, owing to pressure of business in their own court, a Supreme Court judge was not always present, and Common Pleas judges were left to pass on their own decisions.

In 1883, a Constitutional amendment provided for a Circuit Court composed of judges having no connection with the lower courts. Franklin county fell into the second circuit with Preble, Darke, Shelby, Miami, Montgomery, Champaign, Clark, Greene, Fayette and Madison counties. The first term of this court was held in Columbus, beginning February 23, 1885, with Marshall J. Williams, John A. Schauck and Gilbert H. Stewart on the bench. Other judges of this court have been: Charles C. Shearer, James I. Allread, Augustus N. Summers, Harrison Wilson, Theodore Sullivan, Charles W. Dustin, H. L. Ferneding and Albert H. Kunkle.

Under the Constitution of 1912, the Circuit Court became the Court of Appeals, the State being divided into eight appellate districts and the jurisdiction of the new court being extended. Each district has three judges a majority of whom may decide all questions except a reversal upon the weight of evidence, where a unanimous court is required. The principal feature of the Appellate Court is the finality of its judgment in an increased number of cases, so that practically all general litigation among private suitors ends with this court. The thought of the constitution-makers was that one trial and one review meet all the essential demands for an efficient administration of justice. The Supreme Court retains jurisdiction over judgments of the Court of Appeals in a limited class of cases—judgments in cases originating in the Court of Appeals, cases involving constitutional questions, cases of public and general interest, and judgments of one Court of Appeals in conflict with another. The judges of the Appellate Court of this district in 1918 were: Albert H. Kunkle, Springfield, presiding judge; James I. Allread, Columbus, and H. L. Ferneding, Dayton.

The Ohio Supreme Court has met in Columbus since the removal of the capital from Chillicothe. Of the thirty judges under the first Constitution, but one was from Franklin county—Gustavus Swan, appointed in 1830 to fill a vacancy expiring in 1831. Of those who served under the Constitution of 1851, three were chosen from Franklin county—Joseph R. Swan, Robert B. Warden and John W. Okey. Of the others a few, like Allen G. Thurman, of Ross county, and Selwyn N. Owen, of Williams county remained in the city where they had served and became a part of its active citizenship.

There have been two Supreme Court Commissions—judicial bodies created by the General Assembly to assist the Supreme Court in clearing its dockets. The first of these was appointed in 1876 and concluded its labors in 1879. Richard A. Harrison was offered an appointment to it but declined. The second was appointed in 1883 and served two years. George K. Nash was a member.

The responsible position of Supreme Court Reporter has been filled by a number of Columbus men. The first of these was Phineas B. Wilcox, who served in 1840. Edwin M. Stanton, the great war secretary of Lincoln's administration, who clerked in a Columbus bookstore in 1834, served as Reporter in 1841-44 inclusive. Robert Bruce Warden was reporter in 1853 and after a short service on the Supreme bench again in 1855. Leander J. Critchfield served from 1856 to 1871 and then declined reappointment. Epinctus L. DeWitt served from 1874 to 1885, and was succeeded by George B. Okey, who served till 1887. Emilius O. Randall was appointed in 1895 and served continuously till his death in 1919. He edited and published forty-eight volumes of the Ohio State Reports and ten volumes of the Reports of Court of Appeals. John L. W. Henney is the present Reporter.

The United States District Court was moved to Columbus soon after it became the capital. It met for a time in a brick building, once known as the Buckeye House, which stood on the present site of the Chamber of Commerce building, Broad street, half a square east of

High street. Later, it occupied the hall of the House of Representatives, and then took rooms in the brick Court House, already referred to, on the State House square. In 1855, there was a division of the district, which took the United States courts to Cleveland and Cincinnati. In 1880, the court was returned to Columbus, when the eastern division of the Southern Ohio district was created. The sessions were first held in the Council chamber in the City Hall, then in rooms on the second floor of the building at the southwest corner of State and Fourth streets, and in the Federal building at the corner of State and Third streets, since its erection. The return of the United States Court in 1880 was signaled by the Columbus Bar Association, by a banquet in the City Hall, June 1, in honor of the United States Court judges and court officials. An address of welcome was made by Henry C. Noble, and there were responses by Justice Noah H. Swayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Judges P. B. Swing, William White and Joseph R. Swan. Hon. Richard A. Harrison also spoke for the city.

In order, the judges of this court have been: Charles Willing Byrd, until 1828; William Creighton, two months, appointment rejected by the Senate; John W. Campbell, till his death in 1833; Benjamin Tappan, three days, appointment rejected by the Senate; Humphrey H. Leavitt, till his death in 1871; Philip B. Swing, till his death in 1882; William White, who died soon after he took his seat; George R. Sage, till 1898; Albert C. Thompson till 1909; John E. Sater, appointed in 1907 and still serving.

Judge Sater's appointment was due to the fact that the volume of business was such as to demand the presence of a Federal judge here all of the time. And it has continued to grow until at the end of his eleventh year of service, Clerk C. P. White's records showed that, excluding the sums handled in the bankruptcy court and sums which had been deposited awaiting the termination of suits involving such sums and an order of the court for their distribution, Judge Sater had rendered judgments for each and every day of the eleven years, Sundays and holidays included, to an amount averaging \$11,000 a day.

The validity and construction of many of the State laws have been tested in this court during Judge Sater's incumbency. Notable among these laws so tested were the dairy and food act, the Juvenile Court act, the coal screen act, the act creating the Tax Commission, and the "Blue Sky" law, all the decisions except the last-named being affirmed. Federal statutes, too, have found in this court correct interpretations, notably the Harrison law regulating the sale and distribution of narcotics and the pure food law as applied to the marketing of champagne and Maraschino cherries.

The period of the great war of 1917-18 brought to this court some notable cases. Judge Sater tried what was probably the first case under the War Act—that against Hennacy and Townsley for conspiracy to defeat the enlistment and draft and the conviction of the men is believed to have put an end here to resistance to the selective service act. He also tried the first case in the country under the statute which makes it a crime to threaten to kill the President, and he rendered the first reported opinion on the constitutionality of the vice clauses of the selective service act, as well as the first reported opinion on that part of the sabotage act which makes an attempt to interfere with the manufacture of war material a crime. The first case under the War Act making it a crime wilfully to interfere with the possession and operation of railroad property, taken over by the President for the better prosecution of the war, was also tried in this court.

The Mayor's Court came into existence with the organization of Columbus as a town, February 10, 1816. The Mayor was clothed with the powers of a Justice of the Peace within the corporate limits. He could administer oaths and levy and collect fines, and he held court for the trial of law-breakers taken into custody by the police. His judicial powers remained with some slight variations the same until 1891, when the General Assembly created the office of Police Judge and Matthias Martin was elected to the bench for three years. In 1894 Judge Martin was succeeded by Thomas M. Bigger, who served until 1897, when he resigned to take his seat on the Common Pleas bench. Governor Asa Bushnell appointed Samuel J. Swartz to the vacancy, and at the succeeding municipal election, Judge Swartz was elected to succeed himself and served till 1899, when he resigned to take the office of Mayor. Moses B. Earnhart served by gubernatorial appointment until the next municipal election, when N. W. Dick was chosen and served till 1903, when R. L. Wildermuth was elected and, by reason of a change in the date of the municipal election, served till January 1, 1908, when Samuel G. Osborn succeeded and served till January 1, 1916, when, under

the law creating the Municipal Court, the Police Judges and the Justices of the Peace were brought together in one bench. This has resulted in dignifying all the processes of the old courts and in civil cases extending the jurisdiction so as to include those involving claims to the amount of \$750. Homer Z. Bostwick was elected Chief Justice, and Samuel G. Osborn, Frank Ruth and E. F. Berry were elected judges. In November, 1916, Chief Justice Bostwick, having been elected Probate Judge, resigned, and the Governor appointed John F. Seidel to the vacancy.

Separate Juvenile Courts were authorized by the General Assembly April 23, 1908, the judges of the Common Pleas Court in each county being empowered to designate one of their number to sit in the cases of minors under arrest. In Franklin county, Probate Judge Samuel L. Black was so designated and served efficiently until he retired as Probate Judge in 1917, when he was succeeded in this function by the newly elected Probate Judge, Homer Z. Bostwick. The cases, not only of delinquent children, but also of adults contributing to the delinquency, of parents failing of their duty to children and of others whose conduct is inimical to child life, are dealt with in this court, and much good has been accomplished and is still capable of accomplishment.

Because of the number of the courts in Columbus the city was at a very early day a mecca of lawyers. Primitive means of travel caused delays and lawyers were here brought together more frequently in a social way than they now are. In various ways, each was able to measure up outside the court room, the antagonist he was to meet within it. Of the judicial procedure and the men engaged in it in the period centering about 1840, the late L. J. Critchfield testified:

The meeting of lawyers in Columbus, in attendance upon the court, during the greater part of each winter, became in effect a high school of law and oratory. The men who thus assembled were the flower of the Ohio bar, and in measuring strength with one another in the discussion of causes in court, they developed and exhibited the highest intellectual powers of the profession and the best specimens of forensic eloquence. . . . We may well imagine what deep interest the court and bar, as well as the general public, would take in these battles of the giants, when the combatants were such men as Burnet, Hammond, Wright and their compeers, with the occasional presence and participation of Doddridge of Virginia, and Henry Clay, of Kentucky; and when, during a later period, Ewing, Stanbery, Corwin, Vinton, Goddard and their associates were in their prime and contended for the mastery.

But those days passed with the coming of the railroad, the telegraph and other conveniences of civilization which have increased the hurry of life. Lawyers are not now found in waiting groups as they once were. The public, busy with its own affairs, leaves the lawyers to their eloquence and the courts to their processes, for the most part confident that justice will emerge.

Naturally, many important cases have been tried in the courts here. The first of them were fugitive slave cases, in which there was great popular interest because of the growing antagonism to slavery. The first of these was heard in the United States District Court here in 1846, but the most notable because it almost brought Ohio into rebellion against the United States, was heard in the Supreme Court here in 1859. It was the case of Simeon Bushnell and Charles Langston, who had rescued fugitive slaves from Federal officers who were taking them back into the South. The rescuers were arrested and sought release by habeas corpus proceedings in the Supreme Court. The contention was that the fugitive slave law was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court sustained the law and remanded the prisoners, but only by a majority of one in a bench of five. Chief Justice Joseph R. Swan delivered the opinion, holding that a State Court cannot interfere with the orderly action of the United States Court within its constitutional limit. It was a courageous action, especially since his interpretation of the law produced a result in conflict with his personal feelings and his political beliefs, for he had been elected in 1854 on an anti-slavery platform. In this decision he antagonized public sentiment throughout Ohio, but he was a man to do what he believed to be right, whatever might happen. At the close of the opinion, he said:

As a citizen I would not deliberately violate the constitution or the law by interference with fugitives from service, but if a weary frightened slave should appeal to me to protect him from his pursuers, it is possible I might momentarily forget my allegiance to the law and constitution, and give him a covert from those who were on his track. There are, no doubt, many slave-holders who would thus follow the impulse of human sympathy; and if I did it and were prosecuted, condemned and imprisoned, and brought by my counsel before this

tribunal on a habeas corpus, and then were permitted to pronounce judgment in my own case, I trust I should have the moral courage to say, before God and the country, as I am now compelled to say, under the solemn duties of a judge, bound by my official oath to sustain the supremacy of the constitution and the law: "The prisoner must be remanded."

One of the most celebrated cases ever tried in Columbus was that against Lyman Cole and five others, charged with burning the steamer, Martha Washington, and her cargo, in the Ohio river, December 15, 1851, in order to collect the insurance. Arrests were made in December, 1852, and a preliminary examination was made before United States Commissioner P. B. Wilcox, who held them for trial in the United States District Court. The accused were indicted in May, 1853, and the trial began before Judge McLean in the following October. There was a great array of lawyers. The District Attorney was assisted by Henry Stanbery, while among the attorneys for the defense were Thomas Ewing, George E. Pugh, George H. Pendleton, Noah H. Swayne and Samuel Galloway. The trial lasted many days and aroused great interest, partly because of the sensational character of the charge, but chiefly because of the prominence of the counsel. The public anticipated a great display of oratory at the close, and there was bitter disappointment when the defense submitted the case after the District Attorney's argument. The jury, after deliberating two days, brought in a verdict of "not guilty," which was received with a great shout by the waiting people.

There have been important land title cases which cannot here be detailed. There was the "geography war" of 1880, arising from the effort of the Columbus Board of Education to reverse its action substituting Harper's geographies for the Cornell series. In the Supreme Court, the case for the Harper publishing house, as against that of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., was won on an interpretation of parliamentary law, it being held that the board could not within one week of its decision reverse it except by a three-fourths vote, which did not appear.

The bar of Columbus has produced a number of really great lawyers, such as Joseph R. Swan, Allen G. Thurman, R. A. Harrison and Noah H. Swayne, the last named attaining to the bench of the United States Supreme Court. Some have shone in other fields—S. S. Cox, distinguished as a politician, diplomat and author; Samuel Galloway, friend of Lincoln, orator and wit; General Joseph H. Geiger, widely known for his political oratory and humorous lectures. Gustavus A. Swan and Joseph R. Swan wrote books of "Pleading and Practice," the latter being also the author of "Swan's Treatise," which has stood the test of more than two generations and is still regarded throughout the United States as the leading authority on magistrates' courts. P. B. Wilcox and James A. Wilcox wrote books of practice. Judge Fitz James Matthews, with the assistance of Judge H. B. Albery, published the last edition of "Raff's Guide," an authority for guardians and trustees. Judge Warden wrote a philosophical treatise on "Man and Law"; W. H. Page, a book on "Wills and Contracts"; Henry J. Booth, a book on the law of street railways; Paul Jones, a book on taxation; David K. Watson, a history of the Federal Constitution, and Judge E. B. Kinkead, a work on pleadings.

The last fifty years have seen tremendous changes in the legal profession in Columbus. The growth of the city, the increase in the number of corporations and the development of new kinds of trading produced new relations. Corporation law became more important. The practicing lawyer no longer needs the big, flat-topped table in the middle of the room for maps and atlases and for drawing outlines of farm lands and town lots, for that class of work has been taken over by the abstracters of title and real estate men who have sprung up to dispute and divide his ancient heritage. Classification came and now we have legal specialists of different kinds, each doing a work which was once but a part of that of the general practitioner.

In 1869 a Bar Association was organized, fifty-four names being signed to the constitution, and with varying strength and activity this organization has continued till now, maintaining a measure of *esprit de corps* and striving to improve methods and facilitate the business of the courts. In its present membership there are 350 attorneys, the total of all classes in the county being estimated at 500.

For obvious reasons it is impossible to speak of all of these individually. Suffice it to say that for talent, virtue and achievement they measure well, and the bench and bar of Columbus will not suffer by comparison with any similar group in the land.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE PRESS.

A Pioneer Enterprise Here as Elsewhere—The Freeman's Chronicle of 1812—The Western Intelligencer Moved Here in 1814—The Ohio Monitor of 1816—Two Lines of Descent to the Present—The Ohio Statesman and Ohio State Journal—The Columbus Gazette, The Crisis of Medary and the Capital City Fact—Sunday Newspapers—The Dispatch—The Citizen—Weekly Newspapers—German Language Papers—Religious Newspapers—Educational and Other Monthlies—Women in Journalism—Elliott-Osborn Tragedy.

Here as elsewhere, the newspaper was one of the earliest pioneer enterprises. The people of the settlement wanted to know, not so much what was going on among themselves as what the outside world was doing. The former they could learn from their neighbors by word of mouth, but the latter was a longer story and more difficult to obtain. All this is revealed in the newspapers themselves, through the columns of which one will look almost in vain for information about the life of the community. The interest of the people was in the doings of the government at Washington, the happenings in the East and in Europe, and the early editors met it as they could. But their troubles were many and great. Presses were primitive; paper and ink and type, like the news itself, were brought from long distances over roads that were scarcely more than trails, or up the river by boat. The means of transportation were such that the arrival of news and supplies was subject to all sorts of delay; and many a weekly issue was omitted because there was no white paper or ink. There were other omissions because there was sickness in the editor's family or other duties were more imperative. But the subscribers were charitable. No one was without shortcomings, and subscriptions were paid more often in produce than in money. The struggle to subdue the wilderness was common to all and, if every person was doing his best, there was no fault to be found.

It was war that brought the first newspaper to Columbus—the war of 1812. Columbus was still in swaddling clothes, but Franklinton, west of the river, was a town of fourteen years and a convenient rendezvous for soldiers. Besides the regular population, many were coming and going. James B. Gardiner saw the opportunity of service and established the Freeman's Chronicle, "pledged to religion, liberty and law." The first issue of the paper bore the date of July 4, 1812. It was a folio of four columns to the page, and its news was of Washington, Europe and the Indian war. The foreign news was from three to five months old, the Washington news from three to five weeks old; with the war news the editor was more fortunate, for the headquarters of General William Henry Harrison, first at Piqua, were later removed to Franklinton. As for the immediate vicinity, the news was in the advertisements or in the occasional brief comment of the editor. Other papers, which came by mail, were the chief source of information; and when the mail was delayed, there was no Freeman's Chronicle—breaks that were made up for by the occasional issue of extras, the size of a handbill containing some important news. One of these, issued Sunday evening, January 24, 1813, announced "Lewis' victory at the River Raisin." In an editorial, April 8, 1814, it is stated that \$150 had been expended for paper alone during the last six months, and not more than \$30 had been received for subscriptions. The end was in sight. The war had ended, the community had again settled down to peaceful pursuits and a rival newspaper had appeared on the other side of the river. Publication ceased in 1815.

That rival was the Western Intelligencer which in 1814 was moved from Worthington where its publication was begun in 1811. The equipment for this paper was bought by Colonel James Kilbourne, founder of Worthington, in 1809, and Ezra Griswold had set seven columns of type for the first issue, but at that point the project was interrupted, and there was no issue until two years later, when Joel Battles and George Smith bought the plant. An interesting tradition is that this press was originally the property of James B. Gardiner, of the Freeman's Chronicle, and was used by him in the publication of an earlier paper at Marietta.

The Western Intelligencer, when it was moved to Columbus, became the Western Intelli-

gencer and Columbus Gazette. In 1817 the name was changed to Columbus Gazette, in 1825, to Ohio State Journal and Columbus Gazette; in 1837 to Ohio State Journal and Register; in 1838 to Ohio State Journal, which it has since remained.

Men who have been prominently identified with this newspaper as owners or editors in its more than a century of publication are: Joel Butts, George Smith, James Hills, P. H. Olmsted, Ezra Griswold, George Nashee, John Bailhache (1825), Charles Scott (1835), Smithson E. Wright, John M. Gallagher, John Teesdale (1843), William B. Thrall (1846), Henry Reed (1848), William T. Bascom (1854), Oren Follett, Aaron F. Perry (1855), John Greiner, Colonel Wm. Schouler, A. M. Gangewer, Henry D. Cooke, William Dean Howells (1858), F. W. Hurr, Wm. T. Coggeshall (1865), J. Q. Howard (1868), General James M. Comly (1871), Andrew W. Francisco (1872), Sylvanus E. Johnson (1877), Colonel James Taylor, Samuel J. Flickinger (1878), W. W. Bond, Captain Alfred E. Lee, General B. R. Cowen, Henry Monett, Jerome C. Briggs (1882), Colonel Wm. S. Furay, Edward K. Rife, George B. Hische, Colonel James Ellison, D. L. Bowersmith, R. F. Wolfe, H. P. Wolfe (1903), Samuel G. McClure, Colonel E. S. Wilson, Robert O. Ryder, and Harry J. Westerman, who since 1901 has been the successful and widely copied cartoonist.

The next longest line of newspaper descent, which ended with the suspension of the News, under the management of Allen Albert in 1907, was begun with the establishment of the Ohio Monitor in 1816 by David Smith and Ezra Griswold. It came to represent the opposing political party and did so far many years. In 1835 Mr. Smith, who had become sole owner, sold the paper to Jacob Medary, who consolidated it with the Hemisphere, and published it under that name till 1837, when it became the Ohio Statesman, with Samuel Medary & Brothers as proprietors. On combination with the Ohio State Democrat in 1854, it became the Ohio Statesman and Democrat; in 1857, the name was changed back to Ohio Statesman; in 1879, it became the Democrat and Statesman; in 1880, the Times; in 1888, the Press; in 1895, the Press-Post, on the absorption of the Post, which had been established in 1888, with H. S. Perkins as editor and Charles Q. Davis as manager; in 1905, after it had fallen into the hands of a company of which Allen Albert was the representative, it became the News. And, bearing that name, it died in 1907.

The names that stand out prominently in connection with the Monitor and its successors are those of David Smith, who was its editor for the first 19 years; Samuel Medary, whose editorship, with the exception of two short intervals, extended from 1837 to 1857; S. S. Cox (1853-54), H. W. Derby, Horace S. Knapp, Colonel Charles B. Flood, James Haddock Smith, Thomas Miller (1858) George W. Manypenny, Amos Layman, Lewis Baker, E. B. Eshelman, Richard Nevins (1867), Jonathan Linton (1872), John H. Putnam, William Trevitt, John G. Thompson (1880), Solon Goode, James Goode, George H. Tyler, Simeon K. Donavin, Henry T. Chittenden (1884), Ferd J. Wendell, Charles W. Harper, J. H. Galbraith, Clarence Jones, DeWitt C. Jones, L. P. Stephens, Ellis O. Jones, John J. Lentz, W. P. Harrison and Allen Albert.

One of the weekly papers of long life and much influence was the Columbus Gazette which was continuously published in one cause or another from 1849 to 1886. It engaged the activities of many men, including, George M. Swan, John Greiner, Gamaliel Scott, Charles S. Glenn, Alexander E. Glenn, S. S. Peters, E. O. Randall, L. G. Thrall, J. H. Hann and George E. Thrall. It began as a Free Soil paper and died advocating prohibition.

The Crisis, established by Samuel Medary, January 31, 1861, to advocate the settlement of the troubles between the states without resort to arms, created a great commotion. Its unpopularity made for it a great circulation and incited citizens and soldiers to violence. But Governor Medary was a pacifist not to be denied, and he continued to publish his paper till his death, November 7, 1864. Others carried it on till 1870, when it was merged into the Statesman.

Sunday newspapers (weeklies) for a time had quite a vogue. The first was the Sunday Morning News, published continuously from 1867 to 1900. In 1875 came the Sunday Herald which was consolidated with the News in 1891. The Sunday Capital first appeared February 17, 1878; its last issue was in March, 1891, after its editors, Wm. J. and P. J. Elliott, had shot and killed on the street Albert C. Osborne, editor of the Sunday World, a rival paper started a short time before. Sunday newspapers as separate publications ceased to be profitable when the dailies came into the Sunday field, and the bad morals of some of them hastened the departure of all.

Other weeklies of note were the Saturday Bohemian, designed to criticise the stage, society and politics, edited by Arnold H. Isler (1882-1885); The Owl (afterwards Light) edited by Opha Moore (1888); The Modern Argo, a high-class literary publication, by S. H. Dooley (1878); The Saturday Critic by Colonel W. A. Taylor in 1882.

In 1851 a number of journeyman printers began the publication of the Daily Capital City Fact. After a few months, the paper came into the control of Colonel John Geary, who continued the publication till 1863, when he sold it to W. H. Foster, who changed the name to the Evening Express. The Express was discontinued in 1864.

The Sentinel, a morning daily, backed by Allen G. Thurman, Henry Chittenden and other Liberals and Democrats, was established in 1872 to support Horace Greeley for the presidency. J. Q. Howard was editor. It lived six years.

Among the papers absorbed by the Ohio State Journal, aside from those already mentioned, were the Western Statesman in 1828; the Ohio State Bulletin in 1835, the Columbian in 1855, and the Western Home Visitor in 1856. On each side of the political fence, when there was dissatisfaction with the chief exponent of party faith, a new paper was started, struggled awhile and was absorbed or discontinued. In these contests, the Journal fared better than the Statesman, for the latter was several times overcome and would have perished but for the splendor Governor Medary gave to the name. The Statesman and its successors were many times in financial difficulties and litigation, and on the latest of those occasions, the line expired. The Journal was in the hands of a receiver in 1854, and it was in sore distress in 1858 when Henry D. Cooke became its managing spirit. Much money has been made in the Columbus newspaper field, but much has been lost, and the losers far outnumber the gainers. It is only when the many efforts are considered in the light of service that the men who lost money can find comfort, but that may be all sufficient. Scores of Columbus daily and weekly publications lived their little day and passed, and their names are either forgotten or without present significance, but to each of them we may give the credit for some part, great or small, in the making of the public opinion controlling the progress of the city.

The Dispatch Printing Company was incorporated with a nominal capital stock of \$10,000 in June, 1871, by Wm. Trevitt, jr., Samuel Bradford, Timothy McMahon, James O'Donnell, Peter C. Johnson, L. P. Stephens, John M. Webb, J. S. B. Given, C. M. Morris and Willoughby W. Webb—all men of newspaper experience. With the exception of the last named, they paid in \$100 each and agreed to work ten weeks, without drawing salary, the same to be credited to them on the books. Twenty-five per cent, was after the first ten weeks paid in cash, in the second year, 50 per cent. and in the third year, 75 per cent., the remainder in each case being credited. In the summer of 1874 the company sold the paper to Captain John H. Putnam and Dr. G. A. Doren for \$10,500. They secured the Associated Press franchise, improved the equipment and January 1, 1876, sold to Captain L. D. Myers and Wm. D. Brickell. In 1882 Captain Myers, having been appointed postmaster, sold his interest to Mr. Brickell, who, in 1903, sold the paper to J. J. Gill, of Steubenville, and others. In 1905, the majority of the stock was bought by Robert F. and Harry P. Wolfe. The history of the Dispatch, unlike that of most Columbus papers has been one of continuous growth and prosperity. Mr. Brickell added the Sunday issue, buying the Sunday Morning News to get the Associated Press service, thus making the Dispatch a six-day evening and Sunday morning paper.

Prominent among its editors and editorial writers have been Willoughby W. Webb, John H. Putnam, Captain L. D. Myers, Stephen B. Porter, John H. Green, Osman C. Hooper, J. Linn Rodgers, Webster P. Huntington, Charles M. Lewis, Clarence Metters, John Metters, Arthur C. Johnson, Charles J. Reiker and George F. Burba. Dispatch cartoons, which have long been made by W. A. Ireland, have gained a national fame.

The Dispatch was long published in the building at the northeast corner of High street and Lynn alley. Mr. Brickell bought the building at the northeast corner of High and Gay streets and moved the Dispatch into it. In 1907, after the paper had passed into the hands of its present owners, the building was burned. For about two years the paper was published from the rooms, 34-38 N. High street, to which the rescued presses and type had been moved. The work of constructing a new building proceeded in the meantime, and the paper was again housed at the Dispatch corner in the fall of 1910.

The Columbus Citizen was established as a six-day evening paper by George W. Dun,

the first number having been issued from the office of the Express-Westbote, German daily, 210 South High street, March 1, 1899. George Smart was editorial manager, performing the duties of both managing and city editor. June 1, 1900, E. E. Cook became city editor and later, when Mr. Smart went to Cleveland, became managing editor, and in 1904 became editor, with B. S. Stephenson as managing editor and R. H. Jones city editor. On resignation of Mr. Stephenson, E. H. Hilt became managing editor and was himself succeeded in 1909 by Mr. Jones, H. F. Busey becoming city editor.

The first move of the Citizen was, with the Express-Westbote, July 31, 1899, to the building, 208 South High street. On September 24, 1900, the Citizen was issued from its own plant and its own office, 47 East State street, just east of the City Hall. On July 6, 1904, Mr. Dunn sold a controlling interest in the paper to the Scripps-McRae organization and later disposed of the remainder of his stock to persons connected with that organization, removing to Toledo where he died while publishing the Toledo Times. In 1910 the Citizen Publishing Company bought a lot at the corner of Third street and Lynn alley and erected a two-story brick building and, with a complete equipment, issued the first paper there November 28, 1910.

The Citizen was established as an independent paper and continued as such until September 2, 1901, when it announced its purpose to be Democratic. After its purchase by the Scripps-McRae organization, it again became independent and has so continued. Charles F. Fischer became business manager, February 8, 1904, and is still serving, with Mr. Cook as editor. Harry S. Keys, Citizen cartoonist, entertains with his humor and, like the others, helps with his more serious drawings to make public opinion.

On August 14, 1915, the Saturday Monitor, with E. Howard Gilkey as editor, made its appearance, the publication office being at 135 East Gay street. On July 10, 1916, the Daily Monitor appeared, avowedly as a Republican organ. S. B. Anson came from Cleveland to be publisher, and J. S. Ralston was understood to be the principal financial backer. The paper was moved to large and well appointed quarters at the southwest corner of High and Chestnut streets, where publication was suspended July 6, 1917, on the order of Mr. Ralston and the appointment by the court of Mr. Gilkey as receiver and the issuing of an injunction to prevent Mr. Anson and others from continuing the publication. About 125 persons were thrown out of employment by the suspension, which was due to accumulating losses.

The Liberal Advocate, the official organ of the retail liquor trade of the State, after a career of twenty-five years as a weekly, suspended publication immediately after the election of November, 1918. Ohio had just voted to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

The Labor News, a weekly devoted to the cause of labor, was first published in 1915 under a partnership agreement by J. A. Armstrong, O. C. Gilbert and William Blinco, of Columbus, and Walter Hilton, editor of the Wheeling Majority. In February, 1919, the Columbus Labor News Company was incorporated by the three Columbus men named, H. M. Hageman and J. R. Elder, to continue the publication and "combat the Bolsheviki and I. W. W. menace in all organized or unorganized groups of wage-earners, to uphold the fundamental principles of the American Federation of Labor and the betterment of mankind in general, with an eight-hour day for all workers."

The Columbus Democrat, weekly, seven-column folio, was established in September, 1915, by the Columbus Democrat Company. It is devoted to local news and comment and the support of the Democratic organization in county and State.

The Week, owned and edited by C. C. Philbrick, was established April 9, 1910. In its sixteen 10x15 pages there has appeared every Saturday a review of the week's political, financial and sporting news and various features. By its sub-title, is was first "a journal of fundamental Democracy," but later "a Republican paper with established principles." Prior to the establishment of the Week, Mr. Philbrick was the directing force of the Ohio Sun, a morning daily, established July 4, 1907, in an old residence on Broad street opposite the Capitol. The paper survived less than two years.

The first German language newspaper printed in Columbus was the Emigrant, Henry Roedter editor, begun in 1833 and discontinued the following year. The Ohio Staatszeitung was the next—a Whig campaign paper in 1840. Beginning in 1841 and continuing for about 18 months, the Ohio Eagle (Adler) was published by V. Kastner. The failure of the Eagle

suggested to Jacob Reinhard that he try his hand at the business and he went to Cincinnati to talk over the project with F. Fieser, then editor of the Volksblatt there. The two united their forces and the result was the establishment in October, 1843, of *Der Westbote*, so named when the daughter of Stephen Molitor, Mr. Fieser's assistant, drew out of a hat a slip bearing that name. The paper was printed with new equipment in a building on East Main street. Reinhard & Fieser, as the firm name was, continued to publish the *Westbote* till May, 1884, when Mr. Fieser sold his interest to William F. Kemmler, George J. Brand and Peter Hinterschitt, all of whom had for many years been in the service of the company and had helped to make it a journalistic success in a none too favorable location. In 1885, a joint stock company was formed with a capital of \$100,000, the principal stock holders being Jacob Reinhard, Henry A. Reinhard and the other three men named. The *Westbote* was first a weekly, then a semi-weekly and later a tri-weekly.

In 1876, Leo Hirsch, a fugitive from Prussian militarism which in his paper in Frankfurt he had antagonized when it was preparing for the war against France, came to Columbus and became a member of the *Westbote* staff. Two years later, in the era of exclusive Sunday papers, he established the *Sontagsgast* and built it up till in 1890 he was able to launch the *Columbus Daily Express*, a Republican paper in the German language. Success crowned this effort also, and in 1903 he was able to buy the *Westbote* which he consolidated with the *Express* as the *Express-Westbote*, daily. The *Westbote* was continued as a semi-weekly and the *Sontagsgast* as a Sunday paper. Mr. Hirsch died in August, 1908, and the papers were continued by his sons, Gustav, Ralph and Max Hirsch, the chief figures in the German-American Publishing Company. The company was doing a thriving business at the outbreak of the war with Germany, but it never faltered in its Americanism. "We have from this time but one duty to perform, and that an unswerving, unflinching loyalty to the country and the flag of our adoption," read an *Express-Westbote* editorial. On August 17, 1918, the company because it believed that no more German language newspapers should be published in this country, announced the discontinuance of its three papers. Gustav Hirsch was then a major in the Tenth Field Battalion of the United States Signal Corps, and his brothers were prominent in the war work at home. The company then employed at its publication office, 274 South Third street, forty-two persons, to each of whom a month's pay was given.

The *Hunter-Trader-Trapper* is a monthly of regular magazine proportions and a nationwide circulation of about 90,000. It was established in October, 1900, by A. R. Harding and conducted by him till June, 1914, when it was bought by F. J. and W. F. Heer, and has since been conducted with increasing success, with Otto Kuechler as editor. *Camp and Trail*, a weekly established by Mr. Harding in June, 1910, was merged into the *Hunter-Trader-Trapper* in August, 1913.

The *Kit-Kat*, a literary monthly, established in January, 1912, was published by the *Kit-Kat Club* for a year and then was turned over to the editors, Osman C. Hooper, Charles C. Pavey, Herbert Brooks and A. W. Mackenzie, who with the aid of a foundation of a score or more men, mostly members of the *Club*, have since continued it as monthly or quarterly. It is not a commercial project.

The first religious paper to be published in Columbus was the *Cross and Journal*, a Baptist weekly, which was later the *Journal and Messenger*, of Cincinnati. Its Columbus career covered the period from 1838 to 1849, George Cole, Rev. D. A. Randall and Rev. J. L. Batchelder being connected with it as editors and owners. Mr. Batchelder, to whom the paper passed in 1849, moved the publication office to Cincinnati.

The *Ohio Waisenfreund* is a religious weekly for Catholics, founded in 1872 at Pomeroy, Ohio, by Rev. J. Jessing, and five years later brought to Columbus, where it has since been published with marked success, the proceeds being used in the maintenance of the *Josephinum*, an orphans' home and school. This is a German language paper. Another paper, the *Josephinum Weekly* in English, also emanates from the institution.

The *Catholic Columbian*, weekly, dates back to 1874, when Bishop S. H. Rosecrans, Rev. D. A. Clarke, Rev. M. M. Mcarra, Luke Byrne and Major O. T. Turney organized the *Columbian Printing Co.* The first number was published January 6, 1875, Bishop Rosecrans the editor, being assisted by Father Clarke who also served as business manager. At the death of Bishop Rosecrans in 1878, the whole editorial work devolved on Father Clarke, who also continued as business manager. In 1881, John A. Kuster, of Newark,

bought an interest and assumed the business management, and three years later became sole proprietor, Father Clarke retiring, happy in the nine years that have established on a sound basis a Catholic family journal for central Ohio. Under Mr. Kuster's management the Columbian continued a useful and growing service for twenty-five years. In 1906 he sold the paper to James T. Carroll and associates. Since then Mr. Carroll has been editor and publisher.

The Lutheran Book Concern was established in Columbus in 1881, making the city the center of the denomination's publications, just as the Capital University had made it an educational center. John L. Trauger was the first manager and at his death was succeeded by F. J. Heer. In 1907, A. H. Dornbierer assumed that function and is now serving. The Concern publishes religious books on the society and on individual account and issues a number of church publications. The oldest of these is the Lutheran Standard, established here in 1842 as a weekly. Rev. J. Sheatsley is the present editor. The German language counterpart of the Standard is the Lutherische Kirchenzeitung, which was established in 1859. Rev. R. C. H. Lenski has been the editor-in-chief for fifteen years. The Lutheran Youth is an English language weekly, established in 1912. Professor C. B. Gohdes is the editor. The Theological Magazine is a periodical of 96 pages printed in both German and English. Dr. F. W. Stellhorn is the editor. A half dozen periodicals for the Sunday school, some monthly and others quarterly, with a circulation covering the United States and Canada, are also published.

The Jewish Chronicle, a monthly magazine of twenty-four large pages, devoted to the interests of the Jewish people in America, was begun in April, 1918—E. L. Parker publisher, Louis Rich editor, and Sampson H. Rosenfield business manager.

The Ohio Teacher, a monthly, was founded by Dr. John M. McBurney, at Cambridge, Ohio, in August, 1880. Dr. McBurney at that time was a professor in Muskingum College, at New Concord, with which institution he was long connected. In 1889 he sold the magazine to Prof. Martin R. Andrews, of Marietta College, and Superintendent Henry G. Williams, of the Marietta public schools, who published it in Marietta until 1902, when Professor Andrews sold his interest and Dr. Williams became sole owner. The office of publication was moved to Athens, where Dr. Williams became dean of the State Normal College organized in the spring of that year. The circulation of the Ohio Teacher grew rapidly and by 1906 it had outgrown the facilities for publishing it in Athens. The publication office was then removed to Columbus and has remained here continuously ever since, the editorial rooms now being at 104 North Third street, while the mechanical work is done by the Stoneman Press Co., on South High street. The magazine is vigorous in its editorial policy and is a staunch advocate of better schools, better trained teachers, better citizenship and better government and an equal educational opportunity for all. Dr. Williams, the owner and editor, has given thirty-seven years to the cause of education in Ohio.

The Ohio Educational Monthly, now owned and edited by Mr. J. L. Clifton, had origin in 1851, when the Ohio Teachers' Association, in session at Cleveland, decided to establish an educational journal as the organ of the Association. A committee, appointed at that meeting, made a favorable report at the meeting in Columbus the following year. The report was adopted, and the management of the project was put into the hands of the executive committee. A. D. Lord was made managing editor, and the first number appeared in January, 1852, under the name of the Ohio Journal of Education. In 1858 it was transferred to private parties, owing to financial difficulties, and Anson Smyth, State Commissioner of Common Schools, became the editor. In 1861 Dr. E. E. White became associated with Mr. Smyth in the publication, and in 1863 became sole owner and editor. In 1875 he sold the publication which had been renamed by Mr. Smyth the Ohio Educational Monthly, to Dr. W. D. Henkle, who published it at Salem until his death in 1881. The following year it became the property of Dr. Samuel Findley, who published it at Akron until 1895 when it was sold to Prof. O. T. Corson, who published it at Columbus until August, 1918, when he in turn sold to Professor Clifton, who for two years had been its managing editor. Professor Clifton has for years been connected with the public schools and is a member of the faculty of the College of Education, Ohio State University. The Ohio Educational Monthly is the oldest publication of its kind in the United States. Its offices are at 55 East Main street.

Women have been a working factor in Columbus journalism since 1890. Women proof-readers appeared even before that, but gradually disappeared as the Typographical Union took over that task. Then they appeared in the newspaper offices as society editors, literary,

art and dramatic critics, reporters of philanthropic activities, telephone-desk and rewrite reporters and the editors of special columns of advice to the love-lorn and others. In their employment of women Columbus newspapers have been conservative, never having assigned them to purely sensational and degrading tasks. Notable among the women who have done newspaper work, some of them only occasionally for some special public purpose are: Rachel Frances Harrison, Elise Fitch Hinman, Mrs. Earl Clark Derby, Rowena Hewitt Landon, Georgia Hopley, Nellie Elizabeth Slaughter, Clara Markeson, Penelope Smythe Perrill, Helen Converse, Ella May Smith, Nan Cannon, Millicent Easter, Dolly Patterson, Helen Moriarty, Ellen J. Connor, Alice Coon Brown, Sadie B. Connor, Maud Murray Miller, Charme Seeds, Alice Peter, Sara C. Swaney, Mary Toole, Daisy Krier, Dorothy Knott, Anna Quinby, Ruth Young, Ruth Parrett, Olga Jones and Mary Lewis. Mrs. Maybel Monypeny Huntington, Mrs. Dickson L. Moore, Dr. Alice Johnston and others have been prominent in publicity work for special causes.

Journalism in Columbus, as in most places, has been marked by newspaper quarrels, mostly with ink, occasionally with fists and canes. The record of fisticuffs and ink, however, was broken in 1891, when the quarrel between two Sunday newspapers, the Capital and the World, resulted in murder. In the Sunday World of February 22, which was owned and edited by Albert C. Osborn and F. W. Levering, there appeared an article which William J. Elliott, editor of the Capital, interpreted as a reflection on his wife and mother. It was the culmination of a long controversy over the respective merits of the papers and their editors. On Monday morning William J. Elliott and his brother, P. J. Elliott, were together on High street, when they met Osborn opposite the Capitol. The street was thronged with people, for there was a delayed observance of Washington's birthday, with a parade by patriotic societies. As the hostile editor approached the shooting began and was continued till Osborn had been killed. W. L. Hughes a by-stander, was also killed, and half a dozen others in the crowd were more or less injured. It was the greatest and most sensational of all Columbus tragedies. The local daily papers were full of the details, and probably no important paper in the country failed to comment on it. The Elliotts were immediately arrested, in due time were indicted for first degree murder, and the trial of William J. Elliott began May 1 following, before Judge D. F. Pugh, of the Common Pleas Court. For the State there appeared Cyrus Huling, Prosecuting Attorney; Ira Crum, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney; Henry J. Booth and Colonel J. T. Holmes. The attorneys for the defense were George L. Converse, Thomas E. Powell, E. L. Taylor, Gilbert H. Bargar and M. B. Earnhart. The taking of testimony continued till July 16; there was a week of argument by the attorneys and, after five days of deliberation, the jury returned a compromise verdict, finding the prisoner guilty of second degree murder. Elliott was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life, but was released after a few years, with the understanding that he would leave the State. P. J. Elliott was subsequently tried and convicted of manslaughter. He was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years, only a part of which he served.

CHAPTER XXIV.

RELIGIOUS LIFE—PROTESTANT

Early Religious Leaders—Rev. James Hoge, Rev. Samuel West, Bishop Philander Chase—Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Baptists, Congregationalists, Church of Christ, Universalists, United Brethren.

To put into a few pages of a general history an adequate account of the religious life of the community with its hundreds of church organizations is a difficult task. In the 122 years since the founding of Franklinton, the workers have been innumerable and a list even of those who have preached the Gospel from the various pulpits cannot here be given. It is only left to the historian to sketch the beginnings and some portions of the development to the present great network of religious instruction and inspiration and to name some of the men who have served notably as churchmen and citizens in the building of the city.

There was no recognized religious leader in the Franklinton community till Rev. James Hoge came in 1805 and established worship, according to the Presbyterian faith, in the house of John Overdier, a two-story frame building north of Broad and Sandusky streets. Later, he preached in the Court House, which was erected in 1807, and in September of that year was called to be the pastor of the First Presbyterian church, a relationship which he maintained for 50 years, his farewell sermon having been preached June 25, 1857. It was a great service, of which more will be said later.

The Methodists appeared here as an organization in 1814, when Rev. Samuel West, then in charge of this circuit, brought together George McCormick and his wife, George B. Harvey and Miss Jane Armstrong, constituting them a class to which Moses Freeman, a colored man, was soon admitted. From that humble beginning has sprung the great Methodist organization of the present city.

Trinity Episcopal church was organized by Bishop Philander Chase in 1817, the first church officers being: Orris Parrish and Benjamin Gardiner, wardens; John Kilbourne and Joel Buttles, vestry; Joel Buttles, secretary. There was no regular rector or building for some years, and Bishop Chase, then living in Worthington, preached occasionally in a one-story frame building on Third street, between Town and Rich.

The German Lutheran Reformed church was organized in 1821, Rev. Charles Hinkle pastor, and worshipped in a frame building on Third street between Town and Rich.

The Baptists next appeared, having been organized in 1825 by Rev. George Jeffries, who figures in early Columbus history as cabinet-maker, glazier, school teacher, school director and manufacturer. He was a man of many parts and is to be classed among the sturdy men of the time who made the city.

Holy Cross Catholic church was organized in 1833 and soon after erected a small stone church on Fifth street between Town and Rich.

Thus in 1834 when Columbus became a city, six religious denominations were represented here in a population of about 2,000. All of the churches were weak, some of them without pastors. Martin in his history names eight officiating clergyman of that date: Dr. James Hoge, Presbyterian; William Preston, Episcopalian; L. B. Gurley, Methodist, with Thomas Asbury and Jesse F. Wiscom, local preachers, and Russell Bigelow, agent for the Temperance Society, all of the same denomination; George Jeffries and Edward Davis, Baptist. The Welsh Presbyterians organized in 1837 and, without a regular pastor, worshipped in a small frame building on Town street, east of Fifth. In the same year the Universalist Society appeared and held meetings in the United States Court House, where Rev. A. A. Davis, of Delaware county, preached. The German Evangelical Protestants organized and erected a church on Mound street in 1842; the German Reformed, Rev. Hiram Shall, Town street, between Fourth and Fifth, in 1846; the Welsh Methodists organized in 1848 and erected a brick building at Long and Sixth streets, Rev. Mr. Perry of Granville, being the first pastor. The first Jewish organization appeared in 1849, when 28 members worshipped in rented rooms, with S. Lazarus as rabbi. The colored Methodists appear as a separate organization in 1823, and the colored Baptists in 1836, with a building on Gay street, between Third and Fourth, and the Anti-Slavery Baptists (colored) in 1847, with

a brick building on Town street, between Fifth and Sixth. It was there that Rev. James Poindexter first preached. The two congregations were afterwards combined, with him as pastor, in the Gay street building, and there he ministered for many years, being the most distinguished representative of the race in civic, as well as religious affairs.

The First Congregational church, which has played so important a part in the life of the city, was first constituted September 29, 1852, its original 42 members having been dismissed from the Second Presbyterian church for that purpose. Among its first officers were M. B. Bateham, J. W. Hamilton and F. C. Sessions. Its rules of government were partly Presbyterian and partly Congregational, with Rev. Wm. H. Marble as first pastor. In 1856 by a unanimous vote of the members the organization became the First Congregational church.

As the churches have from the first rendered an incalculable service in determining the high quality of civic life, so many of the religious leaders have come, either from active participation in public affairs or from the silent influence they exerted from the sanctuary, to be regarded as never-to-be-forgotten builders of the city. First and foremost of these is Rev. James Hoge who, born in Moorfield, Va., the son of a Revolutionary soldier and divine, came here when he was 21, and here spent the remainder of his life. He preached for two years and then organized the First Presbyterian church, of which he was pastor for 50 years. He was prominently identified with all the early charitable and benevolent enterprises, participated in the establishment of the state schools for the education of the deaf and blind and the first hospital for the insane. He was an early advocate of the public school system, and in his years of activity no public gathering for doing good was complete without him. The Presbyterians have also given to the city Rev. E. D. Morris, pastor of the Second church from 1855 to 1868, afterwards identified with Lane Theological Seminary; Henry L. Hitchcock, pastor of the same church till 1855, when he became president of Western Reserve University; Rev. William E. Moore, for more than 20 years pastor of the same church and from 1872 a sterling factor in the city life.

Of the Methodist leaders only a few can here be mentioned: Rev. J. M. Trimble, pastor of Town street church in 1840-41 and later at Wesley Chapel; Rev. A. G. Byers, once pastor of Third avenue, later secretary of the State Board of Charities and foremost in the State's benevolent work; Rev. James L. Grover, at different times pastor of Wesley Chapel and Third avenue church and later the first librarian of the Public Library; Rev. Granville Moody, pastor of Town street church in 1845-47 and, in the Civil War, colonel of the 7th Ohio Infantry, commandant at Camp Chase where he won the affection of the Confederate prisoners, and later in active military service.

Rev. Philander Chase, (after 1818 Bishop) was the founder of the Protestant Episcopal church here, being identified with it from 1817 to 1830. He came from Connecticut to establish churches in this section, made his home on a farm between Columbus and Worthington, preached in both places, and organized at his farm house a college which was afterwards established at Gambier as Kenyon College. It was in 1826 that Bishop Chase took possession of the new site and began the erection of the first building of the present thriving institution.

For eight years ending about 1865, Rev. D. A. Randall was the regular pastor of the First Baptist church, and thereafter often preached in the absence of the regular pastor or on special occasions. He was later the head of the firm of book dealers, Randall & Aston. He was traveler and author, and was interested in the early efforts to establish a public library, the fruit of which is the present institution, of which his son, Dr. E. O. Randall, was long a trustee. Another Baptist minister who contributed much to the city life was Rev. I. F. Stidham, who was pastor of the First church from 1871 to 1886. He was deeply interested in the science of the day and for his achievements received from Denison University the degree of Ph. D.

Notable pastorates in the German churches, each covering about three decades, were those of Rev. Conrad Mees, pastor of the German Evangelical church which long stood at High and Mound streets; Rev. W. F. Lehmann, of Trinity German Evangelical on Third street, and Rev. Christian Heddaeus, of the Independent Protestant German church at Mound and Third streets. None but a good and useful man could hold a pastorate so long.

One of the vigorous ministers of Universalist faith is Rev. E. L. Rexford, who first came to Columbus to preach in 1869. He was for a number of years pastor of the church when it

worshipped on Third street south of Town. Later he preached in the church on State street and after that was pastor of All Souls church. His interest in public welfare work has been keen and helpful.

Next to Dr. James Hoge, the man who came nearest to being pastor to the whole community was Dr. Washington Gladden who, coming in 1882 to be pastor of the First Congregational church, remained either as pastor or pastor emeritus until 1918. He entered at once into the life of the city, helped to establish industrial justice, was prominent in the city government reform movements and for two years was a member of the City Council. Every good movement sought and found his support. His 36 years of life and service here left a strong impress for good on the community.

There is much more that might be said of these and other useful leading churchmen, but space in this volume will not permit. It now remains to speak briefly of the early church organizations—the mother churches of the several denominations, with a reference to the later churches, the children and grandchildren of the first. With the growth of the city, the church-goers scattered; missions in outlying districts were established; these missions grew into churches, many of which have established missions further out, in their turn to become churches. An adequate statement of the process of growth would require a volume; we can only hope in a measure to indicate the development.

Presbyterian.

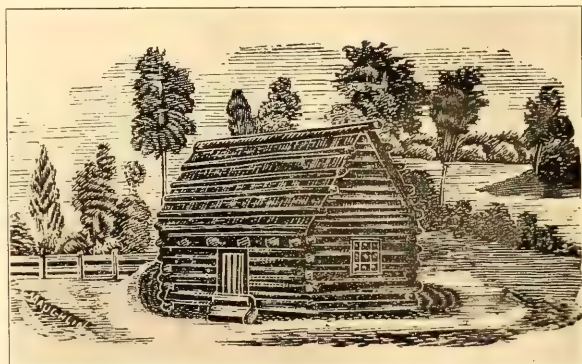
The call to Dr. Hoge to become pastor of the First Presbyterian church September 25, 1807, was in the handwriting of Lucas Sullivant, and was signed by Robert Culbertson and William Reed as elders, and by Joseph Dixon, John Dill, David Nelson, Wm. Domigan, Joseph Hunter and Lucas Sullivant as trustees. The initial membership was 13. Under the call, which he accepted, he was to be pastor for three-fourths of his time at \$300 a year, the remainder of his time to be left open for missionary work in adjacent territory. Dr. Hoge was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Washington, June 17, 1808.

The first meeting house was erected in Franklinton in 1811, chiefly through the generosity of Lucas Sullivant. It was a small brick building, which before its completion was taken over by the commissary department of the government and filled with grain. In March, 1813, a heavy rain penetrated to the contents and the swelling of the grain burst the walls. The government made good the loss but it was not until 1815 that another house of worship was built. This was situated on the west bank of the Scioto near a wooded island known as British Island from the fact that British prisoners had once been detained there. Meanwhile across the river the population of the village of Columbus was increasing and for the convenience of the Presbyterians there Mr. Hoge preached in various private houses, until in the year 1814 a log cabin for church purposes was built on a lot owned by the minister on Spring street near Third. Here, alternating with Franklinton, he held services for several years, until the growth of the Columbus congregation warranted a newer and better church edifice. For this purpose liberal subscriptions were made by different members and lots having been donated by the city at the corner of Front and Town streets, a substantial frame edifice, 80x60, was erected at a cost of \$1,050. The seating capacity was 400. On June 20, 1821, the First Presbyterian Society of Columbus was incorporated, with the signatures of such well known people as Gustavus Swan, Lincoln Goodale, David Taylor, William McElvain, James O'Harra, and others whose descendants have still a part in the religious activities of the city and State. The society assumed the legal title of "The First Presbyterian Congregation of Columbus," which it has borne ever since. On November 19, 1821, the Franklinton congregation became merged in the Columbus church with the same title and under the same trustees. It is probable that services ceased to be held in Franklinton when the new church was built at State and Third streets. This was in 1830. In January of that year, the location and building on Town street having become unsuitable, the site for a new church was chosen at the southwest corner of State and Third streets, where before the year closed one of the finest church edifices in the city was built. It was open for services the first Sunday in December, 1830, and proved a most popular place of worship. Columbus being on the great stage line from the east and west, there were many travelers to carry far and wide the fame of Mr. Hoge as a preacher.

The growth of Presbyterianism in Columbus was not without its difficulties and trials.

chiefly of a financial nature, and doubt hovered for a long time over the new church and threatened the salary of the pastor. However, the storms were weathered and the congregation grew and flourished. Dr. Hoge had many calls to other places but he steadfastly clung to his work in Ohio, until in 1850 he was selected as professor of theology in the seminary which the Old School side was trying to establish in Cincinnati and which later became the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago. He was released for the work and an assistant secured for him in the person of Rev. David Hall of Truro. On June 30, 1857, Dr. Hoge laid down his pastoral duties after more than a half century of noble work in which he distinguished himself and his church. He was the father of the Presbytery of Columbus and of the Synod of Ohio. He was a moderator of the General Assembly in 1832 and he was a pioneer in the cause of temperance. No man in the city was more instrumental than he in shaping the charitable and educational policy of the State.

In June, 1857, Rev. Edgar Woods of Wheeling, W. Va., was called to the pastorate of the First Church. He was succeeded by Rev. William Roberts of Wilmington, Del., Rev. William Marshall, Rev. Robert Laidlaw, Rev. E. P. Heberton. During the pastorate of Mr. Laidlaw in 1871 the chapel and Sunday school rooms were built, and the choir was made a leading feature of the services. Others to fill the pulpit were Dr. Willis Lord,



First Presbyterian Church, built near Spring and Third Streets in 1814.

Dr. J. W. Bailey, Rev. Francis Marsten, who was pastor for four years, resigning in 1887 to take charge of the Broad Street Presbyterian church.

Presbyterianism continued to grow with the growth of the city. The Second church was organized March 3, 1839, and was located on the west side of Third street between Rich and Friend, now Main street. The building was completed in 1840 and Rev. George Hitchcock was the first pastor. During his incumbency a new congregation was formed north of Broad street with a church building located on Third between Broad and Gay streets. Mr. Hitchcock was succeeded in the pulpit by Rev. E. D. Morris of Auburn, N. Y., and shortly after it was decided to build a new church. A lot being donated for this purpose by Daniel Woodbury in a more suitable location further north on Third street, a new church was built at a cost of \$35,000. Dr. Morris resigned in 1867 to become a professor in Lane Theological Seminary, and was succeeded by Rev. J. F. Kendall, during whose pastorate the reunion of the Old and the New School Presbyterian Assemblies took place. The reconstructed Presbytery of Columbus met and was organized in the Second Church July 11, 1870, and on the following day the Synod of Columbus was organized, healing a breach of thirty years. Dr. Kendall resigned in 1871 and Rev. William E. Moore of Westchester, Pa., was called to the pulpit. This is now called the Central Church. The present pastor is Rev. J. T. Britan.

In 1885 the First Church started a mission on North High street near Fourth avenue,

which two years later united with Hoge Chapel to form the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Westminster Church, a colony of the First Church, was organized in April, 1854, and at first held services in Starling Medical College. Its own house of worship was built on East State street in 1857, with Rev. Josiah D. Smith as first pastor. Succeeding incumbents were: Rev. H. M. McCracken, Rev. Henry Robertson, Prof. E. B. Andrews, Rev. R. R. McNulty, Rev. N. D. Smith, D. D.

Hoge Chapel, a mission of the First Church was established at the corner of Park and Spruce streets in 1868, becoming an independent organization in 1870. Pastors in charge were Reverends J. C. Tidball, David Kingery, J. M. Richmond, J. F. Hamilton, D. R. Colmery. In January, 1887, the High street mission of the Second Church united with Hoge Chapel to form the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Park street property was sold and a handsome house of worship erected on Fifth avenue at a cost of \$9,000. Rev. John Rusk, of Cincinnati, was called to the pulpit.

The Broad Street Presbyterian Church was the natural outcome of the growth of the city eastward. Under Dr. Marsten's pastorate of the First Church a Sunday school had been organized on East Long street east of Garfield avenue and preaching services were held in Gospel Hall. Many families of the First, Second and Westminster churches had moved further east and with new people coming in seemed to warrant the formation of a new church. Accordingly in 1887 a lot was secured at the corner of Broad and Garfield avenue and a chapel was first built on the rear. Later a beautiful stone church was erected at a cost of \$50,000. Rev. F. E. Marsten was released from the pastoral charge of the First Church to accept a call from the Broad street church, assuming his new duties in October, 1887. Dr. Marsten was a popular and successful pastor, a man of literary tastes and a writer of graceful verse. The present incumbent is Rev. S. S. Palmer, during whose pastorate the building has been enlarged and beautified, the membership has grown and the usefulness of the organization has increased.

The old First church building at Third and State streets continued to be occupied for several years and then with the shifting of the city's population, a removal to Bryden Road near Ohio avenue was decided upon. There a handsome edifice was built, and the old structure was sold. On August 11, 1910, the spire which had long been a thing of beauty was pulled down and the razing of the church for the erection of the present Hartman building was begun. In its new location the church has prospered.

The Welsh Presbyterian church in Columbus had its first house of worship at the corner of Long and Fifth streets. It was organized in 1849 by Rev. John Williams, with 28 members. For several years it had no regular pastor, but in 1855 Rev. David Williams was installed and helped materially to increase the membership. Though enlarged from time to time, under succeeding pastors the church finally became too small for its attendance, and in 1887-8 a new church was built further east on Long, at the corner of Sixth street. In 1919, the building was sold and the erection of a new structure on Miami avenue was begun. The pastor is Rev. E. E. Jones.

The United Presbyterian Church was formed May 25, 1858, by a union of the Associate and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, which owed its origin to Scotland. Early in the fifties there had been an Associate Church in Columbus worshipping in its own church on Sixth street, but it had been disbanded by 1858. A site for a church was chosen on Long street east of Washington avenue and a church erected at a cost of \$10,000. Rev. R. B. Patton began his work as pastor on September 17, 1887, and the congregation increased and prospered. The present pastor is Rev. Alexander Mitchell.

Presbyterianism in Columbus is now represented by nineteen churches.

Methodist.

Methodism in Columbus owes its beginning to a zealous layman, George McCormick, who as early as 1812 induced Methodist ministers to visit the infant community on the outpost of civilization and preach the gospel to the few scattered members of the Methodist flock settled thereabouts. The first services were held in the homes of the people by Rev. Samuel West of the Delaware circuit, who is mentioned as one of the earliest Methodist ministers to visit this locality. The nucleus of an organization was formed on December 20,

1813, in the appointment of a board of trustees, and in 1814 on a lot in East Town street near High, donated by the city, the first Methodist church was erected. It was built of hewed logs and cost the modest sum of \$157.53½. In a still unfinished state it was occupied for services in 1815 and completed two years later. This church was also used for school purposes for several years, William T. Martin being the teacher. By 1818 it became necessary to enlarge the building and a frame extension was added. The congregation, white and colored, grew so rapidly that in 1823 the colored members deemed themselves strong enough to organize independently, forming the society that is now the St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal church of East Long street.

A measure of prosperity attended the little church on Town street and a new edifice of brick took its place in 1825, called Zion Church. There were some financial difficulties as is usual with all pioneer ventures, and the building remained in an unfinished state. But meanwhile it had the honor of housing the annual session of the Ohio Conference, among its attendants being several converted Wyandot Indians from Upper Sandusky. It became necessary to build a new church in 1852 and during its erection the society was permitted to worship in the City Hall. This church also was occupied before completion, and as the Methodists of the early days were poor in this world's goods it took a long time to pay for the church. But as all were zealous and of good will the Methodist church in Columbus grew and prospered, and by 1891 had entirely outgrown its location and church building. A new site was secured at Bryden Road and Eighteenth street, the old property being sold to the city for library purposes. The structure is a handsome one of brick and stone.

It is interesting to note that the first marriage solemnized in Columbus was that of two charter members of the Methodist church, George B. Harvey and Jane Armstrong. Another charter member, Moses Freeman, a colored man, afterwards went as a missionary to Liberia, Africa, where he died working among his oppressed race.

In the beginning Rev. Samuel West, who effected the organization of the little Methodist society, remained as pastor until 1814, when he was obliged to resign owing to dearth of salary, and to take up farming as a means of making a living for his family. He was succeeded by Isaac Pavey, whose means also forced him to "locate," as it is called in Methodism. Other preachers in those early days whose zeal and ability contributed to the growth of Methodism were Jacob Hooper, William Swayze, Simon Peter, Lemuel Lane, Jacob Tevis and Leroy Swormstedt. These were all circuit preachers and led a hard and difficult life. Dr. Swormstedt, as he afterward became, served twelve years on circuits and prominent stations, six years as presiding elder and twenty-four years as assistant or principal agent of the Western Book Concern. He was an excellent preacher. Among the early preachers the figure of Russel Bigelow stands out prominently as a prince of orators. He had been a missionary to the Wyandot Indians at Upper Sandusky and he was chaplain of the Ohio Penitentiary at the time of his death in 1835. Adam Poe was one of the noted men in early Ohio Methodism and was the prime mover in founding Ohio Wesleyan University.

In 1830 Columbus was made a station and Thomas A. Morris was appointed to take charge of Methodism in the growing city. A long line of worthy and able men succeeded him in the pulpit, working with zeal and energy in their calling. Mr. Morris was the first editor of the Western Christian Advocate and was made a Bishop in 1836. He died at Springfield, Ohio, in September, 1874. Leonidas L. Hamline, another of the early pastors, also became a Bishop in 1844. One of the early pastors around whom much interest centered was Joseph M. Trimble, son of Governor Allen Trimble, who was converted during his son's incumbency. The Methodists were humble folk and looked to their young pastor to bring them that social prestige so long enjoyed by other denominations. John Miley, author and theologian, was another strong figure of the early days, and among the most illustrious pastors was Granville Moody, a noted preacher and a Colonel in the Civil War. J. Asbury Bruner, John W. White, J. M. Jameson, B. N. Spahr, D. D. Mather, Dr. W. H. Scott, Earl Cranston, Isaac A. King, Dr. A. C. Hirst, W. D. Cherington, are the names of a few of the succeeding pastors whose efforts in the cause of Methodism brought the church up to a high standard in the community and aided in its growth and prosperity. The present pastor of the First Methodist church is Rev. C. R. Havighurst.

It was during the incumbency of Mr. Trimble that the Methodist society in Columbus became strong enough to divide, and on a lot donated by William Neil on High street between Gay and Long streets, the church so long known as Wesley Chapel was built in 1845-6.

The lot, then considered a long distance in the country was valued at \$800, and less than forty years later, in 1883, was sold for \$62,500. The new church was dedicated by Bishop Janes in September, 1847. Rev. George C. Crum was the first pastor. The congregation flourished and the Sunday school became an important adjunct of its work. It was during the pastorate of Rev. James L. Grover, 1853-5 that the change in the manner of church seating took place. Families had hitherto been separated by sexes, the men on one side of the church, the women on the other. The change was made in October, 1854, and the objection to choirs and pipe organs was also overcome shortly after. In 1864, under Dr. Cyrus Felton the church was remodeled. This year also a mission, Christie Chapel, was founded on Eighth street, (Cleveland avenue), for the benefit of those members who had moved eastward. This mission had a strong existence for a few years but after the organization of the Broad Street church the chapel was sold and its members distributed to other churches.

On May 13, 1883, fire destroyed Wesley Chapel, which was not rebuilt on the old site. The lot was sold and a better location secured at the corner of Broad and Fourth streets, where a handsome and commodious edifice was later erected. While it was building services were held in Lyndon Hall, corner of Long and Fourth streets. The new church was dedicated by Bishop Foster on July 26, 1885, and grew rapidly in worth and influence. The pastors have been Rev. H. C. Sexton, Rev. James Bitler, Rev. A. N. Craft, Rev. H. W. Bennet, and Rev. W. E. Fetch.

Third Street Methodist church, originally known as Bigelow Chapel, was organized in the spring of 1853 as a mission Sabbath school and preaching place for local ministers. It was first located in upstairs rooms at the corner of Fourth and Main streets. The mission had a precarious existence for a time but did a great deal of good and finally emerged as a successful society, with the names of many earnest pastors on its roster: Rev. Thomas Lee, Rev. J. C. Jackson, jr., Rev. S. D. Hutsinpillar, Rev. Franklin McElfresh. During Mr. Lee's pastorate the society traded their property for that of the Second Presbyterian church on Third street near Friend, this becoming the new Bigelow Chapel. A lot was bought and a parsonage was built in 1869. This year a great calamity befell the society in a fire which partially destroyed the church, but with characteristic energy the edifice was at once rebuilt and was dedicated in December, 1870. Four years later under the pastorate of Dr. Kendall the name of the church was changed to "Third Street Methodist Church."

Records of the first Methodist Society in Franklinton which afterward became the Franklinton Mission, then Heath Chapel and now Gift Street Church, have been lost, but it is known that there was a mission class there as far back as 1840. This class was served by the Franklinton Circuit until 1850. Heath Chapel was built in 1856 on a lot at the corner of Broad and Mill streets, donated by Michael and Fannie Sulivant. After many vicissitudes and a period of abandonment because of the removal of the Circuit, the growth of the district began to warrant the erection of a new church, which was finally started in 1889 in a new location at the corner of Gift and Shepherd streets. The society was then incorporated as the Gift Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The Sunday school room was opened in July, 1890, and by November of the same year the church was ready for dedication. Prominent Methodists of the city as well as the Church Extension Society contributed toward the erection of the church which cost \$10,000. Rev. W. C. Holliday was the energetic pastor to whose wise management much of the success of the undertaking was due. Gift Street Church continues in its good work with an earnest membership and a thriving Sunday school.

Neil Chapel, located on the southwest corner of Michigan and Collins streets, was the seventh Methodist church of Columbus. The new congregation was organized in 1870 by Rev. Daniel Horlocker, then serving Heath Chapel, and it grew with great rapidity. The chapel was built in 1872, but not completed until 1886. In a few years the location became unsuitable and a new site was secured at the corner of Goodale street and Neil avenue, and in 1890 a beautiful chapel was built at a cost of \$6,000. With the appointment of Rev. J. M. Rife as pastor the name of the church was changed to the Neil Avenue Methodist Church. Its present pastor is Rev. P. H. Fry.

Broad Street Methodist Church, a child of Wesley Chapel, was organized in 1875, when a frame church was built at Broad and Washington avenue, eventuating ten years later in the splendid edifice now crowning the corner. This church has a fine auditorium, an

excellent choir, a large Sunday school, which includes many social works in its activities, and an active and energetic membership. A recent addition supplies a gymnasium and other facilities for the entertainment of the young, also a playground maintained during the summer months. This church has had a notable succession of pastors, including Rev. J. M. Trimble, Rev. Simon McChesney, Rev. Isaac Crook, Rev. (now Bishop) Oldham, Rev. H. W. Kellogg, Rev. E. F. Tittle and Rev. Walter E. Burnett, now serving.

King Avenue Church on the north side began as a mission Sunday school in the fall of 1888, and by December 22, 1889, a new church had been built and dedicated at the corner of Neil and King avenue. Rev. Byron Palmer was the first pastor and did much to build up the new church. A handsome main building was put up fronting on Neil avenue, and the membership is one of the largest in the city, zealous in church attendance and in all good works. There is a large Sunday school. This beautiful church was destroyed by fire on August 23, 1918, and plans were at once laid for the erection of a tabernacle in which to hold services until the edifice could be rebuilt. The pastor is Rev. T. H. Campbell.

Miller Avenue Church was the outcome of a union Sunday school started there in 1880, and passing into Methodist hands about the year 1887, when Rev. Charles T. King was made pastor of the little Methodist gathering. The neat frame church seating about 200 was bought by the Town Street Methodist church, and the congregation grew with the growth of that portion of the city. The church was enlarged in 1891 under the pastorate of Rev. W. C. Holliday. The location of the church was eventually changed and it is now known as Morgan Memorial, corner Main and Fairwood, Rev. A. E. McCullough, pastor.

A Sunday school organized in 1866 was the origin of Third Avenue Church. This school did not long continue but it paved the way for its successor, a Methodist Episcopal Sunday school organized later in the same year by R. P. Woodruff, and in 1867 the Mount Pleasant Mission of the M. E. Church was started, with Rev. A. G. Byers, then chaplain of the Ohio Penitentiary, as first pastor. A year later with the advent of Rev. Lovett Taft as pastor the name was changed to the Third Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The location also changed with the purchase of a lot at the corner of High street and Third avenue, where a frame church was erected. The present handsome church was built in 1885 and dedicated by Bishop Andrews on Easter Sunday, 1886. The church has wide influence and patronage and is one of the most prosperous in town. Its pastor at this writing is Rev. H. F. Ross.

West Park Avenue Church was organized in 1893 and the first building was erected in 1895. A brick auditorium built later was destroyed by fire in 1917. However, a handsome new building was erected and dedicated in August, 1918.

Shoemaker Chapel on the Harbor road grew out of the mission labors of Rev. Mr. Horlocker in 1887, when he organized a Sunday school in the district school at that point. As a result of his efforts a church was soon built on a lot donated by Mrs. Sarah Shoemaker, and with brick donated by the people of the vicinity. The local Church Extension Society also aided by a contribution of money. Preaching was done by Mr. Horlocker for a time, then by Mr. E. D. Bancroft, a divinity student.

The North Columbus Methodist Episcopal Church was successor to the Clintonville church and had as its first pastor Rev. Louis F. Postle. The church was built in 1881 and the congregation prospered to such an extent that many improvements were made. In 1891 the name was changed to the High Street Church.

The organization of the Mount Vernon Avenue Church is due to the zeal of a woman, Mrs. John Sugdon, who in 1882 gathered together those of the Methodist persuasion in the region then known as Mt. Airy and started a Sunday school in the teaching of which she was helped by her husband. There was no Methodist church within reach of this sparsely settled district, and as the Sugdons were moving away they turned their class over to the presiding elder of the Columbus district. Rev. Noble Rockey was at once appointed to take up the work of forming a new congregation, which in time developed into a thriving society with a frame church erected in 1884 at the corner of Mt. Vernon avenue and Eighteenth street. This in turn was succeeded in 1899 by the present large and handsome church in which a zealous congregation worships. It has an excellent Sunday school and does much good work under the wise direction of Rev. R. T. Stimmel, the pastor.

The First German Methodist Episcopal Church in Columbus was organized by Rev. John Barth in 1842, and the members at first worshipped in an engine house on Mound street, until their church at the corner of Third and Livingston was erected. This gave way in

1871 to a larger edifice which cost \$16,000. This church can boast of a devoted membership and a long line of hardworking and earnest pastors down to the present day, when the church is in charge of the Rev. John W. Huber.

The Donaldson Street Methodist Church for colored people was built in 1888. It was located in the midst of a large settlement of colored people having no Gospel preachings and from the first wrought great good. With the aid of the Church Extension Society a frame chapel was built and placed in the pastoral charge of Rev. Gabriel White, who worked energetically for the salvation and betterment of his people. Other pastors have been equally successful down to the present incumbent, Rev. C. D. White, who has charge of the new church at the corner of Mt. Vernon avenue and Twenty-first street.

The growth of Methodism in Columbus has been from the very first, steady and secure, and no denomination has worked more earnestly for the uplift of the people and their growth in all things that make for holiness of living. There are at present forty-seven churches of that denomination; one Free Methodist, Rev. L. C. Watters, pastor; three Methodist Protestant, First, Rev. C. S. Johnson, pastor; Grace, Rev. T. R. Woodford; and Lane Avenue, Rev. H. S. Willis.

Protestant Episcopal.

The first Protestant Episcopal Society of the northwest was organized in 1803 by the Worthington colony, most of whom were Episcopalians. They established a church and an academy, located on the public square, and services were held regularly every Sunday, Rev. James Kilbourne officiating. The society was regularly incorporated as St. John's Parish in 1807 and fully expected to be the first Episcopal parish in the capital of Ohio, but in 1812 their hopes were shattered when the seat of the government of Ohio was definitely located "on the high bank of the Scioto opposite Franklinton." Though greatly disappointed many of the villagers adjusted themselves by moving to Columbus, where in the new capital a little Episcopal colony was soon formed, and where on May 3, 1817, the first religious services in accordance with the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal church were held in the Buckeye House on Broad street by Rev. Philander Chase. A few days later thirty persons signed articles associating themselves as "The Parish of Trinity Church, Columbus, State of Ohio, in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America."

Services were subsequently held in various places, sometimes conducted by Bishop Chase, sometimes by other clergymen; and for a time prior to 1833 the congregation occupied a small frame building on South Third street. In 1829 Rev. William Preston became the first regular pastor of Trinity, in connection with his duties as pastor of St. John's, Worthington. At the expiration of two years he took up his residence in Columbus and devoted his entire time to Trinity, then a growing and responsible parish. During his pastorate the first Trinity Church was built, a stone structure located on the site of the Hayden bank building, East Broad street. Its cost was \$10,000 and it was said to be one of the largest and handsomest churches in Ohio at that period, 1833-34.

The first Episcopal confirmation services were held in Columbus on September 15, 1830, and the first marriage recorded in the parish was that of Justin Morrison and Melissa Boardman.

As early as 1853 efforts were made to build a new church to take the place of the stone church on Broad street but it was not until 1862 that the present site of Trinity at Broad and Third streets was purchased for \$10,000 by Dr. John Anderson. Here a handsome edifice was built of grey sandstone in the English Gothic style of architecture, at a cost of about \$60,000. In December, 1868, the chapel was ready for services and by the following April the whole church was completed. The property on East Broad, once known as Esther Institute and later as the Irving House, came into possession of Trinity and was for a long time used as Trinity Parish House. When the parish sold this for an excellent figure a fine addition was built at the rear of Trinity church, on Broad, containing a chapel, parish house and offices for the rector, making a stately and attractive pile of buildings. A prominent feature of Trinity is a melodious set of chimes installed in 1910, manipulated by the organist, Professor Karl Hoenig. Trinity has a large number of active church societies, including its ladies societies, Trinity Guild and the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. The present rector is Rev. E. F. Chauncey.

The second Protestant Episcopal church in Columbus was that of St. Paul's, the foundation for which was laid in the fall of 1841 at the corner of Third and Mound streets, and in December, 1842, Rev. Henry L. Richards, the first rector, began holding services in the unfinished edifice. The church was not completed until 1846, when it was consecrated by Bishop McIlvane. The growth of the city in time demanded a change of location, and the present St. Paul's is found on East Broad street between Garfield and Monroe avenues. It is chaste and attractive in architecture, has a fine choir and an influential membership.

The Church of the Good Shepherd was first located on the corner of Buttles and Park streets, and was organized as a mission of Trinity Church. The church was built in 1871 under the pastorate of Rev. F. O. Grannis. The membership increased rapidly and it was later decided to build a new church.

The churches and chapels of Protestant Episcopal faith in Columbus are as follows: Trinity, Rev. E. F. Chauncey; St. Paul's, Rev. Sidney E. Sweet; Good Shepherd, Rev. H. S. Ablewhite; St. James, North Broadway; St. John's, Town and Avondale, Rev. E. C. Prosser; Chapel of the Holy Spirit, North High street, Rev. F. C. F. Randolph; St. Andrews, Whittier avenue; All Saints Mission for the Deaf, East Broad street; St. Philip's Chapel, 250 Lexington avenue (colored).

Lutheran.

The first Lutheran services in Columbus were held in the year 1813 by Rev. Michael J. Steck, of Lancaster, in a room at the O. H. Perry Inn, afterward known as the Franklin House on South High street. In the then little pioneer village and the surrounding country there were a few members of the Lutheran faith and ensuing services were at first sparsely attended, but in the course of time a church to be known as St. Paul's was organized and in 1819 Rev. Charles Henkel, of Virginia, came to it as its first pastor. In the beginning services were held at the home of Conrad Heyl, corner Rich and Front streets, settlers coming from many miles in the country in all kinds of humble conveyances and on horseback to unite with their brethren in worship. Their first church was a plain edifice erected in 1820 on Third street between Town and Rich, and was the third church building of any denomination in Columbus which then consisted of only five hundred people. Services were at first conducted by Rev. Henkel entirely in the German language, but as time went on the afternoon services were in English, and in 1827, in addition to the German Sunday school, an English one was also started.

Growth was slow owing to the difficulties of pioneer life. Rev. Henkel served two other congregations, one at Heltzel and the other at Delaware, and on June 22, 1825, he was regularly ordained as pastor of the three congregations by the Lutheran Synod convened at Lancaster, it being the custom in those days to require a probation of several years of candidates before ordination. In 1827 Pastor Henkel accepted a call to Somerset and the Columbus congregation was without a pastor for four years, during which time it gave the use of its church to the Episcopalians who had just organized and had no building of their own. In 1831 Rev. William Schmidt, a native of Germany, who had established a theological seminary in Canton, Ohio, which institution by act of the Ohio Synod and the consent of the founder was transferred to Columbus, was called to take charge of the congregation, remaining until his death in 1839. During his ministry the German language alone was used in the services, the congregation being made up chiefly of German immigrants and their descendants. During these early years Christian Heyl was the leading spirit of its lay membership. His house in which the congregation was first organized was always open to any Lutheran or Reformed minister traveling through Columbus and by his generosity he tided over many a financial shortage in the church treasury.

English afternoon services were again introduced in 1840 under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. C. F. Schaefer, of Hagerstown, Md., who also acted as professor of the seminary. During the pastorate of Rev. Conrad Mees, who succeeded him, a lot was bought at the corner of High and Mound streets, the old lot being accepted as part payment. On this lot the church afterward erected the stately edifice which occupied that corner up to 1917. At various periods difficulties arose in regard to the use of the English language, resulting finally in 1845 in the organization of two separate congregations—a German one under the name of Trinity Lutheran and an English one bearing the name of the First English Lutheran, both under the pastorate of Rev. William Lehmann, who had been made sole professor of

the seminary. The meetings during the first year were held upstairs in a building at the corner of High and Rich streets on the site of the cabin in which Christian Heyl lived when he came to Columbus in 1813, and where some of the first Lutheran meetings were held. Subsequently the two congregations rented the German Evangelical church on Mound street, near Third, and organized both German and English Sunday schools. In 1850 the congregations in accordance with their original design amicably separated. The English congregation choosing Rev. E. Greenwald, of New Philadelphia, as their pastor, held services in the old "Covert School" building which the Seminary had bought for its use in connection with the Capital University. After 1853 they occupied the old Congregational Church on Third street until they built their own church on Rich street, and with the growth of the congregation later on East Main street, where they now occupy a handsome stone edifice of architectural beauty. The present pastor is Rev. A. J. Holl. The German division soon after the separation built its own church on Third street under the pastorate of Professor Lehmann.

Meanwhile St. Paul's at the corner of Mound and High streets continued in growth and usefulness with Rev. Conrad Mees as pastor. On October 10, 1856, a fire destroyed the church built twelve years before but with characteristic energy it was at once rebuilt, a 205 foot steeple being added in 1872. In 1890 it was remodeled, and in 1917 the growth of the city and the removal eastward of most of the congregation made it expedient to dispose of the High street property which was done and the historic church torn down. A new building at Germania and Bruck streets was occupied.

Trinity German Evangelical Lutheran congregation was founded in 1847 by 48 members of St. Paul's United Lutheran and Reformed Church of Columbus. They secured the leadership of Rev. C. Spielmann and in 1848 became a regularly organized church. The next year they rented a building on Mound street and their growth a few years later warranted the erection of their own church building at the corner of Third and Fulton, then South street. It was dedicated on December 20, 1857. In 1866 a parochial school was started, lasting only two years, but later in the history of this church a very successful school was conducted. The congregation grew and prospered under a succession of zealous pastors and many improvements were made in the church from time to time. The present pastor is Rev. C. C. Hein.

Grace Lutheran Church was organized in 1872 with Professor C. H. L. Schuette as first pastor. Services were held for a time in Trinity Lutheran Church and later in Emanuel Methodist Episcopal Church, then situated near Livingston avenue and Third street. A lot was bought on South Fourth street near Mound and in 1873 a frame chapel was built. The congregation grew and in 1889 the church was enlarged and improved. This church is now located on Oakwood avenue, and Rev. R. E. Golladay is the pastor.

St. Mark's English Lutheran Church was organized in 1885 and services were at first held at the homes of members. By the next year the membership had increased to such an extent that it was decided to build, and a church was erected at the corner of Dennison and Fifth avenues, Rev. J. C. Schacht was the first pastor. The congregation has grown steadily and is now in charge of Rev. A. C. Schiff.

On the removal of the Capital University from the corner of High and Goodale to its present location on East Main street in 1876, a neat brick church was erected across the street from the first university building. This is now a thriving congregation, and the church, known as Christ Lutheran Church, is in charge of Rev. J. Sheatsley as pastor. Here the students of Capital University attend church during the school year.

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church had its origin in a Sunday school first started by Professor Theodore Mees in the northeast section of the city. The success which attended him at once, decided the different Lutheran churches to start a mission there as well as on the south side. In 1892 the church organization was effected and Rev. J. P. Hentz, of Lima, became pastor. A neat frame church was built on Denmead avenue.

There are at this writing twelve Lutheran churches in Columbus. The members of this faith are earnest and active in their church duties and are devoted to Sunday school and mission work. The Lutheran Book Concern, the largest publishing house in Columbus, was the outcome of their evangelical work and issues many parish and Sunday school publications.

Baptist.

In the year 1823 Elder George W. Jeffries of the Baptist Church came to Columbus from Marlboro, Delaware county, Ohio, and began holding preaching services in his own home. He had been an evangelist in Marlboro and as a result of his preaching in Columbus Sarah Garrison and Alpheus Tolle were converted and baptized. It was at once resolved to organize a church and on May 15, 1824, a Council met in Columbus to consider the propriety of instituting a Baptist Church, with elders from Liberty, Bethel and Harlem churches in attendance. Elder Jacob Drake of Liberty was the moderator and William D. Hendren was clerk. Letters were presented by eleven persons, three of whom were colored, thus founding the First Baptist Church of Columbus, with Elder Jeffries as pastor. By July the membership had increased to twenty and thereafter its growth was steady if slow. Like all the rest of the pioneers in the little town the Baptists were poor in this world's goods, however earnest they might be in devotion to their religion, and thus were not able to support a pastor, so that Elder Jeffries, as did other ministers, was obliged to visit other churches and preach in many places. For the same reason the Baptists were slow in securing their own house of worship and it was not until 1828 that the pastor ventured to build a small church on a lot previously purchased by himself for this purpose. It was located on the south side of Mound street between High and Front streets. Worshipping in their own church resulted in an immediate increase in membership and in 1830 the congregation requested Mr. Jeffries to devote the whole of his services to the Columbus Baptists.

In May, 1831, a lot was bought on Front street north of Mound and here the Baptist Church in Columbus built its first regular meeting house, which was occupied for the first time on May 6, 1832. A month later a Sabbath school was organized. The next year the First Regular Baptist Church of Columbus was legally incorporated, with George Jeffries, James Turner, and William A. Morse as the first board of trustees.

Owing to the formation in 1823 of the Welsh Baptist Church under the leadership of Rev. John Harris the growth of both churches remained slow until the two were consolidated in August, 1835, by Rev. T. R. Cressy of Massachusetts. Elder Jeffries disagreeing with those who favored union, withdrew and was given his letter of dismissal. In 1835 a lot was bought at the corner of Rich and Third streets where a more ambitious edifice was erected but not entirely completed until 1840, at a cost of \$14,000. Meanwhile services were held in the lower part of the structure.

A succession of zealous pastors wrestled with the difficulties which attended the Baptist Church of Columbus for the next few years, which nevertheless continued to grow and expand, branching out to various parts of the city. The mother church is now located on Broad street opposite Jefferson avenue, and is one of the most beautiful church edifices in the city. The pastor is Rev. Dr. Daniel F. Rittenhouse.

An attempt was made in 1852 to organize a Central Baptist church, but after a feeble existence of three years it disbanded and the members returned to the First Baptist Church, where they had previously worshipped. A similar result attended the Predestinarian branch of the Baptist Church in Columbus, organized by Tunis Peters in the late thirties. It lasted until 1856 when the building erected for it by Mr. Peters was lost to the branch which was soon after disbanded also.

The first work of the Baptist Church on the north side had its origin in 1866 in a Sunday school organized by several earnest young people, this being later surrendered to the Presbyterians. In 1870 the First Baptist Church started a mission at the home of William Wallace on Summit street. Later the school moved to the Courtright building on North High street, and in the spring of 1871 a lot was bought on East Russell street where a neat frame church was erected at a cost of \$1,200. This continued as a mission until 1881 when the North, later called the Russell Street Baptist Church, now the Central, was organized, a large number of its members being those who had worshipped at the First Baptist Church. The first pastor was Rev. A. L. Jordan. In 1884 under the pastorate of Rev. G. F. McFarlan, a new structure was built and that, in 1916, was much enlarged and beautified.

A Sunday school also was the original foundation of Hildreth Baptist Church. This was organized in 1870 by several members from the First Church in a little brick school on North Twentieth street. Growth was slow at first but with the extension of this section

of the city many strong members were acquired. In 1884 the Sunday school moved to a room on Mt. Vernon avenue where it grew more rapidly. The next year through the generosity of Mr. Abel Hildreth, a substantial brick church was built at the corner of Twentieth and Atcheson streets and was dedicated on August 25, 1885. Rev. J. S. Cleveland, ordained the same day, became its first pastor. Among his successors in the pulpit have been Rev. J. A. Snodgrass, Rev. Adam Fawcett and Rev. L. M. Darnell.

On the West Side the first mission work of the Baptist Church, which eventuated into Memorial Baptist Church, was started in October, 1885, when a Sunday school was started in the upper part of a business block on West Broad street. The school soon outgrew its quarters and a second room was secured, only to be outgrown also when removal was made to a store room on the ground floor. Preaching services were held in addition to the Sunday school and the attendance grew until in 1889 the room they occupied was destroyed by fire. The Methodists offered the little gathering the use of their tabernacle further west on Broad street, and here they worshipped until the organization of the Memorial Baptist Church and their occupation of a neat structure at the corner of Sandusky and Shepherd streets, bought and given by Mr. Abel Hildreth in memory of his wife. It had formerly been the United Brethren Church and had also at one period been used as a Catholic church. Rev. H. A. Nixon was the first pastor. The present pastor is Rev. G. R. Robbins.

The first missionary effort of the North Baptist or Russell street church was made in 1890, when a Sunday school was established in a storeroom at 1547 North High street near Tenth avenue. The same year a church was organized and formally recognized in 1891. Rev. E. F. Roberts was the first pastor. For a time the members worshipped in a room further north on High street and later during the pastorate of Rev. Alfred E. Isaac, were able to build a handsome temple on Tenth avenue, west of High. The church is prosperous and growing, located as it is, in a pretty and growing part of the city. The present pastor is Rev. V. S. Phillips.

The Second Baptist Church (colored) was set off from the First Church in 1836, though it was not regularly organized until October 18, 1839. One of the noted pastors of this church was the Rev. James Poindexter, a man revered alike by the white as well as the colored residents of the city. The church is now located on Seventeenth street and the pastor is Rev. W. E. Moore.

Shiloh Baptist Church, colored, was organized in 1871. The members worshipped in a building on East Long street until they bought the old Christie Chapel on Cleveland avenue. A fine new church was erected here in 1884.

Union Grove Baptist Church (colored) came into existence in 1886 as a Sunday school organized under a tree near the corner of Hughes and Baker streets. Services were held later in a log cabin on Mt. Vernon avenue. Organization was effected in 1888 with twenty members from the Second Baptist Church, Rev. W. E. Nash was the first pastor. A church was finally built on Champion avenue near Main street.

A Sunday school started on East Fifth avenue in the fall of 1882 was the origin of the Bethany Baptist Colored Church. It was a union school and in 1889 the Baptists withdrew and held services of their own at the house of James Jackson. They proceeded to build a frame church the same year and two years later the church was organized and Rev. R. C. Minor called to the pastorate. In 1891 this frame building was moved from the leased ground on which it stood to a permanent location at the corner of Fourth avenue and Sixth.

The Holy Pilgrim branch of the Baptist church, organized on the North Side, is now located at 199 East Naghten street.

The Hillcrest Baptist Church, west of the State Hospital, was organized in 1918 by members of the First Church residing in that vicinity. A lot was bought and a building erected on Eldon avenue, and services begun with a membership of about 100.

Congregational.

Congregationalism began in Ohio as early as 1796 when the first Congregational church was established in Marietta, but its progress was not rapid, owing to the fact that the New Englanders of that persuasion who came west joined with the Presbyterians in preference to establishing churches of their own. Several tentative congregations were organized throughout Ohio only to be merged into the Presbyterian church. The oldest in this vicinity

was probably the little church at Hartford, Licking county which was organized in 1818. The next fifteen years were barren of Congregational endeavor. Then the great anti-slavery agitation which led to the foundation of Oberlin with its church and college, stirred the churches of Northern Ohio to their very foundations and led to the formation of many new churches on a more liberal basis, some as Congregationalists and some as Free Presbyterians. It was in the course of this upheaval that many of the Welsh Congregational churches in Central Ohio came into existence, among them the Welsh Church in Columbus, established in 1837. In many places these warmhearted earnest Christians, full of sympathy for the downtrodden and oppressed, met with bitter opposition and even persecution. This naturally led to a closer union among themselves; and resulted in the formation of the Congregational Association of Central Ohio, now known as the Central Ohio conference of the Congregational Church. This was organized August 13, 1861, as Columbia Center, Licking county, the First Congregational Church in Columbus taking an active part in the work of organization.

Just after the middle of the decade preceding the Civil War the First Congregational Church of Columbus took on its present form. It originated in an offshoot of the Presbyterian church then located on Third street south of State, and it was designed to occupy the field lying north of Broad street. At a preliminary meeting held in March 1852 it was decided to purchase a lot on the northeast corner of Third street and Lynn alley. Here a frame chapel was built for the new congregation under the pastoral care of Rev. William H. Marble, who had been working in the interest of the new enterprise. The chapel was dedicated July 11, 1852, and on the 29th the church organization was effected with Mr. L. L. Rice as president and Mr. Warren Jenkins secretary. The original members were 42, bearing letters of dismissal from the Second Presbyterian church. Under Mr. Marble's charge the church prospered both spiritually and financially. Though Presbyterian in name and form of government and under the care of a Presbyterian minister, the church was never connected with a Presbytery and showed at the start a leaning toward the Congregational order. In 1854 the vigorous young church began taking steps for the building of a new meeting house but the resignation of the pastor and various financial difficulties conspired to postpone this work until 1856 when Rev. J. M. Steele of Stratham, N. H., became the pastor. On November 3 of that year the church decided unanimously to assume the name and form of a Congregational Church. The first officers of the reconstructed church were: M. B. Bateham, J. W. Hamilton, L. L. Rice, S. B. Stanton, deacons; L. L. Rice, clerk; T. S. Baldwin, treasurer. The first board of trustees consisted of Dr. R. J. Patterson, T. S. Baldwin and F. C. Sessions.

The next year it was decided to build a new church on Broad facing Capitol square. In 1857 Mr. Steele went east to secure material aid and in the course of his trip contracted smallpox and died in New York. Though grievously distressed by their great loss the members of the church went forward with their building enterprise and by December 27 of that year the church was ready for dedication. It stood on the rear of the lot and was a suitable and attractive edifice. Rev. Nathaniel A. Hyde began to occupy the pulpit on December 6, 1857. The church grew in power and membership under the guiding care of many successful pastors until in 1872 its growth warranted the erection of an addition which gave a commodious main auditorium and additional Sunday school room. This same year was signalized by the arrival, as pastor, of Rev. R. G. Hutchins, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who continued in the pulpit for ten years and under whose wise direction the church thrived immensely, paving the way for the wonderful reign of the Rev. Washington Gladden. Dr. Gladden came to the First Congregational Church on December 24, 1882, beginning a fruitful pastorate which ended only with his death in 1918, a period of thirty-six remarkably successful years. He took his place at once as a power in the city, both spiritually and as a civic factor, to which his growing fame as an author added strength and influence.

In 1886 the church was remodeled, improved and refurnished throughout, making it one of the most attractive and commodious houses of worship in the city. In the course of its history this church has given from its membership a large number of young men to the ministry and to missionary and other religious endeavor and has done great things for the religious growth of the city. The church is also represented in Foreign Missionary work. For some time before his death Dr. Gladden was pastor emeritus and the regular work was in charge of Dr. Carl S. Patton, who was succeeded in 1918 by Rev. Irving Maurer.

Plymouth Church had its origin in 1872 when eleven members of the First Congregational Church met to form another church in the northern part of the city. The organization was effected the following March and the new congregation worshipped temporarily in the Baptist chapel on Russell street, with Rev. S. M. Merrill as pastor. A temporary church was soon built on High street and by December of the same year the basement of a more ambitious edifice was roofed in and ready for services. The church for several years had slow growth owing to heavy financial troubles with which a succession of zealous pastors had to wrestle. Among these were Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, afterward widely known as a Chicago divine, Rev. Casper W. Hiatt and Rev. Alexander Milne. In the spring of 1891 finding itself in a prosperous condition the church decided to change its location and also its name. With the sale of the High street property and the purchase of a lot on West Fourth avenue it became known as Plymouth Church. It now occupies a beautiful edifice and is a strong and thriving church. The pastor now in charge is Rev. Wm. A. Warren.

The Third Congregational Church was organized in 1872, growing out of a union Sunday school formed in the Piqua railroad shops in 1866. A frame chapel had been built in 1867 on the rear of a lot on West Goodale street donated by Robert S. Neil, and as the population in that quarter increased there seemed to be a call for a regular preacher and the establishment of a church, which was effected in 1872, largely through the efforts of Rev. Lysander Kelsey. The enterprise did not prosper, however, and though the Sunday school was kept up for many years the church was formally disbanded in 1887, the members going to the High Street Congregational church.

The Congregational Church of North Columbus had its beginning in 1870 or 1871, in a small Sunday school organized by Rev. Joseph Harris of the M. E. Church. Meetings were first held in a public school and steps were taken soon for the erection of a church building. It was to have been a Methodist church, but the presiding elder refused his consent for the erection of another church so near the one in Clintonville. The supporters of the new church sought other help, which was given them by the First Congregational Church. Thus encouraged they met in December, 1874, and adopted the name of the Congregational Church of North Columbus, building a church forthwith which was dedicated on June 13, 1875. A month later it was formally recognized by a council of the Congregational Church. Growth here was slow owing to so many other denominations in the same field, but the different pastors in charge were full of zeal and with the incumbency of Rev. J. Porter Milligan, who began his labors in July, 1899, a fresh impetus was given to the work of the society. The attendance at services and Sunday school increased and the church grew in power and numbers. The present pastor is Rev. P. L. Blake.

Eastwood chapel, a small brick edifice on Twenty-first street was dedicated on October 15, 1876, and a Sunday school organized the week following. So well was the Chapel sustained that by 1877 an addition was built and the Sunday school under union auspices thrived greatly. The first regular pastor was Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, a young Methodist minister of Chillicothe, who took charge in 1879, though services had been held at intervals by pastors from other city churches. This year the chapel was again enlarged and in 1882 under Rev. Irving Metcalf the church was regularly organized and a constitution adopted. In 1890 lots were purchased on Twenty-first near Broad and later a handsome and substantial house of worship was erected. It now has a large and earnest membership and continues in the good work which it has always done, giving liberally to benevolent causes and missionary endeavors. Rev. D. F. Bent is the pastor in charge.

Mayflower Church had its inception in the spring of 1886 when a Sunday school was opened in a storeroom at 898 East Main street, which grew and developed to such an extent that in 1888 a lot was secured at the corner of Main and Ohio avenue, adjoining a lot donated by Mr. F. C. Sessions. On this lot a chapel was built and occupied by February, 1889, in which for some time Dr. Gladden preached every Sunday. In April it was found expedient to proceed to the formation of a Congregational Church in connection with Mayflower chapel and this was accordingly done, the Mayflower Congregational Church being duly incorporated June 10, 1889. The church has a flourishing Sunday school, an active Young People's Society and a Christian Endeavor. A reading room and gymnasium was built and now a beautiful edifice rears its stately head at the corner of Ohio avenue and Main street, with a devoted membership. The pastor in charge is Rev. F. L. Graff.

In December, 1837, the Welsh Congregational Church was organized in Columbus with

12 members. For many years its membership continued small, and because of taking counsel with Dr. Hoge of the First Presbyterian Church it was erroneously known as the Welsh Presbyterian Church. During the first seven years it worshipped in several different places and there were numerous changes of pastors. In 1845 the congregation built a frame meeting house on Town street between Fifth and Sixth. From here the church moved to Gay street and Washington avenue where in 1890 a new brick church was erected and dedicated in May, 1891. On its roster are found the names of many of the most prominent Welsh people in Columbus. The pulpit is now occupied by Rev. E. L. Roberts.

The South Church has been in existence since 1890 when a Sunday school was organized by Mr. J. L. Bright, who was also instrumental in building a small frame chapel on South High street. Later ground was purchased at the corner of High and Stewart avenue for a more suitable church which was built in 1891. Mr. Bright, when regularly ordained, became the pastor and the church was recognized as the South Congregational Church. It grew and prospered from the first and great good was wrought by the earnest work of pastor and people. At this writing the pastor in charge is Rev. A. M. Meikle.

In the summer of 1890 through the efforts of Mr. George W. Bright and other members of the First Congregational Church, a neat frame chapel was built on the corner of St. Clair and Hoover avenues for the accommodation of those of Congregational leanings in that neighborhood. The chapel was dedicated on Sunday, September 25, with a sermon by Dr. Gladden. Rev. W. B. Marsh became pastor of the little church the following December, in addition to his work as assistant pastor of the First Church. Rev. George P. Bethel took charge in 1892, holding Sunday services and weekly prayer meetings.

At present the Congregational churches in Columbus are as follows: First, Rev. Irving Maurer; North, Rev. P. L. Curtiss; Eastwood, Rev. D. F. Bent; Grandview Heights, Rev. O. C. Weist; Mayflower, Rev. Franklin L. Graff; Plymouth, Rev. W. A. Warren; South, Rev. A. M. Meikle; Washington avenue (Welsh), Rev. E. Lloyd Roberts.

Disciples of Christ.

The Central Christian Church had its origin in prayer meetings held by a few persons in private houses during the month of October, 1870. On December 1 of the same year a small apartment for use as a Sunday school and prayer meetings was rented over Samuel's drug store on North High street. Here different clergymen conducted services until on April 1, 1871, the congregation rented a room in the Sessions block, corner High and Long streets. Rev. T. D. Garvin, of Cincinnati, accepted a call to the pastorate. At this time T. Ewing Miller was treasurer of the church. On March 7, 1872, the congregation decided to incorporate under the name of the Central Christian Church, known as the Disciples of Christ. A lot was bought at the corner of Third and Gay streets and a frame church quickly erected. A brick edifice succeeded it in 1879 at a cost of \$14,000. In time a change of location became advisable owing to the encroachments of business and the growth of the downtown section, and accordingly a lot was purchased on the corner of East Broad and Twenty-first street where a handsome church was built.

This denomination, with its variant, Church of Christ, has eight places of worship as follows: Broad Street Church of Christ, Rev. A. M. Haines, pastor; Chicago Avenue, Rev. C. A. Kleeberger; Linden Heights, Rev. W. O. Roush; South Church, Rev. R. F. Strickler; West Fourth Avenue, Rev. T. L. Lowe; Wilson Avenue, Rev. J. J. Tisdall; Indianola, Willard A. Guy; Hilltop, J. N. Johnston; First Christian Church, West Fifth avenue, Rev. H. Russell Jay, pastor.

Universalist.

A few scattered members of the Universalist Church were located in Columbus in the early forties and gave eager welcome to the traveling evangelists of that denomination who visited the young city. By the winter of 1843-44 the number of these seemed to warrant the formation of a society and accordingly on January 4, 1844, forty-three people met and organized the First Universalist Church of Columbus. Occasional services were held in the St. Paul's German Church on South Third street, which they afterward purchased. On March 29, 1845, the Society was legally incorporated and by October was supporting its own pastor, Rev. N. Doolittle. The membership gradually increased under a succession of hard-working pastors. In 1884 the property on South Third street was sold to the Masons and

a lot bought on State street, on the rear of which a Sunday school and chapel were built. Later a commodious stone church was built and dedicated in May, 1891, under the pastorate of Rev. William Jones. At that period a handsome home for the pastor was presented to the church by Mrs. Lucy Stedman. One of the well known pastors of this church was the Rev. E. L. Rexford, D. D. The present pastor is Rev. E. V. Stevens.

All Souls Church, Rev. E. L. Rexford, pastor, now worships in the Spiritualist (old Westminster Presbyterian) edifice at State and Sixth streets.

Independent Protestant Church

A desire on the part of a number of German Protestant citizens of Columbus for religious services dissociated from the rites of the Lutheran and the Reformed German Protestant Churches, resulted in the formation in 1843 of the Independent Protestant German Church. The new congregation was at first organized at the home of Henry Waas, then known as the Canal Hotel. Rev. Mr. Zeller volunteered as the first pastor. The members went energetically to work and a church was built the same year on Mound street near Third. For a few years prosperity attended the undertaking, but in 1849 the congregation was reduced to such financial straits that it was obliged to lease the church edifice to the Trinity Lutheran Society, in whose possession it remained until 1857. Meanwhile by prudent management the congregation had paid off the indebtedness that had hampered it and in 1848 resumed occupation of its own church. A Sunday school was organized and a new pastor secured in the person of Rev. Edward Graf. One of the most prominent pastors of this church was the Rev. Christian Heddaeus, who filled the pulpit with great success for many years. Until 1871 the church property was vested in a few members of the congregation who had paid for it, but at that time these men generously deeded the property to the congregation with the proviso that the encumbering debt be paid off. This was done and the church property reverted to the congregation. The present pastor is Rev. J. F. Meyer.

Friends.

The Society of Friends was organized in Columbus some time about the year 1870. The members held services in various places until the dedication of their own church on Ohio avenue on October 12, 1873, on which occasion many prominent visitors from other places were present. The Friends today in Columbus worship in these churches: Camp Chase, West Broad street; 1150 North Fourth street, Seth W. Osborn, pastor; Highland avenue, Rev. John Pennington, pastor; Ogden avenue, Rev. D. H. Woods, pastor; Sullivant avenue.

United Brethren.

This denomination did not exist in Columbus in organized form until 1866, when its first church was erected on the south side of Town street between Fourth and Fifth. Rev. W. B. Davis was the first pastor. In 1876 Mr. Davis, after retiring from the First Church, organized the Olive Branch Church, an edifice for which was erected near the railway shops.

A branch of this society was organized on the South Side in 1870 and took the name of Mount Zion Church. A German church was organized in 1868, and erected an edifice on the south side of Friend, now Main, east of Grant avenue.

They now have five churches: Avondale, State and Avondale, Rev. E. B. Ewing; First, West Third Avenue, Rev. E. Fetter; Grace, Fifth avenue, Rev. J. H. Harris; St. Clair avenue, Rev. J. G. Spears; Washington avenue, Rev. J. G. Spears.

Evangelical.

Evangelical Protestant church is St. Paul's on Gates street, with Rev. W. L. Bretz as pastor.

Two churches of the Evangelical Association were located in Columbus: Emanuel, East Main street and Ohio avenue. These are now united in the Ohio avenue edifice, Rev. J. R. Dallas, pastor.

Of the Evangelical United there are three: Miller avenue, Rev. Elmer Bailey, pastor; St. Paul's, Warren avenue, Rev. P. E. Smoke, pastor; Wesley avenue, Rev. H. V. Summers, pastor.

CHAPTER XXV.

RELIGIOUS LIFE—CATHOLIC.

After Eighty Years of Effort, Nineteen Church Bodies—Holy Cross the First, in 1838—St. Patrick's, St. Mary's, St. Joseph's Cathedral, Sacred Heart, Holy Family, St. Dominic's, St. Francis of Assisi, St. Peter's, St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, St. Thomas, St. Leo's, Holy Name, Holy Rosary, St. Aloysius, St. Ladislaus, St. Cyprian, Immaculate Conception.

By Helen Moriarty.

The history of the Catholic Church in the Capital City of Ohio, dates back definitely a hundred years, though far earlier than that there is reason to believe that the locality was visited by Jesuit missionaries who in their intrepid work penetrated the forests of the unknown country, evangelizing and teaching the Red Man. Records of their labors and travels in the history of the French Missionary Fathers show that they had many stations within the confines of what is now the State of Ohio, and it is not too much to suppose that at some period in their travels they might have stopped at the confluence of the Scioto and the Olentangy rivers and there offered up the Sacrifice of the Mass, with the monarchs of the forest making long Cathedral aisles about them and the dark sons of the region kneeling at their feet. The aisles thus made holy have given way long since to the noise and activities of a large and thriving city, in whose man-made aisles and altars the memory is forever perpetuated of those early days and fearless laborers.

In the year 1818 the Dominican Fathers, branching out from their motherhouse in Kentucky, had founded a mission in the central part of this State, destined to go down in history as "the cradle of Catholicity in Ohio." This foundation was at Somerset in Perry county, where in 1818 Very Rev. Edward Fenwick, O. P., dedicated the first Catholic church in the State, under the patronage of St. Joseph, and opened a house for his brethren in religion, the better to enable them to prosecute their missionary labors throughout the virgin country. It is certain that Father Fenwick and his co-laborers visited the site of the future capital of Ohio, and it is not unlikely that Bishop Flaget, who had been consecrated Bishop of Bardstown, Ky., in 1810, also visited this locality when on a missionary journey in 1812 in search of scattered portions of the Catholic flock. He was accompanied on this occasion by the Rev. Stephen T. Badin, the first Catholic priest ordained in the United States. It was during this trip of the two zealous missionaries that they discovered the little Catholic colony in Perry county, made up of pioneer settlers from Pennsylvania and other Eastern states, whose devotion to their religion was to give them, six years later, the blessing of their own house of worship, the first Catholic church, as stated, in Ohio.

With their branch house established in Somerset, Bishop Flaget entrusted to the Dominican Fathers the mission work in Ohio, and for several years they ministered to the spiritual wants of the Catholics throughout the State. They had early founded a mission in Franklinton, where a few Catholics were to be found. Father Fenwick, who became in 1821 Bishop of the new see of Cincinnati, the first Ohio see, was assisted in those early days by Rev. Dominick Young, O. P. Later helpers of Father Young were Rev. Thomas Martin and Rev. Vincent de Raymond.

In Franklinton religious services were held at times in the Court House and occasionally in the homes of Vincent Grate and Henry Nadenbusch, the latter of whom lived near the State stone quarries, of which he was the lessee. Laborers engaged in building the National road at first composed the greater portion of the Catholic flock. Some of these became permanent settlers, and their number was gradually increased by new arrivals. Among the pioneer Catholics of this section there is record of the following: The families of Mrs. Russell, Cornelius Jacobs, John Jacobs, Michael Reinhard, Anthony Clarke and Owen Turney. Later on the following names are found in the new congregation: John Ender, Clemens Bachr, J. Scherringer, P. Kelle, Jacob Zettler, Peter Schwarz, Henry Lutz, Lawrence Beck, Joseph Wolfel, Joseph Miller, Isadore Frey, Bernard McNally, John F. Zimmer, C. Kuhn, John Ury. The descendants of many of these sturdy pioneers are prominent in the Catholic life of Columbus today.

May 15, 1833, marks a new epoch in the history of Catholic activity in Columbus. On that date a lot was donated to the Catholic missionaries by Otis and Samuel Crosby and Nathaniel Medbery, on condition that a Catholic church be erected thereon within five years. The lot was located far away from the central life of the village, but was nevertheless a welcome acquisition, and is the present site of Holy Cross Church at Fifth and Rich streets. Here after considerable delay and many vicissitudes owing chiefly to lack of money, for the few Catholics were poor and struggling—the first Catholic church in Columbus was built.

Bishop Fenwick, the great pioneer worker, had died of cholera at Wooster, Ohio, in 1832, while on a missionary journey, and he was succeeded as Bishop of Cincinnati by Right Rev. John Baptist Purcell, D. D. In June, 1836, Bishop Purcell visited Columbus, now growing into a good sized town on the east bank of the Scioto. At the Mass which he celebrated in the old Paul Pry House on Canal street between Main and Cherry alley, he called a meeting of the men of the congregation. At this meeting plans were laid which resulted in the completion two years later of the first Catholic church in Columbus, a humble enough edifice, built of stone from the State quarry and dedicated to St. Remigius.

Various difficulties attended the erection of the church, but the people were more than generous, giving out of their scanty store, of time, of money and of building material, rejoicing in the prospect of soon possessing a church of their own. Meanwhile in August, 1837, Bishop Purcell put new joy in their hearts by sending to them the Rev. Henry Damien Juncker to be their pastor as well as pastor of the little Catholic flock at Chillicothe, with instructions to build a church in both places.

Work on the Columbus church had stopped the previous year owing to lack of funds, and the zealous young priest set himself the task of completing the building. He was so successful that by the next Christmas the church was under roof, and by April, 1838, was ready for services, though still unfinished. On April 29 Father Juncker celebrated within its bare walls the first High Mass ever sung in Columbus. By a happy coincidence Rev. Stephen Badin, the venerable missionary, happened to be passing through Columbus at that time, and he had the pleasure of assisting at the Vesper service in the afternoon and of preaching to the people in English.

The church was small, and though built of stone, was simple in construction. It was fifty feet long by thirty wide and fourteen feet from floor to ceiling. There was a small gallery for the choir.

Father Juncker continued in charge of the congregation until 1839. Later he was made first Bishop of Alton, Ill. He was succeeded at Columbus by Rev. Joshua M. Young, a convert to the Church, who, as there was no pastoral residence at Columbus, made his home in Lancaster, visiting various other missions. On December 8, 1839, Bishop Purcell administered confirmation for the first time in Columbus, and in the evening of the same day preached a sermon in the Senate Chamber of the old State House.

A pastoral residence adjoining St. Remigius Church was completed in April, 1843, and a month later Rev. William Schonat took up his residence there as pastor of Columbus Catholics, Father Young retaining charge of the missions around Lancaster with his home there. These two priests frequently exchanged places to the great spiritual benefit of their people, some of whom were German and some English speaking.

Holy Cross Church.

The congregation at Columbus increased so rapidly that it soon became evident a larger church was necessary. Accordingly in 1845 additional property was purchased on Rich street, and a new church planned, the cornerstone of which was laid on April 28, 1846. It was nearly two years before its completion, but finally on January 16, 1848, Bishop Purcell dedicated the new edifice under the title of the Church of the Holy Cross.

The old stone church was turned into a school, the first Catholic school in Columbus, and was for a time taught by lay teachers. Rev. Caspar Borgess, who succeeded Father Schonat as pastor, enlarged the school, and in 1856 secured the services of the Sisters of Notre Dame from Cincinnati, who taught the girls' school. In May, 1859, Father Borgess—who afterward became Bishop of Detroit—was succeeded as pastor at Holy Cross by Rev. John B. Hemsteger, who continued in charge until his death in October, 1878. He had labored hard, adding to and improving the church property, erecting a new school and other—

wise building up the parish. A year before his death a fire partially destroyed the church, which was at once repaired and rededicated, Bishop Toebe, of Covington, Ky., officiating.

Rev. George H. Ahrens succeeded Father Hemsteger and remained until his death in 1884. Under his pastorate a new school was again built, the present school of today. At his death the Rev. Clement R. Rhode was appointed pastor and continues in that office at the present time. He has valiantly kept up the traditions of the pioneer parish and made many improvements in church and school. A half century of good work was commemorated on September 7, 1888, when the golden jubilee of the first Catholic church in Columbus was auspiciously celebrated.

St. Patrick's Church.

Meanwhile many other congregations had branched out from the mother church in Columbus. Very early in its history Holy Cross Church became too small to accommodate the vastly increased number of Catholics and the plan of a new parish received its inception. Among the first Catholic settlers the German element predominated, and when the new parish was projected it was decided with the Bishop's permission to build a church for English-speaking Catholics.

This congregation was formed in 1851 by Rev. John Furlong, the members for a time attending separate services in Holy Cross Church. In 1852 the congregation was placed in charge of Rev. James Meagher, who bought a lot 187 feet square at the corner of Seventh street, now Grant avenue, and Naghten street, for one thousand dollars. With indefatigable zeal the young pastor hastened the erection of the church which was completed in a year and dedicated on September 25, 1853, by Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati. The following year a brick school building was erected adjoining the church, on Mount Vernon avenue. It was first taught by lay teachers, but in 1856 the Sisters of Notre Dame from Cincinnati were engaged for the girls' school, lay teachers continuing to teach the boys. The first church bell in Columbus rang out from the turret of old St. Patrick's over sixty years ago. The parish residence was built in 1857.

In the same year Father Meagher was succeeded by Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, just ordained, who remained at St. Patrick's during the dark days of the Civil War when he demonstrated his patriotism by floating the Stars and Stripes from the church tower and organizing the Montgomery Guards, whom he pressed to offer their services to their country. He visited at Camp Chase where he gave the consolations of religion to both Union soldier and Confederate prisoner. He was a man of great heart and wide activities. He co-operated with Father Hemsteger in helping the Sisters of St. Francis to found the first hospital in the city, and he was chiefly instrumental in effecting the permanent settlement in Columbus of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

In December, 1866, Father Fitzgerald was made Bishop of Little Rock, Arkansas, and was consecrated to his high office in St. Patrick's Church on February 3, 1867, by Archbishop Purcell. The sermon was preached by Rev. Patrick J. Ryan, who afterward became Archbishop of Philadelphia, and known far and wide for his golden-tongued oratory. During those early days one of the assistant priests at St. Patrick's was Rev. J. B. Murray, who is still living and in active work in the Cincinnati archdiocese.

The pioneer days of the Church in Columbus passed away entirely with the arrival in July, 1868, of Apostolic Letters creating the diocese of Columbus, and the appointment of Right Reverend Sylvester Horton Roscerans as first Bishop of the new see. Bishop Roscerans had arrived in Columbus in February, 1867, to succeed Father Fitzgerald as pastor of St. Patrick's, and he remained there with St. Patrick's as his pro-cathedral while St. Joseph's Church, now determined upon as the Cathedral, was in process of construction. When in 1872 Bishop Roscerans took charge of the Cathedral he was succeeded as pastor of St. Patrick's by Rev. J. A. Murray, who the next year was in turn succeeded by Rev. J. A. Casella. In 1876, Father Casella returned to his native France and Rev. Nicholas Gallagher was made pastor. Since 1871 he had been president of St. Aloysius Seminary on the West Side, founded in that year by Bishop Roscerans for the education of young men to the priesthood, but which had now closed for lack of support.

When on the death of Bishop Roscerans, Father Gallagher was made administrator of the diocese, Rev. John Madden was in charge at St. Patrick's with Rev. John McGuirk, a son of the parish, as assistant. In 1880 Father Gallagher was made Bishop of Galveston,

Texas, being the second pastor of St. Patrick's called to episcopal honors. Rev. A. O. Walker was the next pastor, and he remained until 1885 when the parish was placed in charge of the Dominican Fathers by Bishop Watterson. The first Dominican pastor was Rev. P. C. Coll, and there has been a long line of zealous and able incumbents. Rev. Timothy L. Crowley, O. P., is the present pastor.

Shortly after taking charge at St. Patrick's the Dominican Fathers were assigned to work at the Ohio Penitentiary. For many years Rev. F. L. Kelly, O. P., has prosecuted this work among Catholic prisoners, among whom he has wrought untold good. The State recognized the excellence of his labors by erecting for his use a fine chapel.

St. Mary's Parish.

St. Mary's parish was organized in 1863 to meet the needs of the rapidly growing southern portion of the city. The present site of St. Mary's on South Third street was purchased by Father Hemsteger, pastor of Holy Cross congregation, of which the new parish was an offshoot. Rev. F. X. Specht, an assistant at Holy Cross, took charge of the movement and under his supervision the school building was first erected. Early in 1866 sod was turned for the church, of which the cornerstone was laid in August by Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati. On November 30, 1868, the completed edifice was dedicated by Bishop Rosecrans under the invocation of St. Mary. The church, Gothic in design, was handsome in appearance and sufficiently large for the future needs of what proved to be a thriving congregation. It was richly frescoed and furnished and seated a thousand people. While the church was building Father Specht had been appointed pastor of the new congregation, and continued in that capacity for nearly fifty years, dying in 1913, deeply mourned by his people and Catholics generally. He had been Vicar General of the diocese since 1885, and was twice Administrator of the diocese, and for his efficient discharge of onerous duties was made a Domestic Prelate by Pope Leo XIII in 1902 with the title of Monsignor.

Monsignor Specht made many improvements at St. Mary's, always looking with a fatherly eye to the best interests of the parish. He built the rectory, and a convent for the Sisters of St. Francis, successors of the Sisters of Notre Dame, who were the first teachers in the school. He installed a fine pipe organ in the church and in 1890 repaired and beautified the church, adding new stained glass windows. The spiritual part of his labors speaks in the piety and devotion of a large congregation.

On the death of Monsignor Specht Rev. Joseph M. Wehrle, formerly pastor of St. John's Church, Bellaire, succeeded to the pastorate of St. Mary's. Under the Bishop's direction he has since opened a high school in a newly acquired property just north of the church.

At the present writing St. Mary's parish numbers 850 families, with a school enrollment of 637, including 45 pupils in the high school.

The Cathedral Parish.

The growth of St. Patrick's parish was rapid, and it early became evident that a division of the parish would be necessary. Prosperity was beginning to bless Columbus Catholics, and in planning for the new offshoot of St. Patrick's Father Fitzgerald, then pastor, secured a subscription amounting to \$37,000 from about two hundred and fifty donors. The committee which he appointed to look after the work consisted of: John Conahan, Theodore Leonard, treasurer, John Joyce, John D. Clarke, Thomas Bergin, William Naghten, secretary, John Caren, Michael Harding, William Wall, James Naughton, William Riches, John McCabe, Michael Hartman, John Duffy, Martin Whalen, Bernard McNally, and Michael Galvin.

In April, 1866, ground for the new church was purchased at the corner of Broad and Fifth streets, a plot 120 feet on Broad and 290 feet on Fifth street. The plan for the church was drawn by Michael Harding and the new parish was placed under the patronage of St. Joseph. The cornerstone was laid on November 11, 1866, by Rt. Rev. S. H. Rosecrans, assistant Bishop of Cincinnati. The next month Father Fitzgerald was made Bishop of Little Rock, Ark., and was succeeded as pastor of St. Patrick's by Bishop Rosecrans, who in March, 1868, became the first Bishop of the new diocese of Columbus. With great enthusiasm the Bishop assumed charge of building his cathedral church, and after making some change in the plans, decided to construct it of stone. It is said that General Rose-

crans, the Bishop's soldier brother, who visited the Bishop during the erection of the Cathedral, assisted him materially by his advice and suggestions. It was not until 1872 that this beautiful Gothic Cathedral of St. Joseph was completed and ready for divine services. During the course of its construction Naughton Hall, situated on the east side of High street between State and Town streets, was used as a temporary chapel and there services were held for over two years. A few months after its organization, the Cathedral Chapel congregation as it was called, was placed in charge of Rev. J. F. Rotchford, O. P., whom Bishop Rosecrans secured for a few years service from the Dominican community at New York. In 1872 Father Rotchford was recalled by his superiors and Bishop Rosecrans assisted by Father Gallagher conducted services in the chapel until the completion of the Cathedral.

On Christmas day, 1872, Bishop Rosecrans celebrated pontifical high Mass for the first time in his new cathedral. In 1873 a residence on East Broad between Sixth and Seventh streets was bought for the Bishop and his assistant priests, but the distance made it inconvenient, and in 1875 the Bishop built a rectory adjoining the Cathedral. There his priests took up residence, but he made his home at the Sacred Heart Convent, a private school opened a few years before by Dominican Sisters from St. Mary's of the Springs, at the southeast corner of Broad and Seventh streets. These Sisters afterward moved their convent to Galveston, Texas, on the invitation of Bishop Gallagher.

The Cathedral was consecrated on October 20, 1878, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Dwenger, of Fort Wayne, in the presence of six other prelates, more than fifty priests, and a large concourse of people. It was an auspicious event in the history of the new diocese. The sermon was preached by Rt. Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, the scholarly young Bishop of Peoria, Ill., afterwards one of the shining literary lights of the Church in America.

The venerable Archbishop Purcell, patriarch of the West, bowed with years and labors, made a few remarks at the close of the solemn services, contrasting the present beautiful edifice with the humble rooms where in pioneer days the Holy Sacrifice was offered, days and services which he himself so well remembered.

On the evening of the same day Bishop Rosecrans was stricken with fatal illness and died the following night. The new Cathedral, so late the scene of festivity and rejoicing, was hung with black and turned into a temple of mourning, when on October 25 the funeral of the beloved prelate took place. The Bishops and many of the priests who had assisted in the consecration of the Cathedral remained over for the obsequies. The body of Bishop Rosecrans was placed in a burial vault prepared for it in the basement of the Cathedral directly beneath the sanctuary.

Bishop Rosecrans was a convert to the Church. As his name indicates he was of Dutch ancestry, and his family was a distinguished one. Through his mother he was related to Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Sylvester Horton Rosecrans, son of Crandall and Jemima Hopkins Rosecrans, was born in Homer, Licking county, Ohio, on February 5, 1827. While he was a student at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, an older brother, William S. Rosecrans, a recent graduate of West Point and afterward the famous Civil War general, became a Catholic, and his example was followed by the young Sylvester. Later both parents also became Catholics. Sylvester was educated by the Jesuits at Fordham, and made his later studies in Rome, where he was ordained in 1852. His death at the age of 51 closed a career of great activity. He had labored earnestly to build up the new diocese, a work of no small magnitude, and he died before he could see the fruition of his work. It was said that he was a born pedagogue and in the midst of his episcopal duties found time to teach in St. Aloysius Seminary, in Sacred Heart Convent, and even at St. Mary's of the Springs. He was a man of literary tastes, and was instrumental in founding the Catholic Columbian, under the management of Rev. D. A. Clarke, then an ecclesiastical student, and he was a frequent contributor to its editorial and other pages. He died universally esteemed and respected.

The successor of Bishop Rosecrans was the Right Reverend John Ambrose Watterson, D. D., who was appointed Bishop of Columbus on March 15, 1810, and was consecrated on August 8 of the same year in St. Joseph's Cathedral. In the eighteen months which had elapsed between the death of Bishop Rosecrans and the appointment of his successor, Very Rev. N. A. Gallagher administered the affairs of the diocese with residence at the Cathedral rectory. Rev. M. M. Meara was rector of the Cathedral. In 1882 Father Meara was made pastor at Circleville and Rev. R. J. Fitzgerald became rector of the Cathedral, where he re-

mained until 1888, when he was appointed pastor of St. John's Church, Bellaire. From that period Bishop Watterson retained the title of rector of the Cathedral himself until his lamented death in April, 1898. His labors in building up the diocese were stupendous and his health succumbed under the stress of his episcopal duties. The work of the diocese was extended through new parishes and the erection of churches and schools. He purchased the present episcopal residence, thus completing a half block of valuable property on Broad street. His work in the diocese was of lasting value. He was a man of dignified personality and wide attainments, a scholar and a student, with oratorical ability of a high order. He died deeply mourned not alone by his own people but by the residents of Columbus generally, who recognized in him a man of superior character and eminent virtues. He was 55 years old at the time of his death. His remains were interred in Calvary cemetery where a handsome granite monument marks his resting place.

John Ambrose Watterson, second Bishop of Columbus, was born in Blairsville, Pa., May 27, 1844, the sixth child of John A. and Mary MacAfee Watterson. They were well to do and gave their children good educations. The future Bishop received a good home training, and was educated at Mt. St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, Md. He was ordained in 1868 and at once became professor of moral theology and sacred Scripture at his alma mater, becoming in a very short time president of the famous college. This position he continued to fill with conspicuous success until called to the Bishopric of Columbus in 1880.

Bishop Watterson was succeeded by Right Reverend Henry Moeller, D. D., who was consecrated third Bishop of Columbus on August 25, 1900, in St. Peter's Cathedral, Cincinnati. For twenty years Bishop Moeller had been chancellor of the archdiocese of Cincinnati, and his experience thus gained enabled him successfully to cope with the task which met him in Columbus, that of discharging the debt which lay heavy on the diocese and which had accumulated through long years of church and school building and in otherwise developing a new see. He took hold of this work in a systematic way and with the loyal and earnest support of the priests of the diocese as well as the responsive generosity of the people, paid off practically the whole sum in three years. He held a Diocesan Synod in 1902, founded new parishes and missions among the rapidly increasing foreign population, and developed and systematized the work of the diocese. His departure was sincerely regretted when he was called by Rome to be Coadjutor Archbishop to Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati. He was esteemed alike by priests and people.

There was rejoicing throughout the diocese when on December 10, 1903, a cablegram announced that Pope Pius X had named Rev. James Joseph Hartley, pastor of Holy Name Church, Steubenville, as the fourth Bishop of Columbus. The new Bishop was not only native to the diocese but a native of Columbus. His parents were old residents of the capital city, well known and highly respected. He received his early education in St. Patrick's school and made his theological studies at Niagara University and Seminary. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1882, and had been pastor of Holy Name parish, where he built a beautiful church, school and rectory, for nearly 25 years, when raised to episcopal honors. It was therefore a happy day for priests and people when on February 25, 1904, a son of the diocese was consecrated as their chief shepherd. In the fourteen years which have elapsed Bishop Hartley has worked with indefatigable zeal for the spiritual and material development of the diocese. Innumerable good works have been inaugurated and extended, and monuments to his apostolic zeal are raising everywhere throughout the city and diocese. By his financial acumen he has placed the affairs of the diocese on a firm basis. He is interested in the civic as well as the religious welfare of the city and is always to the fore in rendering material and moral assistance to all civic, State and national movements. Since the outbreak of the war he has contributed largely to relief and other war funds, and it was under his auspices that the Catholic Ladies War Relief Association was started in July, 1917. Rev. John H. O'Neil is secretary to the Right Reverend Bishop Hartley.

When Bishop Moeller came to Columbus in 1900 he recalled the Rev. M. M. Meara to his former office as rector of St. Joseph's Cathedral, an office in which he is still presiding with dignity and success. Shortly after his return it was decided to start a school for the Cathedral parish, and for this purpose the old Alfred Kelley home on East Broad street was purchased, an historic and artistic edifice built in 1806, and which at one time housed the Governor of the State during his term of office. The school was opened with the Sisters of Notre

Dame in charge. The value of this property is now more than four times what it was when it was purchased. In 1914-15 the Cathedral was remodeled and refurbished at a cost of \$105,000, making it one of the most beautiful and stately church edifices in the middle West. At this writing under Father Meara's judicious management the Cathedral is almost entirely free from debt.

Sacred Heart Church.

Up until 1875 there was no parish beyond the Union Station or the railroad tracks, and at this time it became apparent that something should be done to meet the spiritual needs of the Catholics in that locality. To Rev. John B. Eis was delegated the task of organizing the new parish, and a building designed for church and school both was erected on a plot of ground on First avenue, donated to the Church in Columbus as far back as 1852, by William Phelan, of Lancaster, Ohio. The ground comprised an entire block. Services were first held in the new structure on Easter Sunday, April 16, 1876, and the school was opened the next week under the care of the Sisters of St. Francis, who were housed in the same building. In the course of the ensuing years as the congregation increased many necessary additions were made to the original building, and the school has grown until now it accommodates nearly 400 pupils. Father Eis is still in charge of the parish and has as his assistant Rev. J. M. Ryan.

Holy Family Church.

This church is erected on historic ground, as what is now called the West Side was once the village of Franklinton, the first settlement of what was to become the capital city of Ohio. In the early days Catholic services were held in the homes of the settlers by traveling missionaries, and later on, as the tide of settlement flowed over the river, the few Catholics remaining west of the Scioto were privileged to attend Mass in the small chapel of the Good Shepherd Convent which had been founded in the old Sullivant homestead at the corner of West Broad and Sandusky streets in 1865. In 1877 the Sisters of St. Joseph of Ebensburg, Pa., at the request of Bishop Rosecrans, had opened a day and boarding school in the old ecclesiastical seminary building on Sandusky street opposite the Good Shepherd Convent, which had been closed in 1876 for lack of funds to carry on the work. Rev. R. C. Christy, a former Army Chaplain, was chaplain for these Sisters as well as the Sisters of Good Shepherd and he soon recognized the need of a church for the Catholics of the vicinity. A building, once a barn on the seminary premises was fitted up and for two months divine services were held in this humble structure. Father Christy then secured the old United Brethren Church on Sandusky street and had it remodeled, and on June 8, 1877, it was blessed and dedicated to Catholic uses in the name of the Holy Family. Father Christy died in 1878 and was succeeded by Rev. T. S. Reynolds, and he in turn in 1879 by Rev. W. S. Hayes, who, because of a flaw in the title, disposed of the Sandusky street property and bought a lot on West Broad at the corner of Skidmore street. Plans were laid for a church and school and Father Hayes worked earnestly in promoting the work. The cornerstone was laid in 1882, but before the church was completed Father Hayes was transferred to the pastorate of St. Francis de Sales Church, Newark, and in 1884 Rev. Dennis A. Clarke took up the task of finishing the edifice and extending the parish. How well he succeeded may be seen in the large, devout and loyal congregation as well as in the valuable church property he has built up. Besides the church, which was dedicated June 2, 1889, by Bishop Watterson, there is a commodious rectory and a convent for the teaching Sisters. A handsome modern school building was erected in 1913 on Sandusky street and was about ready for occupancy when the disastrous flood of that year occurred. Though its basement was flooded the school served as a refuge for scores driven from the lower grounds. The church property on Broad street suffered great damage from the high waters and a great part of the congregation was impoverished, and driven from homes in many cases swept away by the waters. The parish is but now recovering from the effects of the flood. The new school was opened in March, 1914. The Sisters of St. Joseph from Ebensburg and later from Baden, Pa., were in charge of Holy Family School from its opening in 1877 to June, 1912, when they were succeeded by the Sisters of Mercy from Louisville, Ky. There are nine Sisters in charge of about 250 pupils. There is a commercial high school in connection with the school, and the Sisters also conduct a music academy. At the Diocesan Synod of 1902 Holy Family Church was made a Deanery, with Rev. D. A. Clarke

as Dean. Dean Clarke died suddenly of heart disease, May 17, 1920, after 36 years at the head of the parish.

St. Dominic's Church.

In 1889 Bishop Watterson appointed Rev. T. J. O'Reilly, who had been acting as his secretary, to organize a new parish in the Panhandle district. Six lots were bought at the corner of Twentieth and Devoise streets, and plans made for the erection of a combination church and school building. Meanwhile services were held in Benninghof Hall, at the corner of Twentieth and Hildreth avenue, where the first Mass of the new parish was celebrated on September 1, 1889. The following week school was opened in the same hall in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. As there were a large number of pupils this double use of the hall proved to be a great inconvenience for all concerned, and Father O'Reilly petitioned the Board of Education for the temporary use of three rooms in the new public school building at the corner of Mount Vernon avenue and Twenty-third street. The petition was cordially granted and Father O'Reilly enjoyed the use of these rooms until February 2, 1881, when his own church and school building was dedicated. In 1896 a rectory was built, and a convent for the Sisters in 1902. Additional property was secured from time to time, the whole now comprising twenty city lots, fronting on Twentieth, Devoise and Medill streets. On November 26, 1916, a beautiful new church was dedicated, one of the handsomest in the middle West. It is built of Bedford stone in the Basilica style of architecture with columns of polished granite. There are artistic stained glass windows and marble altars of pleasing design. The new church was dedicated by Right Reverend Bishop Hartley and the sermon was given by Right Reverend Bishop Muldoon, of Rockford, Ill. In 1914 the Sisters of St. Joseph were succeeded in the school by the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, Ky., who have charge of 325 pupils. They also teach music. St. Dominic's is one of the most active and thriving parishes in the city.

St. Francis of Assisi.

One of the first offshoots from Sacred Heart parish was the congregation of St. Francis of Assisi. It was organized in 1892 when Rev. A. M. Leyden, formerly of Toronto, Ohio, was chosen as pastor of the projected parish, designed to take care of the rapidly growing number of Catholics west of High street and north of the railroad tracks. Services were first held in Neil Chapel at the corner of Neil and Goodale streets, formerly a Methodist church, which was remodeled and blessed as a Catholic place of worship on Sunday, June 19, 1892. The parish grew and prospered, and in 1896 the present handsome church on Buttles avenue was built. It is of Romanesque architecture and has been enlarged since its erection to meet the needs of a large and constantly increasing congregation. Father Leyden built a substantial rectory in 1893, and in 1906 a fine modern school building was erected. It contains a large hall for parish meetings and entertainments. There are 400 pupils in the school taught by the Sisters of St. Dominic from St. Mary's of the Springs. The population of the parish is given as 1873 people, the majority of Irish extraction. Father Leyden is still the pastor, and is assisted on Sundays by the Dominican Fathers from Aquinas College.

St. Peter's Church.

The extension of the city east and northward into what was then known as Milo and Grogan and the settlement of Catholics there made necessary some provision for their spiritual interests. In 1895 Bishop Watterson authorized Father Eis to look out for a suitable church property in that locality. Lots were secured on New York avenue and a small school opened September of that year in Benson's Hall, Milo, with a Franciscan Sister from Sacred Heart school in charge of the few children. The Bishop placed Rev. Hugh Ewing, assistant at Sacred Heart, in charge of the new parish, and the next year a combination church and school building was put up. Here school was started in September, 1896, and in October services were first held in the new church. It was dedicated on October 11. The little congregation flourished from the first and the school grew rapidly. In 1900 a rectory was built for the pastor, who had until then lived in a rented house adjoining; and a convent for the teaching Sisters was erected in 1913. Additional property has been purchased at intervals and at this writing the property includes twelve lots on New York avenue, ten on Fifth avenue

and a third of an acre adjoining. The parish extends about twelve miles north into the country and has about 250 families and 280 children in the school.

In addition to his work as pastor of St. Peter's Father Ewing has charge of the Mission at Westerville, which with the Bishop's permission he started in 1913. At first Mass was celebrated in Westerville once a month, Sunday school being held on intermediate Sundays, but since October, 1916, Father Ewing goes up twice a month for Mass. The Mission has about 60 people. Their neat little chapel is on the second floor of a business block in the center of the town, on North State street. It is fitted up with the old altar from St. Patrick's Church and some of the old pews from St. Joseph's Cathedral. Father Ewing is often assisted at the Westerville Mission by Rev. Conrad Conrardy of the Josephinum. His assistant at St. Peter's is Rev. Biebl from the same institution.

Church of St. John the Evangelist.

During the preliminary organization of this parish, for a period of eighteen months, services were held in the chapel of the Josephinum through the kindness of Monsignor Joseph Jessing, then rector of the institution. The parish was planned for the Catholics of the newer section of the city in the vicinity of Ohio and Livingston avenues rapidly building up with comfortable and substantial homes. The work of organization was given to Rev. S. P. Weisinger on June 13, 1898, who prosecuted it with so much success that a little over a year later the handsome new Church of St. John the Evangelist on Ohio avenue was completed and was dedicated on September 24 by Monsignor Specht, V. G. A suitable residence for the pastor was completed at the same time. In 1905 a modern school building was erected, adding greatly to the value and appearance of this handsome church property. The church is of excellent design and construction and is well fitted up, and has the embellishment of beautiful stained glass windows. The parish started with 75 families and now has 540, with 400 pupils in the school. The teachers are Sisters of St. Francis, for whom a convent was built in 1908. Father Weisinger is still in charge of the parish, and has as assistant Rev. J. F. Plunket.

St. John the Baptist Church.

The first priest appointed to look after the spiritual welfare of the Italian Catholics of Columbus was the Rev. Alexander Cestelli. He was a professor at the Josephinum and in 1895 was chosen for this work by Bishop Watterson, building the present church and rectory at the corner of Lincoln and Hamlet streets. In 1901 Father Cestelli was succeeded by Rev. Victor Sovilla, who worked faithfully in building up the parish for twelve years when he returned to Italy. In August, 1913, Rev. Rocco Petrarca was placed in charge of the parish by Bishop Hartley, and in five years has succeeded in paying off the debt and in repairing and embellishing the church. There is no parish school, but there are Catechism classes held every Wednesday afternoon in the church, conducted by ladies from different parts of the city, who also prepare the children for First Communion and confirmation.

St. Leo's Church.

The city was growing in all directions, and in 1902 it became evident that a division of St. Mary's parish was necessary to take care of Catholics living in the extreme south end. Rev. Charles F. Kessler, assistant pastor at the Cathedral, was appointed by Bishop Moeller to organize the new congregation, under the patronage of St. Leo. In 1903 a tract of land was bought on Hanford street and work begun on a building designed both for church and school purposes. The cornerstone was laid on July 19, 1913, and on December 13 of the same year services were held in the new church. The school was opened in 1904 with an enrollment of 150 children, in charge of Franciscan Sisters. Father Kessler built his rectory in 1904, and the next year a home for the Sisters was erected. Despite all this building the parish was free from debt by 1911, and a fund was started for a new church, made necessary by the growth of the congregation. Ground for the new church was broken in 1915, and on May 16, 1917, the handsome and well appointed edifice was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Hartley. It cost over \$61,000, and three months after its completion was entirely paid for. The former chapel in the old building was converted into needed school rooms and the whole building made fireproof. St. Leo's is a handsome church property, all

the buildings being of buff vitrified brick and built in substantial style. Father Kessler had the distinction of starting the first free parish school in the city. There are now 250 children in the school.

On February 8, 1920, occurred the death from influenza of the pastor and founder of St. Leo's, the beloved Father Kessler. The splendid group of church buildings were left, by his idefatigable labors, entirely free of debt, but far exceeding this material gift to his people, was the great spiritual heritage he left them. Rev. Bernard P. Vogel succeeded to the pastorate.

St. Thomas Church, East Columbus.

This parish is located at the extreme eastern edge of Columbus, two miles this side of Taylor's Station, where in the early days Mass was said for the few Catholics there at irregular intervals by priests from the Cathedral and St. Patrick's Church. The erection of the steel plant in that vicinity brought a few more Catholic settlers, and the necessity of a church became apparent. Rev. Andrew J. Johnson, who had been pastor at St. Joseph's, Licking county, was entrusted with the work of organizing this widely scattered flock, and on May 26, 1900, started the foundation of the parish under the patronage of St. Thomas the Apostle. Services were for a time held in the public school building. In 1902 a beautiful little church was built on a plot of ground generously given by Mr. Thomas Cassady, and located at the corner of Cassady and Fifth avenues. It was dedicated by Bishop Moeller on August 10 of that year. A parish house was ready for occupancy by 1904. Father Johnson was earnestly engaged in building up the parish when his health began to fail, and in 1913 he became incapacitated for active parish duties. He died at Mount Carmel Hospital on December 15, 1916, and two days later his funeral was held from the little church which he had built and loved so much. His body was taken to his former home, Brooklyn, N. Y., for interment. He was a priest of many fine qualities, with a cultivated and discriminating mind and a keen appreciation of good music. He had many friends and was deeply and widely mourned.

On June 23, 1916, Rev. John O'Neil, secretary to the Bishop, was made pastor of St. Thomas church, and is now working zealously to the end that the parish may soon have its own school. There are 168 children of school age in the parish, which has about 700 members. About one-half the congregation is made up of foreigners,—Poles, Slavs, Bohemians and Hungarians, who recently took up residence in that locality. At present the Sunday school is in charge of Dominican Sisters from St. Mary's of the Springs, who go over every Sunday to teach the children.

Holy Name Church.

With the continued growth of the city northward a new parish in that section became a necessity, and in 1905 Bishop Hartley appointed Rev. William McDermott to the work of organization. The parish lay north of Eleventh avenue and lots were purchased on Patterson avenue for a new church to be dedicated to the Holy Name. During the erection of the church building services for the small congregation of only about 50 people were held in a hall on North High street. The building, which combined a church and school, was dedicated by Bishop Hartley on January 28, 1906. School was opened the next September with 52 children, and the Dominican Sisters from St. Mary's of the Springs in charge. Father McDermott also built a rectory the same year the church was built. In 1916 a convent for the Sisters was erected, and a home for the church sexton was bought in 1917. The church property is a very complete one, located in one of the prettiest sections of the North Side, and is valued at \$100,000. The parish has about 365 families, and 204 children in the school. It is free from debt and has a growing fund for a new church which it is hoped to build in the not distant future.

The Newman Club, a society for the Catholic young people attending Ohio State University, was organized by Father McDermott in 1906, and has proved to be a valuable organization. It serves to bring these young people together, to promote their acquaintance with others of their faith, and to give them every necessary opportunity for the practice of their religion.

Holy Rosary Church.

Meanwhile the city was still extending southeastward and a new parish was planned for the growing section in the territory lying east of Linwood and Wilson avenues, between

Broad street and Livingston avenue. On May 5, 1905, Rev. Francis W. Howard was appointed to take charge of this parish, which was to be known as Holy Rosary parish. Many of the Catholics living in this district had been attending services in the Chapel of St. Vincent's Orphanage, and in anticipation of the organization of a new parish a fund of \$1,900 had been collected. There were sixty-four Catholic families in the district with sixty children of school age. Plans were made for a building that would eventually be exclusively devoted to school uses, but which would also serve for a church for the present. The cornerstone of the building was laid on October 1, 1905, and on March 25, 1906, the building was dedicated by Bishop Hartley. The parish school was opened the following September with the Sisters of St. Francis in charge. The parish grew rapidly and in a few years a new church was planned. Work was begun in November, 1913, and the cornerstone was laid March 24, 1914. In less than two years the beautiful edifice was completed and was dedicated by Bishop Hartley on February 2, 1916. Regular services in the church began on February 27 of that year.

The new church is a structure one hundred and ninety-three feet long and sixty-five feet wide in the nave, with a chapel at the east side sixty by thirty feet. The exterior is plain, early North Italian style, while the interior is thirteenth century Renaissance. The architecture is unusual and rarely seen in this part of the country, and has been pronounced to be a very perfect and devotional type. The church is built on the corner of Main street and Seymour avenue, and the school is on Seymour. The parish now numbers 260 families with an enrollment in the school of 240 children.

As Father Howard is Secretary General of the National Catholic Educational Association, the general offices of the Association are located in Holy Rosary rectory, adjoining the church.

St. Aloysius Church.

For many years there was only one Catholic parish on the West Side. In 1905 a new parish was projected for the western section and the Hilltop, so-called, and Bishop Hartley appointed Rev. J. J. Cahalen as pastor. Ground was bought on West Broad street between Midland and Clarendon avenues, and ground broken for St. Aloysius Church. While the church was building services were held in a room on West Broad street with only a few people in attendance. The parish was small and had a struggle for existence until the extension of its boundaries and the building up of newer subdivisions when it gradually became more thriving. Father Cahalen resigned in 1910 and was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Rudolph Schwarz, of Buchtel, who proceeded with energy to build up the parish and reduce the encumbering debt. This section has grown steadily and there are now 175 families in the parish and 180 children in the school. The school is taught by the Sisters of Notre Dame who go out every day from the convent on Rich street. Church and school are both housed in the same building, as are also the pastor's apartments; but a new church is becoming a necessity and it is planned later to erect a suitable and substantial edifice.

St. Ladislaus Church.

This is the only Hungarian parish in the city and was organized in 1908, although lots for the church were bought on Reeb avenue in 1907. Rev. Robert Paulovics, who had been in charge of a Hungarian parish in Dillonvale, Ohio, was chosen by Bishop Hartley for the task of organizing the Hungarians of the South Side into a congregation and to build a church. Services for the Hungarians were first held in the basement of St. Leo's church on Hanford street, and the new St. Ladislaus church on Reeb avenue was dedicated by the Bishop on November 22, 1908. In a few months Father Paulovics was succeeded by Rev. J. H. O'Neil as temporary pastor, and on September 19, 1909, the day of his ordination, Rev. Maximilian J. Pivetz was placed in charge of St. Ladislaus, remaining there ever since. A new parish house was built in 1911, and in 1916 a one-story school was erected where four Ursuline Sisters now teach about 70 primary grade pupils. The Sisters live in a convent home purchased for them to the east of the school. There are a large number of foreigners in this section of the city and the parish promises to be a growing one.

St. Cyprian's Church.

St. Cyprian's, the only Catholic church for colored people in Columbus is located on Hawthorne street near St. Anthony's Hospital. This work among the colored people was

inspired solely by Bishop Hartley's desire to carry out the apostolic character of his high office, and with this end in view he acquired the site of St. Cyprian's in 1912. A building was put up designed for both church and school, also a most attractive little chapel. On the request of the Bishop, Mother Katherine Drexel, founder of the Order of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament who work exclusively among colored people, supplied Sisters to teach the school. She also built a convent for them adjoining the church. In September, 1912, the school was opened with 28 pupils, all non-Catholics. In 1914 a second building was erected, adding three classrooms and a hall for entertainments. The buildings were paid for by benevolent Catholics interested in the work. There are at present 115 pupils in the school and 96 Catholics in the parih.

Immaculate Conception Church.

When Holy Name parish was organized it was thought that the needs of the northern part of the city would be supplied for many years, but in 1915 it became apparent that in the vicinity of Clintonville there were enough Catholics to form the nucleus of a new congregation. In the fall of that year Bishop Hartley purchased ground on North Broadway and on December 8, Rev. C. J. Norris, assistant pastor of the Cathedral, was appointed pastor of the new parish which was placed under the patronage of the Immaculate Conception. A frame chapel of artistic construction was built, and was dedicated by the Bishop on December 8, 1916. A handsome residence adjoining, being offered for sale, was bought for the pastor's home. In October, 1917, Father Norris resigned to accept a commission as Chaplain in the Army, and Rev. John J. Murphy was appointed his successor.

(The schools, hospitals and charitable work conducted by the Catholics are considered by the same writer in appropriate chapters.—Editor.)

CHAPTER XXVI.

RELIGIOUS LIFE — JEWISH AND OTHERS.

First Jewish Congregation in 1849—B'nai Jeshuren, B'nai Israel—Temple at Main and Third Streets Erected—Removal to Bryden Road—Three Orthodox Congregations—Christian Scientists—Spiritualists—Latter Day Saints—Seventh Day Adventists—Non-Secarian.

The first Jewish congregation was organized in 1849 under the name, B'nai Jeshuren, an orthodox society, the principal members of which were Judah Nusbaum, Nathan and Joseph Gundersheimer, Simon Mack, S. Lazarus, Samuel Hess, Abraham Amburg, M. Breidenstuhl, S. Schwalbe, S. Morrison and M. Aaronson. The first of these had come in 1838. S. Lazarus, merchant clothier, officiated as Rabbi, without remuneration, and Nathan Gundersheimer, who was in a similar business, was the first president of the society. The first meeting place was an upstairs room of what was known as the Twin Brothers' clothing store. The next Rabbi was Joseph Goodman, who officiated till 1855, when Rev. Samuel Weil was called from Cincinnati to take charge of the congregation here. The meeting place was changed to a room over the old Siebert gun store on the west side of High street between Rich and Main streets, and then to Walcutt's Hall, and there was a succession of Rabbis including Rev. S. Goodman, Rev. Mr. Wetterhahn and Rev. Mr. Rosenthal.

In the spring of 1870 nineteen of the members withdrew and organized the congregation of B'nai Israel, with Nathan Gundersheimer as president, Jacob Goodman secretary, Joseph Gundersheimer treasurer and S. Amburg, Louis Kahn and Judah Goodman as trustees. The original congregation was subsequently dissolved.

For the purpose of erecting an edifice adapted to the Hebrew form of worship, a lot was bought at the northwest corner of Main and Third streets for \$5,000, pledged by twenty-one members of the congregation which at that time numbered thirty-five. Subscriptions for the temple were solicited, not only in Columbus but elsewhere, the contract was let to Hall & Fornoff and the two Gundersheimers and Jacob Goodman were appointed to supervise the erection of the building. The cornerstone was laid May 15, 1870, with Masonic ceremonies. There was a parade, in which Masonic and Odd Fellow bodies participated; the Maennerchor sang to the tune of Pleyel's Hymn, the stanzas beginning:

Round the spot, Moriah's Hill,
Masons meet with cheerful will;
Him who stood as King that day
We as cheerfully obey.

The address of the occasion was delivered by Rev. Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati, his theme being "Human Dignity."

The dedication of the temple occurred September 16 following. After an address at Walcutt's Hall by Rev. J. Wechsler, a procession was formed and marched to the door of the temple where the key was formally presented to Nathan Gundersheimer, who opened the door and admitted the people. Singing, prayer, a procession of the bearers of the scrolls of the law, which were finally placed in the Ark at the rear of the pulpit, and addresses by Rev. Mr. Wechsler and Rev. Mr. Wise were the principal features of the program. Up to this time services had been conducted in Hebrew, but at this time a change was made to English and the latter language has since been used.

This building was used for thirty years and then, following the example of other churches in the central part of the city, the congregation decided to move into one of the residential districts. A lot was bought on Bryden Road between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and there a far more beautiful temple was erected and dedicated and occupied in 1904-05. Rabbi David Klein, who for a long period served the congregation, officiated at the cornerstone-laying and dedication. Dr. Joseph S. Kornfeld has now for ten years been the Rabbi in charge.

Other Jewish congregations that have sprung up in comparatively recent years to meet the demands of the increasing population are: Agudath Achim (United Brotherhood); Beth

Jacob (House of Jacob): Ahavath Shalom (Lovers of Peace)—all presided over by Rabbi S. M. Neches, and Tifereth Israel (Glory of Israel), Rabbi Jacob Klein.

Agudath Achim congregation was organized in 1885 and for years services were held in a building on Fourth street. In 1895 a synagogue was built on Fifth street, and in 1906 a lot was bought at the corner of Washington avenue and Donaldson street, and the cornerstone of the present edifice was laid in June, 1907. The congregation has 365 members and over 400 seat-holders, while the capacity of the synagogue is more than 1,500. In well equipped rooms, a Hebrew school is conducted every day after public school hours, under the supervision of the rabbi and four teachers. Here the children learn Hebrew; while on Sunday morning the children are taught in English Jewish history and literature. The first rabbi of the congregation was Rev. Dr. Isaac Winakofsky. Rabbi Morris Taxon succeeded him in 1912 and was in turn succeeded in February, 1918, by Rabbi S. M. Neches.

Beth Jacob Congregation, composed of Russian Jews, was organized in the house of Rev. Mr. Dump, on Livingston avenue, in 1903. It now occupies a beautiful synagogue on Donaldson street.

Ahavath Shalom Congregation is composed mostly of Jews who came from the southern part of Russia and has its synagogue on Washington avenue.

Rabbi Neches is a virile, well educated young man, born of an ancient Hebrew family in Jerusalem, October 5, 1892. He was educated in the College of the Tree of Life, Jerusalem. His first congregation was in Alexandria, Egypt. He came to America in 1913, served as rabbi in Pittsburg four year and then came to Columbus to serve the three congregations named, with a membership of about 600.

Christian Science.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, was organized on November 19, 1896. The first public meeting of the seven people who later became the founders of this church was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding, 404 Oak street, the previous December, and regular meetings were held there until April, 1896, when a room was leased in the Board of Trade. The increase in membership demanding more room the use of Wells Post Hall was secured and here services continued to be held until the congregation began worship in its own handsome church near the corner of Broad and Grant avenue. This was in 1903. In a very short while it was seen that more space was demanded for church services as well as Sunday school and reading rooms, and the old Wetmore place further east on Broad street was purchased, on which is now erected one of the most beautiful church edifices in the city.

The Second Church of Christ, Scientist, was organized by the members of the First Church, residents of the North Side, who desired a more convenient place of worship. The organization was effected September 5, 1912, a site was secured at West First avenue and Park street, and a beautiful edifice was erected in 1915, the total cost being \$70,000. The present officers are: President, Charles M. Peters; treasurer, B. F. Froelich; clerk, Mrs. Ione Wood. The membership is 235; Sunday school enrollment, 160; superintendent, Lenore K. Sosey.

In 1918, the two churches united for the distribution of literature and the maintenance of a reading room, and for these purposes maintain offices down town. Mrs. Ann Sayre is librarian.

Spiritualists.

The Spiritualists have four churches in Columbus, the First Church, a historic stone edifice, being located at the corner of State and Sixth streets. Previous to the erection of this church the small band of Spiritualists worshipped in various places. Their other churches are: Christian, 689 East Long street; St. Andrew's, 118 North High street, upstairs; and the West Side Church at 75 McDowell street.

Latter Day Saints.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Columbus is a branch of the organization of the same name with headquarters in Independence, Missouri. It was organized in Columbus, November 12, 1900, at the home of Mr. J. W. Throp, 56 West Jason avenue, by Apostle W. H. Kelly, and consisted of nine members, of which J. E. Matthews, now a patriarch of the general church, was one.

The first meeting place was a church which had formerly been used by the Methodist denomination, then standing at the corner of High and Duncan streets. From this place they moved to a hall in the Robinson block at High and Hudson streets, and in 1907 a hall was secured on the west side of High street known as the G. A. R. Hall, directly across the street.

The membership had increased to about 150 and, as some of the members resided in other parts of the city, it was decided to try to open up a mission work in South Columbus. This mission prospered and in 1909 a hall was secured on Kossuth street near High street, and finally in 1912 a church was purchased on Sixth near Innis avenue. This was still conducted as a mission until February, 1915, when a separate branch was organized with a membership of 40. The new organization was known as the Second Columbus Branch while the parent organization was known as the First Columbus Branch.

The First Branch purchased a lot on the southwest corner of Tompkins street and Medary avenue in 1912 and on September 12, 1915, a church edifice was opened to the public at this place. This building was largely built by the members donating their time and today is valued at \$9,000. Elder Arthur Allen, one of the general church missionaries, who previous to entering the ministerial field had been an architect, supervised the building.

The membership of the First Branch today is about 175 members. The ministers of this denomination do not receive any salary for their labors and some of them are well known men in Columbus.

The organization in Columbus has among its members one apostle, one patriarch, one high priest, five elders, as well as priests, teachers and deacons.

This church has sometimes been confused with an organization in Utah, but several courts including an Ohio court have decided that there is no connection between them, the Utah church having been declared an apostate from the original and this church the original.

Seventh Day Adventists.

There are quite a good many Seventh Day Adventists at this writing in Columbus, who worship and have Bible classes in their church at 86 South Ohio avenue. Rev. Leslie Muntz is the pastor.

Non-Sectarian.

Churches which call themselves non-sectarian are as follows: Christian Faith church, 114 South Seventh, Rev. Fletcher Mills, pastor; Church of God, 24 North Central avenue; Church of God Mission, West Third avenue; Church of God and Saints of Christ, North Ohio avenue, Rev. Charles Dewett, pastor; King Avenue Nazarene, Rev. John Gould, pastor; Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, Brehl avenue, Rev. John Gould, pastor; United Tabernacle, North Garfield avenue, Rev. F. H. Rositer, pastor.

CHAPTER XXVII.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The Worthington Manufacturing Co. of 1812-20—The Ridgway Foundry—First Vehicle Making—Silk Manufacture—Franklin Foundry of John L. Gill—Making of Paper, Soap, Candles and Starch—Columbus Machine Co.—First Boot and Shoe-Making—Hayden Foundry—Ohio Tool Co.—Woolen Factory—Furniture, Saws and Fencing—Columbus Buggy Co.—Regalia Manufacture—Agricultural Implements—Wage-Earners and Payroll in 1888—Natural and Artificial Stone—Brick, Sewer Pipe and Tile—Lumber and Mill Work—Shoe Industry—Glass Output—Horse-Drawn Vehicles and Automobiles—Oleomargarine—Breweries—Some Fathers of Industry—Vast War Work in 1917-18, with a Pay Roll of Nearly \$51,000,000.

Manufacturing in a small way and of the most primitive kind dates back almost to the first settlement. As narrated in the earlier chapters, there were mills for grinding the grain and for cutting logs. Whisky-making was one of the earliest industries; much of the product was drunk, and there were times when a gallon of whisky was a standard of value. The first legitimate factory was the Worthington Manufacturing Co., which made supplies for the army in 1812, but collapsed in 1820. For short periods, mills were maintained for spinning cotton, dressing hemp and carding, spinning and weaving wool, none of them marked by any great success.

In 1822 J. Ridgway & Co. erected on Scioto street north of Broad street a foundry for the manufacture of plows and for the casting of all kinds of machinery. For nearly a third of a century this foundry existed in the Ridgway name and contributed largely to the development and prosperity of the city. In the early days all the pig metal used was hauled from the Granville furnace in a two-horse wagon which made three round trips a week. The motive power was one horse working in an inclined wheel about 30 feet in diameter. Charcoal was used for fuel. In 1830 Joseph Ridgway associated with himself in the business his nephew, Joseph Ridgway, jr. Steam was introduced as a motive power, and the firm made steam engines, stoves and machinery. The younger man died in 1850, after a busy and useful life in the community and the elder carried on the business till 1854, when he sold the plant to Peter Hayden.

In 1826 J. Ransberg, at a mill on the West Side, one mile south, produced coarse cloth and linen. Peter Putnam, John and Samuel Cuning maintained tanneries. Conger's flouring mill and distillery stood on the east bank of the Scioto below the town. About the same time Gill & Greer engaged in the manufacture and sale of copper, tin and sheet iron ware, while N. W. Smith established an oil mill and advertised for flaxseed. In 1828, James S. White advertised that he was prepared to make all kinds of coaches, wagons, hacks, and gigs. He made coaches for the Ohio Stage Co. and may be considered the pioneer in the great carriage-making industry. John D. Ball made saddles and harness about the same time and George Jeffries made chairs and wheels at his factory on High street. In 1831 Robert Talbot made lasts. Elijah Converse, who seems to have been the pioneer beermaker, was succeeded in 1832 by John Abbott & Co. In 1833 Daniel Roe made a silk handkerchief from his own cocoons and, apparently on the strength of his experiment Joseph Sullivant, Lyne Starling and Anthony S. Chew organized the Ohio Silk Co. in 1836, erected a frame building and planted a large field with mulberry plants. In 1840 Jewett & Hall advertised for cocoons, urging that the State paid a bounty of 10 cents a pound for them. But the cocoons did not come, and the silk industry collapsed. Another effort of the time was to grow the sugar beet in paying quantities. That, too, failed in 1838.

In 1837 R. and S. Cutler made coaches and fancy carriages, and L. Hoster & Co. began making beer. In 1838, E. N. Slocum made saddles, harness and trunks, and in 1839 John C. Deming made portable threshing machines, clover machines, etc.

The Franklin Foundry (John L. Gill, W. A. Gill and Henry Glover) had origin in 1838, the location being at Scioto and Town streets. In 1839 John McCune took Glover's place in the concern and the association continued till 1848 when McCune retired, and John L. and W. A. Gill conducted it till 1852; then John L. alone till 1857, when the firm became

John L. Gill & Son. The early product of the foundry was stoves, plows and mill irons. Later a specialty was made of a combination steel plow, which was made in large quantities, as many as 4,000 a year. Railroad cars were also built.

Paper-making was carried on here from 1840 to 1849, first by Henry Roedter and John Siebert in a mill two miles north on the Scioto and later by Ernest Frankenberg and Asahel Chittenden, first at the mill just mentioned and later at a mill on the river just north of Broad street. The industry was at no time a great success.

In 1840 John Funston began the manufacture of soap and candles. In 1843 C. Colgate and J. J. Wood began the manufacture of starch; in 1846 Colgate sold his interest to Sumner Clark and the firm became Clark & Wood and so continued till 1849 when Mr. Wood bought his partner's interest and continued the business alone.

The use of prison labor had by this time become a burning issue. As early as 1835 protests against unfair competition with free labor were heard, and in 1841-44-45 they were repeated with vigor at meetings of workmen. In 1844 Hayden & Morrison made carpets and O. P. and A. H. Pinney made agricultural implements, both with prison labor.

In 1849 Charles Ambos and James Lennox, with \$8,000 established on West Broad street the Eagle Foundry, which they successfully conducted and sold in 1854 for \$68,000 to a group of men who organized the Columbus Machine Manufacturing Co., with a capital of \$80,000. Charles Ambos continued as superintendent, and Peter Ambos, John S. Hall, W. E. Ide, B. S. Brown and J. P. Bruck later became connected with it. It was and continued to be one of the sterling industries of the city.

The Ridgways and Pearl Kimball built in 1849 on the West Side near the Columbus & Xenia railroad track a shop for the manufacture of cars. Joseph Ridgway, jr., having died in the following year, the other two carried on the business successfully till 1856 when they were burned out. In 1857 Mr. Ridgway sold to Mr. Kimball, who continued the business alone.

The manufacture of boots and shoes had become an important industry by 1849. In that year 200 hands were employed altogether, 60 of them in the factory of A. C. Brown. In the same year G. W. Peters—son of Tunis Peters and father of G. M. and O. G. Peters—established a trunk factory on West Long street. John R. Hughes learned trunk-making from him there and subsequently bought the business from Mr. Peters' widow, building up his own large and long-continued industry.

On the site of the old Ridgway foundry Peter Hayden erected, about 1850, a limestone building 200 feet long and in the center four stories high, the wings being lower. It was a chain factory, rolling mill and tannery combined. The products were bar and rod-iron, wire and saddlery hardware. Mr. Hayden successfully carried on the business for many years, employing several hundred hands.

The Ohio Tool Co., incorporated in 1851, with a capital stock of \$190,000, engaged the energies in the early days of George Gere, A. Thomas and C. H. Clark, while among its directors were Wm. A. Platt, J. R. Swan, P. Hayden and J. M. McCune. Its chief product for some time was carpenter's planes and it then employed about 200 workmen.

The Columbus Woolen Factory, incorporated in 1851, began operations the following year, with A. P. Stone, F. C. Kelton, Theodore Comstock, John Butler and James Lennox as directors. It was well equipped, consumed 52,000 pounds of wool annually and turned out a considerable variety of fabrics. It was never financially successful and when the mill, which was located by the canal at the foot of Mound street, was destroyed by fire, in 1870, the enterprise came to an end.

In 1853 Brotherlin & Halm began the manufacture of cabinet ware near the canal in the southwest part of the city, maintaining warehouses on High street. The factory was burned twice, first in 1856 and again in 1861, but was each time rebuilt. After Mr. Brotherlin's death in 1861, the firm became Halm, Ford & Stage and later Halm, Bellows & Butler.

A saw factory was operated early in the 1850's at Spring and Water streets by Ohlen & Drake, and a coffee and spice mill was established by C. P. L. Butler about the same time. E. & H. F. Booth established a successful carriage factory at Third and Gay streets and in 1853 employed 15 persons and made 200 buggies a year. In 1865 they built a new factory and continued the business for a number of years. It was there that George M. Peters learned the buggy business, became an accomplished carriage painter and laid the foundations for a large manufacturing career.

J. G. and M. Krumm in 1851 began making iron fencing in a shop on South High street near the present street car barns. J. A. Shannon in 1853 manufactured carriages at a factory on the east bank of the Scioto south of State street, at one time employing 350 hands. Brick-making became a considerable industry in 1853, 12 yards being unable to supply the demand that year and the next. The Columbus Cabinet Co. was organized in 1862; the Ohio Furniture Co. in 1866, both for the manufacture of furniture. In the same year David and J. C. Auld, Theodore Leonard, Henry Miller and Edward Hall incorporated a company for the manufacture of brick by steam.

Just after the Civil War George M. Peters entered into partnership with Wm. and John Benns for the repairing and painting of carriages and horseshoeing in a shop on Third street near Town street. Later they bought out the Moore carriage shop on Town street and began to make carriages. They systematized the work so that they were able to sell carriages for half the usual price. In 1870 C. D. Firestone joined them with \$5,000, which was soon sunk. Then Messrs. Peters and Firestone established in a small way the Iron Buggy Co. at the northeast corner of High street and Hickory alley and devoted their energies to making one kind of buggy. They succeeded so well with this that in 1875 they organized the Columbus Buggy Co. and Peters Dash Co., O. G. Peters becoming an active worker with them. The factory was established on the west side of High street, and the business grew at a prodigious rate until in 1890 the company was selling \$2,000,000 worth of its product annually, exporting to many countries. Decreasing demand for buggies resulted in a gradual decline of its business and the closing up of the concern about the turn of the century.

The Brown, Hinman & Huntington Co. dates back to the early 1850's when it was known as Hall, Brown & Co., later as Brown, Hinman & Co. In 1885 the company was incorporated, capital \$200,000, for the manufacture of agricultural hand implements.

On December 29, 1866, the Columbus Rolling Mill Co. was incorporated by J. F. Bartlit, R. E. Neil, Theodore Comstock, P. W. Huntington and Wm. Dennison, with a capital stock of \$400,000. The mill began operation in 1872. B. S. Brown, H. A. Lanman and Samuel Thomas were interested in it and made a success of it while the railroads were using iron rails. When the change was made to steel and the raw material could not be readily obtained, the business languished and was finally discontinued, about 1884.

The M. C. Lilley & Co., manufacturers of regalia, dates back to 1865. The business sprang in a small way from the publication of the Odd Fellows Companion and the request from subscribers for manufactured regalia. When some of these patrons had been supplied by the publishers it appeared that there was an opportunity for a successful manufacturing business. So a company was formed by Captain M. C. Lilley, John Siebert, Charles H. Lindenberg and Henry Lindenberg, and the business has been so successfully conducted that the manufactory has long been one of the largest of its kind in the country. The factory, which began in the homes of the partners later occupied a building at Gay and Front and then was moved to an imposing structure on East Long street erected for the purpose. Henry Lindenberg died in the early stage of the business, but John Siebert, Charles H. Lindenberg, Philip Lindenberg, with Carl R. Lindenberg, Robert Lindenberg and others, carried on the great business.

According to the report of the Board of Trade for 1888, when the population was approximately 88,000, the manufacturing establishments large and small numbered 915, employing 14,804 persons with a payroll of \$6,368,392. The amount of capital invested was \$14,310,277, and the value of the annual product was \$26,075,215. Columbus had already begun to loom up as a manufacturing center. It was a natural result of the city's central location in the State, its position near the center of the nation's manufacturing area, its nearness to necessary raw materials such as iron, limestone and coal, its excellent transportation facilities, and its nearness to the great markets for manufactured products. The discovery of natural gas and its use, through the enterprise of Columbus men, as fuel and the development of electricity as a motive power, as elsewhere narrated, gave a new impetus to industrial enterprises which have grown in individual magnitude and in variety until, according to a recent Chamber of Commerce report, of the forty-three leading industries in the United States, Columbus lacks representation in but eight, and the output of the factories just outside of the city limits, to say nothing of the output of those within, exceeds in value the total output of the factories thirty years ago. The total product for 1918 is estimated in excess of \$100,000,000.

For nearly a century now the manufacture of implements and useful articles of iron has been prosecuted in Columbus. The pioneers were the Ridgways, Peter Hayden and John L. Gill. Following these has come a long line of manufacturers of iron and steel products, whose efforts have given the city a large group of labor-employing factories such as the Jeffrey Manufacturing Co., the Kilbourne-Jacobs Manufacturing Co., the Ralston Steel Car Co., the Buckeye Steel Castings Co., the Carnegie Steel Co., the Hayden-Corbett Chain Co., the Bonney-Floyd Co., the Columbus Malleable Iron Co., the American Chain Co., the American Rolling Mill Co., the Columbus-McKinnon Chain Co., the Union Fork & Hoe Co., the Kinnear & Gager Manufacturing Co., the Ohio Malleable Iron Co., the U. S. Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co., the Borger Brothers' Boiler Works, the Case Crane and Engineering Co., the Ohio Elevator and Machine Co., the Columbus Bolt Works, James Ohlen & Sons, saw manufacturers.

With the passage of years and the shifting of manufacturing possibilities and human desires, the iron and steel product changed to include with agricultural implements, wood-working machinery, stoves, and boilers, such articles as machines for mining coal, chains, steel ceilings, anvils, bolts, metal burial caskets and vaults, steel cars, structural steel, drop forgings, railway car couplers, etc.

With the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1917, most of these iron and steel factories were promptly mobilized for the national defense. Anchor chains for battleships and a great variety of chains for the Fleet Corporation were manufactured; anvils were produced for the use of the artillery of America and France; there was a great output of structural steel for the Fleet Corporation, and bolts, which had been made for the manufacturing of peace, were now turned out in large quantities for factories and shipyards. Steel cars were also manufactured under contract with the United States Railroad Administration.

In the quarrying and preparation of stone for building purposes, Wm. H. Fish was the pioneer, the concern which he established being now enlarged and known as the Fish Stone Co. A similar business has long been carried on by Fred Wittenmeier. In recent years artificial stone for sidewalks and cement blocks for building purposes has come into popularity and a number of concerns have been engaged in producing them.

Ohio is the leading state in clay and clay products. This industry was promoted by the studies of Dr. Edward Orton, State Geologist, in clay deposits and his work and that of his son, Dr. Edward Orton, jr., of the department of ceramics, Ohio State University. Due largely to this influence, the old-fashioned brick yards producing the early crude bricks have given place to the brick-making plants in which highly specialized machinery turn out wire-cut and face bricks of great variety of shades and texture. Columbus concerns also early turned their energy to the production of fireproof partition walls and flue linings. The sewer pipe and drain tile industry has also flourished. Among the Columbus companies in this business are the Hocking Valley Products Co., the Ironclay Brick Co., the Hallwood Brick and Tile Co., the Claycraft Brick Co., and the Nelsonville Brick Co.

The lumber industry has been prominent in the industrial life of Columbus since the middle of the last century. Among the pioneers were A. Carlisle, Hershiser & Adams, the Hildreth & Martin Lumber Co., Slade & Kelton, the Door, Sash & Lumber Co., all of whom dealt in lumber and mill work. Later came Tom Dundon, M. J. Bergin, E. Doddington, J. J. Snider and J. H. Zinn, the Powell Lumber and Construction Co., the Central Avenue Lumber Co., and others. The last-named company is to be credited with the introduction of ready-made garages, cottages and factory buildings. The Wm. M. Ritter Lumber Co. maintains manufacturing plants in various states and does a large wholesale business, much of its product being exported to other countries.

The shoe industry in Columbus, begun in 1849, was revitalized when H. C. Godman began in 1880 the manufacture of high class shoes. The enterprise was entered upon with some misgivings because of the general impression that good shoes could not be manufactured west of Lynn, Mass., but there was such a success that the business rapidly developed and a substantial company was soon organized. The years have brought to this concern increasing success and it is now one of the greatest shoe manufacturing concerns in the West. Other shoe manufacturing companies were soon organized and are now operating as follows: The Wolfe Brothers Shoe Co., the Riley Shoe Co., the Kropp Shoe Co., the G. Edwin Smith Shoe Co., the Fenton Shoe Co., the Bradford Shoe Co., and the C. & E. Shoe Co. These concerns have made a name for Columbus as a shoe manufacturing center by reason of their readiness

to adopt in their work the latest improved machinery and in every way to meet the demands of the trade.

Columbus is also a recognized glass center both in the number of plants and variety of output. Glass food containers of all kinds and fruit jars are manufactured in large quantities, and there is a considerable production of window glass, portrait glass, optical lenses, microscopic glass and many varieties of laboratory glass, glass for automobile lamps and goggles, cathedral glass. Among the manufacturers are the Buckeye Window Glass Co., the Federal Glass Co., the Winslow Glass Co., W. R. Jones & Co., the Von Gerichten Art Glass Co., and the Superior Glass Products Co.

Following the quarrying by the State of Ohio on the bank of the river for stone for the present Capitol, there grew up a stone industry which within the last few years has assumed large proportions. S. Casparis was the first to have the vision of a great industry and to make contracts with the railroads for stone for the roadbed. The growth of the steel business made further demand for limestone to be used as flux in the operation of blast furnaces and for concrete work. Good roads also made a large demand for crushed stone. Later came the Marble Cliff Quarries Co., which has engaged in practically the same line of production.

The manufacture of horse-drawn vehicles, which was begun in 1828, continued for many years to be a growing industry, being represented, besides those already mentioned, by E. and H. F. Booth, M. and E. K. Hayes. The industry was maintained until 1919, its chief representatives being the U. S. Carriage Co., the Keystone Vehicle Co., the Poste Brothers' Buggy Co., and the Ohio Carriage Manufacturing Co. John Immel was a pioneer wagon builder, and the business which he established is continued by the John Immel & Sons Co. Other concerns followed along this line and later turned their attention to the construction of bodies for motor trucks. Fire apparatus has for years been manufactured by the Seagrave Co., which has sold its motorized hose wagons and engines in many cities, including New York City.

In 1919 the Allen Motor Co. moved from Fostoria to Columbus and began the manufacture of automobiles in the plant formerly occupied by the Columbus Buggy Co. on Dublin avenue. The company which has been in existence for five years, in the war years 1917-18 turned out 7,150 cars and expected in its first year of operation in Columbus to produce 5,000 cars. Its authorized capital was \$3,000,000, some of which was subscribed in Columbus.

Other concerns manufacturing automobiles, tires or parts are the Monitor Motor Car Co., which, after a five-years existence, is quadrupling its product in the factory at Fifth avenue and the Big Four tracks; the C. A. S. Products Co., Second avenue, manufacturing steering gears; the Henderson Tire & Rubber Co., and the Columbus Tire & Rubber Co., on West Goodale street, and the Timken Roller Bearing Co., which at this writing is constructing large buildings at Fifth and Cleveland avenues. These manufacturing concerns promise to make Columbus to the automobile business what it was so long with respect to the carriage industry.

The Capital City Dairy Co. has for many years carried on an extensive business in the manufacture of oleomargarine. An effort to evade the government tax on its product resulted in prosecutions which interrupted the business for a time, but there has now been a reorganization and in 1918 the manufacture was again successfully under way, the number of employes then numbering 175.

The flour and grist mill industry is represented by several companies, the largest of which is the Gwinn Milling Co., East Main street, employing 53 persons and producing a flour well known on the markets. The Krumm Milling Co. has a plant east of the city at the T. & O. C. tracks. The Capitol Milling Co., employing 16 persons, is located on West Mound street.

The brewing of beer was from about 1830 to 1919, when prohibition became effective, an important industry. Louis Hoster established his brewery on South Front street in 1836. Conrad Born, sr., entered the business on his own account in 1859. These breweries were operated by the founders or their descendants with great financial success until the last, and large fortunes resulted which were invested in Columbus buildings and banking institutions. Columbus had eight breweries when the law went into effect, and some of them turned at once to the manufacture of soft drinks and carbonated beverages, a business in which Peter Schille was, long before, the pioneer.

Columbus was for a time the headquarters of the John Wildi Evaporated Milk Co., now moved to New York as a part of the Nestle's Co., an international concern.

The Hallwood cash register was manufactured here for a time and much Columbus money had been invested in it when, in competition with the National Cash Register Co. of Dayton, the company collapsed.

L. B. Davies, a machinist with a shop on West Broad street, late in the 1850's invented the cowcatcher for locomotives, but realized little or nothing from that useful attachment.

Some of the many industries that have come up from small beginnings and the men who were early identified with them are as follows: Paper boxes, the Frankenberg Brothers; brooms, E. B. Gager and E. D. Howard; tinware, E. B. Armstrong; jewelry manufacturers, D. L. Auld; iron fences, M. Krumm; mantels and grates, Wm. M. Taylor; soap, Thomas Ross & Brother; theatrical scenery, M. Armbruster; theatrical costumes, Karl Kampmann; wholesale paper, O. A. Miller; window shades, Schroth & Potter; dies and stencils, L. B. Cherington; crackers and cakes, S. P. Elliott and Jacob Felber; trunks, John R. Hughes; butchers' edge tools, Philip Kinnel; piano stools, Henry Holtzman; pianos, the Lindenberg Co.; automobile lamps, John W. Brown; harness, Wm. Burdell; starch, Julius J. Wood; coffee and spices, Andrus & Scofield; screens, A. L. Yardley. Some of these fathers of business are still living; their associates and successors are far too numerous to be mentioned here.

The Ohio Industrial Commission which by law receives information from all industrial establishments employing five or more persons reported in 1918, in Franklin county, 1,557 such establishments paying to wage-earners \$37,802,843; to bookkeepers, stenographers and clerks \$6,611,426; to salespeople not traveling, \$2,788,318; to superintendents and managers, \$3,675,059—a total of wages and salaries of \$50,877,646. The industrial establishments reporting in 1917 numbered 1331, with a total wage and salary payment of \$40,815,456. The increase in payments, largely due to the war, was \$10,062,190, of which \$941,944 went to superintendents and managers, and \$9,120,246 went to wage-earners, bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks and salespeople.

A report for 1917 shows in the 1,331 industrial establishments there were 38,250 male wage-earners, approximately one-half of whom received a weekly wage of \$18 or more, and 8,331 female wage-earners, of whom only 165 received as much as \$18 a week; three-fourths of them were classified in wage groups beginning with \$6 and ending with \$12. There was in 1918 a great increase in the number of wage-earners and workers of small salary, as well as a notable increase in wages.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE RAILROADS.

Colonel Kilbourne's Vision of 1825—Many Paper Companies Early Incorporated—Construction of the Columbus & Xenia Railroad in 1847-50—First Station—Road to Cleveland Completed in 1851—The Central Ohio and the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana in 1854—The Hocking Valley and Its Troubles—The C., A. & C., the Cincinnati Midland, the Columbus & Toledo, the Columbus, Shazenee & Hocking and Other Roads—Favorable Situation of the City for Transportation and Travel—The Union Depot Company.

By Clarence Metters.

Even while canals were being built, railroads were in prospect, and there were farsighted men here, among them Colonel James Kilbourne, sr., who had a vision of lines of railroad, usable as well in winter as in summer. Colonel Kilbourne went so far as to suggest the location of desirable lines of railroad across the State and as early as 1825, in a published pamphlet, advocated a system of railroads instead of a system of canals. With a view to future possibilities many companies were incorporated for the construction of lines out of Columbus. The first of these was in 1832 for a Columbus, Marion and Sandusky railroad—first by Lincoln Goodale, Gustavus Swan, Joseph Ridgway, Daniel Upson and Aurora Buttles, and later by William A. Neil, A. Chittenden, Orange Johnson, Daniel Kellogg, Charles Stanbery and William A. Platt. Another company for a road north to Milan was incorporated by James Robinson, John Bishop and A. V. Payne; and still another to be called the Columbus, Delaware, Marion and Upper Sandusky, was projected that year by William Neil, Joseph Ridgway, J. N. Champion, Lync Starling, Wray Thomas, Robert Brotherton and Moses H. Kirby.

In 1836 Gustavus Swan and W. S. Sullivant associated themselves with men of other counties and secured a charter for a Columbus, London & Springfield railroad; and in the same year John McElvain and men of other counties projected a Columbus & Marysville railroad. A Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad was incorporated in 1836; also an Urbana & Columbus railroad, and a Muskingum & Columbus railroad. In 1845 a Franklin & Ohio River railroad was proposed by W. S. Sullivant, Lincoln Goodale, Samuel Medary, Samuel Parsons, Leander Ransom and Orange Johnson. In 1846 there was another Columbus & Springfield Railroad Co., in which Michael Sullivant and Wray Thomas were the Columbus men interested. In 1847 came the Central Ohio Railroad Co., organized to build a road east to the Ohio river. Robert Neil, Samuel Medary, Joel Buttles, Joseph Ridgway and Bela Latham, of Franklin county, were interested in this, as were men of Licking and Muskingum counties. Then in 1849 came the incorporation by Joseph Ridgway, Joseph Sullivant and others of the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad Co.

These proceedings are interesting because they show the purpose of Columbus men to get into the business of railroad construction as soon as possible, or at least a determination that no outsider should come in and seize the opportunity without paying for it. The plans and the charters looked like good investments; and such, indeed, some of them were.

The first railroad actually built into Columbus was the Columbus & Xenia. The company was incorporated in 1844 by Joseph Ridgway, Samuel Medary and William Dennison of Franklin county and others from the counties through which the road was to run. When the Little Miami road had been completed from Cincinnati to Xenia, there was a great effort in Columbus to secure enough subscriptions to bring to road on to Columbus. When the subscriptions amounted to \$200,000 the stockholders met and elected as directors: William Neil, Joseph Ridgway, sr., Joseph Ridgway, jr., W. S. Sullivant, D. W. Deshler, Samuel Medary, Charles H. Wing, A. F. Perry, Joshua Martin, R. E. Neil, Orange Johnson and William Dennison. William Neil was elected president; Joseph Ridgway, jr., secretary; D. W. Deshler, treasurer. Sylvester Medbery was appointed engineer and completed the survey in 1845. In 1847, under an act of the General Assembly passed in 1846, the people of Columbus voted—828 to 214—to authorize a subscription for \$50,000 of the stock. Franklin county under the same act, subscribed for \$50,000, and the city and county were each given repre-

sentation on the board. When there seemed to be doubt of success even with this help, the Little Miami Railroad Co. offered to build a Greene county branch and gave assurance of a return of 6% on the investment. The struggle to get the money was followed by a controversy as to the location of the station, each section of the city wanting the benefit, and this was finally settled by the choice of a site—that of the present Union Station—then at the extreme north end of High street. The rails for the road were bought in England and cost three cents a pound delivered here, the transportation charge being more than the original cost of the rails. A locomotive was shipped from Cincinnati by river and canal to assist in the track-laying. Alfred Kelley succeeded William Neil as president of the road in 1847, and had direct charge of the construction during the next two years, completing the work early in 1850 at a cost for road and equipment of \$1,403,145.99. On February 22, an experimental trip was taken over the road to Xenia, 54 miles, on open platform cars, in three hours and five minutes. On March 2 following, the State officers and members of the General Assembly took a trip over the line to Cincinnati and back. A station at Franklinton was first used, but in December, 1850, the High street station was ready and the first train entered it on the 14th. In 1853, a brick building for the offices of the company was erected on the west side of High street south of the tracks, where it still stands. In the same year, by a partnership contract, the Little Miami and the Columbus & Xenia roads were operated as a unit and so continued until 1869, when the C. & X. was perpetually leased to the Little Miami Co., which in turn, the following year, perpetually leased the entire line to the P., C. & St. L. Railroad Co., now one of the Pennsylvania Lines.

In 1845, men representing the several charters for a road to the north met and decided to build a road under the charter to the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Co., which was revived for the purpose. The Franklin county representatives in this company were Lyne Starling, William Neil and John A. Bryan. Alfred Kelley was elected president and began the work of construction in 1848. Rails were bought in England, as for the Columbus & Xenia, and the last one was laid February 18, 1851. A train was waiting to come in from the north, at once came into the station and returned to Cleveland. On the 21st, the State officers and members of the General Assembly celebrated the achievement by taking a trip over the road to Cleveland and return. After completing the road Alfred Kelley resigned as president and was succeeded by Henry B. Payne. This road was a success from the very beginning; the next year a dividend of 7% was declared, and the Franklin County Commissioners, who had bought \$50,000 worth of the stock, sold it at a profit of \$15,000. Two dividends were paid every year till 1868, when the road was consolidated with the Indianapolis road as the C., C. & I., now Big Four.

A railroad east to Zanesville and the river—the Central Ohio—and a railroad west to Piqua and the Indiana line—the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana—were built almost contemporaneously, from 1852 to 1854. There was an effort to secure city and county subscriptions to the former in 1850, but by that time the sentiment had turned against such participation and the people by a vote of 5 to 1 negated the proposition. However, the private subscriptions were numerous, and by April, 1852, the road was under contract. R. W. McCoy, Robert Neil and William Dennison were the Columbus representatives on the board of directors. By January, 1853, the road was complete to Zanesville and the first train delivered passengers here on the 20th. The building of the bridge over Big Walnut was a great job, interfered with by an attack of cholera which caused the death of more than 50 workmen. State officers and members of the General Assembly took a trip to Zanesville and return February 4, 1853. By June, 1854, the road was completed to Cambridge, and D. S. Gray was appointed Columbus agent. In October of that year, regular through trains began running in connection with through trains over the Baltimore & Ohio to the river. The Central Ohio had cost \$6,200,000 and in 1855 fell into financial difficulties from which it never entirely escaped. H. J. Jewett was president and later receiver until the road was leased to the Baltimore & Ohio. Subsequent changes, which cannot here be enumerated, have resulted in the present arrangement of a double track over the original right of way from Columbus to Newark, operated jointly by the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies.

Track-laying on the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana line began at Columbus, November 20, 1852, and was completed as far as Pleasant Valley by the following June. The first passenger train was run from Columbus to Piqua October 16, 1854, and the first over the entire line,

April 19, 1859. The road and its franchises were sold in 1863 for \$500,000, over a million dollars of its original stock being sunk. That year B. E. Smith became president and later the road became a part of the Pennsylvania system.

A railroad into the Hocking Valley was projected as early as 1853 at a meeting in Lancaster addressed by Joseph Sullivant, Wm. Neil and Wm. Dennison; but nothing was done till 1864, when M. M. Greene and others organized the Mineral Railroad Co., capital \$1,500,000, to build a road from Athens to Columbus. When the stock subscriptions had reached \$830,000, the subscribers met, December 19, 1866, and elected the following directors: P. Hayden, G. M. Parsons, Wm. Dennison, B. E. Smith, W. G. Deshler, Theodore Comstock, Isaac Eberly, D. Tallmadge, W. B. Brooks, J. C. Garrett, Wm. P. Cutler, E. H. Moore and M. M. Greene. P. Hayden was elected president; M. M. Greene, vice president; J. J. Janney, secretary and treasurer. The name was changed in 1867 to the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad Co., and its purpose was said to be to bring coal, iron and salt out of the valley. The road was completed to Winchester July 16, 1868, and to Athens in January, 1871. The General Assembly dedicated the road as usual by a trip to Lancaster January 13, 1869, twelve coaches carrying 720 passengers, and the road was opened for business in July, 1870. In 1871, B. E. Smith was elected president vice Peter Hayden, and in the following year 28 acres of ground was bought for round house, tracks, etc. In 1874, Henry C.



Union Station, High Street Front

Noble, B. S. Brown, P. W. Huntington and H. W. Jaeger became members of the board, and in 1876, the road was operated in connection with the Toledo road, mentioned later, Orland Smith general superintendent. It was brought into co-operation with the Ohio & West Virginia in 1881; and then, when M. M. Greene was president, there came a bit of high financing by which the stock of the three roads was sold, ostensibly to M. M. Greene, but in reality to a syndicate of which Stevenson Burke was the head. Good prices were paid for the stock—more, it was said, than the stock had ever been sold for; and yet by a combination of the railroads and coal lands and an inflation and sale of stock, the syndicate made, it was estimated, about \$9,000,000. The deal created a great sensation in Columbus, where Hocking Valley stock had become a great favorite, and there was a feeling of deep resentment, periodically renewed with the litigation that followed. In 1881 the stock of the road amounted to \$2,387,950, and of this 78% was still held by the original subscribers. The company had paid 17 semi-annual cash dividends or 4 or 5% and had made four stock dividends. As a result of the deal, all this investment was destroyed. M. M. Greene was president of the road till 1887, when C. C. Waite succeeded him. The troubles continued and about five years ago the road passed into the control of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co., which in 1917 completed a \$2,000,000 bridge over the Ohio river at Sciotoville, a short distance above Portsmouth and, by means of a cut-off to Waverly and a right of way over the Norfolk & Western tracks, operates its trains direct to Columbus and the lakes.

The railroad to Springfield was built in 1871 and what was afterward the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus was built to Mt. Vernon in 1873. The Columbus & Cincinnati Midland Railroad Co. was incorporated in 1882, and the road was built by Colonel Orland Smith, Gilbert C. Hoover and others as far as Wilmington where rail connection with Cincinnati was secured. The Columbus Board of Trade dedicated the road by a trip to Cincinnati, November 13, 1884. This line is now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system, and the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus road is now a part of the Pennsylvania system.

The Columbus & Toledo Railroad Co. was incorporated in 1872 by M. M. Greene, P. W. Huntington, B. E. Smith, W. G. Deshler, J. A. Wilcox, and John L. Gill. On the board of directors there were men representing the subscribers in various counties through which the route passed, those from Franklin county being William Dennison, B. E. Smith, W. G. Deshler, H. J. Jewett and D. S. Gray. M. M. Greene was president and J. A. Wilcox secretary and treasurer. At an election in 1873, Columbus voted to subscribe \$300,000, but was prevented, the law under which the vote was taken having been declared unconstitutional. In May, 1876, the subscriptions totaled \$1,023,000 and the construction was begun and was completed the next year at a cost of \$3,338,507.14.

A railroad down the Scioto valley became a certainty, after long discussion, in 1875, when a company was incorporated by Wm. Monypeny, E. T. Mithoff, John G. Mitchell, T. Ewing Miller, W. B. Hayden, John C. English and John Joyce. The work of construction began in August and was completed to Chillicothe in July, 1876, and to Portsmouth in December, 1877. The company having defaulted on its interest, the road was sold in 1890, under pressure from New York, and many of the original subscribers lost all. The same year the road was leased to the Norfolk & Western Railroad Co.

The Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking Railroad Co. was incorporated October 6, 1889, by D. S. Gray, P. W. Huntington, H. D. Turney, W. E. Guerin and F. J. Picard. In the same month it bought the Columbus & Eastern road which extended from Columbus to Cannelville with authorized branches further on. The latter had been built in 1882-84 by a company of which G. G. Collins was president and F. Siegel secretary, but had fallen into the hands of a receiver.

What is now known as the Toledo & Ohio Central railroad is the result of the consolidation of the Columbus, Ferrara & Mineral Railroad Co., incorporated in 1871, and the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railroad Co., incorporated in 1869. The latter was to construct a road from Toledo to the Hocking valley coal fields, and the former was to build a road from Columbus into the same region. A joint meeting of the stockholders of both roads was held in 1872 and progress reported. The name of the Atlantic & Lake Erie was changed to Ohio Central, and that of the C. F. & M. was changed to the Columbus & Sunday Creek. In 1879 the two were consolidated, the road was completed, the company fell into the hands of a receiver and in 1885 was sold for \$1,000,000. The road reached Columbus by a branch from Thurston, though its first access to the city was over the Pennsylvania and the B. & O. tracks. Later the company secured a direct entrance into Columbus from its main line at Truro on Big Walnut creek and, building a road through South Columbus entered the West Side, using the bank of the Columbus feeder of the Ohio canal as part of its right of way. A passenger station was erected at West Broad and Starling streets, and the western division of the road was built northwesterly through Marysville, Kenton, Findlay and Bowling Green to Toledo.

In 1891 the Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking Railroad Co., requiring a lake outlet for its coal, joined with Sandusky capitalists and built the Sandusky and Columbus Short Line, which was opened for business in 1893. Later the Short Line was consolidated with the Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking under the name of the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking. This road went into the hands of a receiver and the Short Line property was sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and is now known as the Sandusky division of that system. The other portion was bought from the receiver by the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Company and is now a part of the New York Central lines. In order to secure terminal facilities for these roads in Columbus, the Columbus Terminal and Transfer Railroad Co. was incorporated in 1893, and the road after it was built was leased to the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Co. This terminal property later passed into the control of the Norfolk & Western and forms the connecting link between the main line of that road and the San-

dusky division of the Pennsylvania for the passage of the immense tonnage of West Virginia coal to the lakes.

Columbus is most favorably located with reference to the great highways of commerce. It is on the main line of the Pennsylvania system between the seaboard to the Mississippi river, as well as to Cincinnati. The line of the New York Central system connecting New York and Cincinnati passes through Columbus. The Baltimore & Ohio system also connects Columbus with the seaboard cities. On the map Columbus appears as a hub with railway lines radiating like the spokes of a wheel and reaching to every part of the State. The Ohio Central and Hocking Valley lines give direct service to Toledo and intervening points; the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio to Sandusky and intervening territory; the Big Four and Cleveland, Akron & Columbus to Cleveland and intervening territory; the Hocking Valley, Ohio Central and Baltimore & Ohio to the southeast; the Norfolk & Western to the south; the Big Four, Pennsylvania and B. & O. Southwestern to Cincinnati and the southwest. Columbus is next door, so to speak, to a large part of the coal producing territory of Ohio, and has the advantage of an abundant and never-failing supply of cheap fuel, an essential to a manufacturing community. The situation as to ore is assured by the number of railway lines connecting with Lake Erie ports. In fact every variety of raw material can be had in Columbus with an average minimum of transportation cost, insofar as it is influenced by geographical location and length of haul.

When the railroads were taken over by the Federal Government in 1918 as a war measure vast improvement in tracks, yards and shops were projected because of the recognition of the importance of Columbus as a railroad center, but little was actually done and some of the work was left in confusion by the sudden termination of hostilities and the financial difficulties of the railroad administration.

The Union Depot Company.

The first frame passenger station admitting three tracks was built by the Columbus & Xenia and the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati companies in 1850. A dining hall was opened on the north side of the station, September 9, 1859, and put in charge of S. E. Ogden. The Union Depot Co. was incorporated in 1868, but no action was taken until 1870, when the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis companies formed the Union Depot Co., with a capital stock of \$500,000 and six directors, three from each company. In 1873, by an agreement between the constituent railroad companies and the Union Depot Co. the latter was to issue bonds and build a passenger station, with the understanding that all existing railroad companies or thereafter constructed should have the privilege of leasing track on the same terms as the original parties. The station was built at a cost of \$177,940, the cost of the grounds, tracks, etc., running the cost up to \$320,000. The first regular passenger train was run into the station February 14, 1875. It was a Pan Handle train, Edwin Morrell conductor, Morris Littell engineer. Barney McCabe became depot master January 29, 1875, and continued as such for many years.

The new station was a great improvement, but the grade crossings, which were even more objectionable than the frame station, remained to annoy and menace. The High street tunnel under the tracks, constructed in 1875, was a poor makeshift, and there was no satisfactory solution till the city built the viaduct and the Union Depot Co. built the present Union Station in 1894, as narrated elsewhere.

CHAPTER XXIX.

STREET AND INTERURBAN TRANSPORTATION.

The Omnibus and Hack—First Horse-Car in 1863—Construction of the Various Lines of Street Railway—First Consolidation—Independent Companies and Further Consolidation—Electric Light and Power Companies and Heating Companies Acquired—Electricity as the Motive Power—Doyle's "Dummy" Road—Franchises and Fares—War-Time Controversy—Columbus Transfer Co.—Reorganization of the Company in 1919—Building of the Interurban Roads.

In Columbus, as elsewhere, the predecessor of the street car was the omnibus. That vehicle was employed in 1852 to carry passengers to and from the first railway station and, beginning in 1853, to carry passengers between Columbus and Franklinton, to Worthington and Canal Winchester. B. O. Ream was the agent. In 1855 Thomas Brockway introduced the "pigmy omnibus" for four passengers, which had a short popularity for shopping and for evening parties. Then came the hack, introduced by W. B. Hawkes & Co., which did a great business during the Civil War. The same company in 1860 ran omnibusses with a five-cent fare on High and Broad streets.

A street railway was talked of and a company was incorporated in 1854, but the project fell through. On November 11, 1862, the Council passed an ordinance giving a franchise to the Columbus Street Railroad Co., authorizing it to lay its tracks on High street from North Public Lane (Naghten) to South Public Lane (Livingston); also on State avenue from the Penitentiary to Broad, thence to High street, thence to Town and thence to Fourth. High street was to be double-tracked. The fare was to be seven cents, or five tickets for a quarter. The capital stock was \$30,000, and there were 21 stockholders as follows: Peter Ambos, J. F. Bartlit, Henry Miller, C. P. L. Butler, T. H. Butler, B. E. Smith, Theodore Comstock, Lewis Mills, Mrs. Celia Mills, Joseph H. Riley, Headley, Eberly & Co., J. M. Trimble, E. Hall, E. F. Bingham, J. L. Green, J. Morrison, O. H. Lattimer, P. Corzilius, Marcus Childs, L. Donaldson and John Miller.

On June 10, 1863, the first car appeared on High street, running every six minutes between the railway station and Mound street. The next year cars were running across the railway track as far north as University (now Poplar) street and as far south as Stewart's Grove. In 1864 there was a reorganization, the capital stock was increased to \$130,000, and the directors were Theodore Comstock, J. F. Bartlit, Henry Miller, Peter Ambos, C. P. L. Butler, T. H. Butler, A. C. Headley, B. E. Smith, L. Donaldson, Isaac Eberly and Samuel McClelland. W. H. H. Shinn, superintendent, resigned, and Theodore Comstock, president, seems to have served till 1866 when Thomas Brockway was chosen, Mr. Comstock continuing as president, with William Ferson as secretary. The business was unremunerative and the Council permitted the company in 1865 to charge a 7-cent fare or to sell 10 tickets for 50 cents. In 1866 the company voluntarily reduced the fare to five cents, but in 1867 was again permitted to charge seven cents or to sell five for 25 cents. Business continued bad and there was talk of abandoning the enterprise; but, as a last resort, there was a reorganization, giving to Isaac Eberly as superintendent a free hand to rescue the business if he could. There had been two-horse cars with a driver and conductor for each. Mr. Eberly substituted one-horse cars, with a pay-box for each, saving the wages of a conductor, sold the extra horses and renewed the track, making it single. He also introduced new tickets to head off a manifest fraud from a dishonest handling of the old. When after about three years he resigned, he had paid the company's share of paving High street with Nicholson block and had put the business on a paying basis. Henry Miller then came into the management and, after a few months service, he and Samuel Huston leased the road, paying 5 per cent. per annum on the stock, a rental of \$4,200. Together they bought enough of the stock to secure a controlling interest, at 40 cents on the dollar. Three years later, in 1873, they sold to Henry T. Chittenden at 75 cents on the dollar.

On May 6, 1868, the Friend Street Railroad Company was incorporated by Thomas Miller, M. C. Lilley, H. H. Kimball, Isaac Eberly, Nathaniel Merion, and Horace Wilson; capital stock \$25,000. This road was completed to East Public Lane (Parsons avenue) in

July, 1869, and one car began service. This road was intended to reach the Fair Grounds (now Franklin Park) and was ultimately so extended. That was the second line of street railway in the city. The third was the Long street line which was built by the East Park Place Street Railroad Co., of which W. S. Sullivant, W. B. Hawkes, A. D. Rodgers, S. S. Rickly, F. C. Sessions and John G. Mitchell were the incorporators. In January, 1872, cars were running as far as Albert street (Garfield avenue) and the track was later extended to Winner avenue and finally to the Fair Grounds. There were car barns on the south side of Long street between Garfield and Monroe avenues. The fare was at first five cents to the barns and 10 cents to the Fair Grounds, then five cents for the entire trip.

The fourth line was that on State street, built by the State and Oak Street Railroad Co., which was incorporated January 23, 1872, by Wm. S. Ide, A. D. Rodgers, E. D. Kingsley, R. C. Hoffman and Luther Donaldson. It had authority under the ordinance to build a road from the east end of the State street bridge along State, Seventh and Oak streets to East Public Lane (Parsons avenue), thence to Broad street, east on Broad to Monroe avenue and on that avenue to Long street. The road was completed east from High street as far as Seventh street (Grant avenue), July, 1872, and there it halted till 1882.



Columbus' First Street Car—1863

On May 1, 1871, a company, capital \$100,000, was incorporated by Wm. Dennison, R. E. Neil, G. G. Collins, and M. H. Neil to build a narrow gauge road and use on it a "dummy" engine. The termini were the Tod Barracks on High street near Warren and the Mock road, and the route chiefly on Summit and Kerr streets. Samuel Doyle built the road and a "dummy" engine with three cars operated over the road for a time in 1873-74. It was a losing venture and was abandoned.

On November 16, 1874, the Columbus Street Railroad Company was authorized to extend its track from High street on Goodale street to Neil avenue and thence on Neil avenue to the University grounds, the charter being for 20 years.

The Glenwood and Green Lawn Railroad Company was incorporated April 23, 1872, by W. B. Hawkes, A. D. Rodgers, F. C. Sessions, John L. Gill, W. S. Sullivant, W. A. Platt, G. A. Doren, Wm. L. Peck, Robert D. Hague and E. A. Fitch; capital stock \$50,000. It was to build a road from High street on Broad street to the west corporation line with a branch to Green Lawn cemetery. The road was built out Broad street in 1875 at a cost of about \$40,000, and car barns were erected on West Broad. In 1891 it was rebuilt at standard gauge with electric equipment at a cost of \$150,000.

In 1876 a company incorporated for the purpose built a road on High street to the north

corporation line. This road was sold the following year to John Marzetti, R. P. Woodruff, W. A. Hershiser, Wm. Powell and Peter Merkle for \$15,000 and they, together with Frank E. Powell were incorporated as the North High Street Railroad and Chariot Company, with a capital stock of \$30,000. Cars were run south to the Union Station, where connection was made with chariots which traversed High street south.

In November, 1879, the Columbus Railroad Company, operating the High street line south from the Union Station and the Neil avenue line, the Friend Street Railroad Company and the East Park Place Railroad Company were united under the name of the Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Company, capital stock \$250,000. A. D. Rodgers was elected president, E. T. Mithoff vice president, and E. K. Stewart secretary. The State and Oak street road was bought by the new company and, under a new ordinance, the line was extended out Oak street to Franklin Park, near which car barns were built. In 1883 the Mt. Vernon avenue line was built as far as Twentieth street and in 1885, the property of the North High Street Railroad and Chariot Company was acquired, and cars for the first time were run without change the entire length of the street. To do these things and make other extension, the capital stock of the company was increased, November 28, 1883, to \$1,000,000. In 1889, the Schiller street (now Whittier street) line was built.

Experimentation with electricity as a motive power began in 1887 when Sidney Short, using his own patent devices, built for the company a line from High street to the State Fair Grounds on Chittenden avenue. The system was not entirely successful, but it pointed the way. A decision was soon reached to introduce electric motive power and, an ordinance having been passed permitting the change, the company erected a power station on West Spring street near the river. On November 7, 1891, in order to meet the cost of electrification, the company again increased its capital stock to \$1,250,000. About the same time the Glenwood and Green Lawn Street Railroad Company adopted electricity as a motive power, and the first electric cars appeared on its line in August, 1890. Electric cars first appeared on High street January 14, 1891; on Long street September 7, 1891, and on Main street and Mt. Vernon avenue, November 11, 1891.

On June 25, 1892, the system with its entire equipment was sold by the Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Company to the Columbus Street Railway Company, capital stock \$3,000,000, with the following directors and officers: Emerson McMillin, B. J. Burke, G. W. Sinks, C. D. Firestone, P. H. Bruck, and Theodore Rhoads; E. E. Denniston president, E. K. Stewart vice president, general manager and treasurer, R. E. Sheldon second vice president, James Williams secretary. The Glenwood and Green Lawn Street Railroad Company property had then been acquired and improvements and new lines costing \$646,000 were in immediate prospect. The line from High street on Chestnut to Fourth and thence north to Chittenden avenue was built that year, and the extension of the High street line south from Stewart avenue had recently been completed.

In 1893 the Columbus & Westerville Railway Company, which held a franchise in Cleveland avenue to the north corporation line, was granted by Council the right to operate a road from Cleveland avenue by various streets to Spring, thence to Front, thence north on Pennsylvania avenue to Fifth avenue, and south on Front, east on Livingston and south on Parsons to south corporation line. This road was built and operated by what was known as the Columbus Central Railway Company.

An independent company in 1893 secured a franchise for the building of a street railway on Leonard avenue and the Crosstown Street Railway Company was organized that year of the Leonard Avenue Street Railway Company and the Glenwood and Green Lawn Street Railway Company, but in 1899 the Crosstown Street Railway Company fell into the hands of the Columbus Railway Company, which at the same time acquired the city lines and the interurban lines of the Columbus & Westerville or Columbus Central Railway Company. The Indianola and Fourth Street Railway Company which had been organized in 1893 and built a line on Fourth street was acquired by the Columbus Railway Company in 1895.

In 1901 S. B. Hartman, O. A. Schenck, Louis Seidensticker, Wm. H. Luchtenberg, and Benjamin Monett incorporated the Central Market Street Railway Company and obtained from the Council the right to build a line in Rich, Fifth, Donaldson, Livingston, and other streets to the south and north corporation lines. The road was built and was acquired by the general company in 1907.

Up to 1898, as narrated in another place, there were two companies furnishing electric

current for light and power—the Columbus Electric Light and Power Company and the Columbus Edison Electric Light Company. These were consolidated as The Columbus Edison Company, in 1903 and in 1904 sold to the general railway company which had become the Columbus Railway, Power & Light Company. In the meantime four companies that had been selling electricity and hot water heating were consolidated in 1904 as the Columbus Public Service Company. They were the Columbus Heating Company, incorporated April 20, 1900; the Indianola Land & Power Company, incorporated March 26, 1901; the Indianola Heating & Lighting Company, incorporated September 7, 1901, and the East Columbus Heating & Lighting Company, incorporated April 26, 1902. All the property of the Columbus Public Service Company in 1908 was leased, and in 1915 was sold, to the Columbus Railway, Power & Light Company.

At the death of Mr. Denniston in 1893, Emerson McMillin was elected president. He resigned in 1898 and was succeeded by Robert E. Sheldon who, in turn, was succeeded in 1912 by Samuel G. McMeen who served till 1919; Norman McD. Crawford vice president, E. K. Stewart vice president, general manager and treasurer, C. M. Clark vice president, P. V. Burington secretary and auditor, H. M. Burington assistant secretary and assistant auditor, Harold W. Clapp general superintendent; board of directors, the president and vice presidents and the following: Carl J. Hoster, D. Meade Massie, Wm. A. Gill, Randolph S. Warner, Casper W. Hacker, Adolf Theobald, Wm. C. Willard and Charles L. Kurtz.

The first barn of the original street railroad company in 1863 was on High street just north of Goodale, a location then far out in the country. The second barn on North High street was at the corner of Chittenden. In 1891 that building, together with 25 cars, was burned. The present carhouse for that end of the line is near Olentangy park. Carhouses are also maintained on Merritt street, Rose avenue, West Broad street, and Cleveland avenue. Besides the power station at Spring street and the river, a larger one was built and equipped and put into operation in 1918, furnishing power, not only for its own cars operated on its 135 miles of track, but also for the cars of the Ohio Electric Company, within the city, the Ohio & Southern and the Columbus, New Albany & Johnstown (interurbans). Its own extensions beyond the city limits are the lines to Arlington, Westerville and Bexley.

Olentangy park was laid out and completed by the Columbus Street Railway Company in 1896, and was operated by that company till 1899 when it was leased to West & Dusenbury. A subsequent lease was to J. W. and W. J. Dusenbury.

The Columbus Railway, Power & Light Company in 1918 operated 309 motor passenger cars and 58 work and miscellaneous cars. Its capital stock was: Common, \$6,041,230; 4% prior preferred, \$13,000; series A preferred, \$1,634,916; series B preferred, \$4,188,125. Total, \$11,877,271.

Except for the brief periods in which Council, in order to help out a losing business, permitted the company to charge seven cents for a single fare, the prevailing charge at first was five cents. The early consolidation of three separate companies in 1879 relieved that situation by giving for five cents what had previously cost 10 or even 15 cents, the transfer system having been then introduced, though there were new connections and extensions of routes that made transfer in many cases unnecessary. In 1889 began the period in which six tickets were sold for 25 cents. On February 4, 1901, after long discussion, Council passed an ordinance renewing for 25 years the franchise of the Columbus Railway Company on all the lines owned by it as well as on those bought from the Columbus Central Railway Company. As this franchise was meant to cover all the lines and bring all franchises to an end at the same time, it was called the "blanket franchise." Among its provisions was one that tickets should be sold seven for a quarter from the date of the acceptance of the franchise and that, when the aggregate of receipts from fares should reach \$1,750,000 annually, eight tickets should be sold for a quarter. That aggregate was reached April, 1912, and the universal fare became 3½ cents, with transfer for a continuous ride in the same general direction.

Early in 1918, the company sent to Council a statement to the effect that increased operating costs, due to the war conditions, had made its income inadequate; it therefore asked permission to charge a higher rate of fare. Council took no action. In the meantime the employes of the company were asking for higher pay and in July struck. For two days no

cars were operated, the company asserting its inability to pay more unless its revenue was increased. The dispute was referred to the National War Labor Board, and operation was resumed. The board soon made its award, allowing large wage increases, adding to the annual payroll more than \$560,000, according to the company's computation. Consequently, on August 20, President McMeen sent a communication to the Mayor and the Council announcing that the company had discontinued the sale of tickets and would charge a 5-cent fare for every ride and that for a transfer a charge of one cent would be made, transfer to be used only at designated points. In justification of this action he cited the fact that Council had failed to offer any relief and declared that to a deficit already existing the War Board had added a wage charge of \$560,000 more. He said it had been arranged to give the passenger a receipt for payment in excess of the charge provided for in the "blanket franchise," the money to be returned if it were found that the company's action was unjustified. He claimed for the company perpetual franchise rights in six streets—Main street from High street to Rose avenue; State street from High street to Grant avenue, thence to Oak street, thence to Sherman avenue; Long street from High street to Parkwood avenue and thence in Parkwood to Broad street; Cleveland avenue from Long street to Mt. Vernon avenue and thence to Washington avenue; West Broad street from High street to the Columbus State Hospital, and Glenwood to the Harrisburg pike and thence to Green Lawn cemetery. All other franchises he surrendered, adding that the company considered itself a tenant at sufferance and would vacate on proper official demand.

At the time of making this change, the company brought suit in the Federal District Court to enjoin the city from seeking to enforce the terms of the franchise ordinance of 1901. The court refused the injunction. Mayor Karb asked the Federal War Board to undertake a settlement of the dispute, but the board declined to act. The situation continued, nearly half the passengers offering to buy tickets at the old rate, and, getting none, refusing to pay and the conductors not seeking to enforce payment. The Council refused, four to three, to give even temporary relief until the results of an expert investigation of the company's business was laid before it, and in November employed E. W. Bemis, of Chicago, to investigate and report.

W. R. Pomerene, one of the company's attorneys, was elected vice president and, owing to President McMeen's illness, became the spokesman for the company. At the December meeting of the directors, E. K. Stewart was re-elected vice president, with supervision of damages and claims; Harold W. Clapp was promoted to general manager and W. B. Campbell to general superintendent, while Norman McD. Crawford was elected treasurer.

At a stockholders' meeting January 28, 1919, new directors were elected and the policy and conduct of the business were put into the hands of an executive committee consisting of Charles L. Kurtz, who had been elected president of the company, F. R. Huntington and W. B. Beebe. The former rate of eight tickets for a quarter was restored. C. C. Slater was made general manager vice Clapp. E. K. Stewart retired as vice president and W. B. Campbell as superintendent, the latter position being abolished. A serious effort was then made to regain the public good will, and the Council, on further representations that the company was in financial distress, passed an ordinance permitting a return to the rate of six tickets for a quarter, but the ordinance was ordered to a referendum vote in August and defeated. Following another period of unsatisfactory service, Council passed an ordinance providing for a cash fare of six cents or five tickets for a quarter, with universal transfer, for two years, the rate of fare for the remaining years of the franchise to be six tickets for a quarter. In consideration, the company agreed to share in the cost of certain street improvements. This ordinance was attacked, but the referendum petitions were found insufficient, and the ordinance went into effect in April, 1920, the company redeeming in cash the receipts for the excess charge in 1918.

The Columbus Transfer Company was incorporated September 17, 1881, with Edward Demmead, T. J. Janney, R. E. Sheldon, Edwin A. Dawson and W. A. Harrison as stockholders; capital stock \$50,000, subsequently increased to \$100,000. At the outset the company bought the property of W. B. Hawkes & Company, omnibuses, horses and all other equipment. In 1882 the company erected a stable and warehouse on Naghten street between High and Third streets. The company is doing business with increased capital, motorized vehicles and under new management, most, if not all, of the projectors being dead.

Interurban Electric Roads.

Soon after the advent of electricity as a motive power, there began the development of a system of electric roads reaching out into the country and connecting the city with neighboring cities and towns. The first of these lines was that to Westerville, built by the Columbus & Westerville Railway Company, which was incorporated October 3, 1891, capital \$100,000, by M. H. Neil, Lewis Huffman, Adam G. Innis, George W. Williams, G. W. Meeker, F. H. Houghton, J. W. Everal, E. H. Reasoner and C. E. Bell. This road later fell into the hands of the Columbus Street Railway Company, and is now operated as a part of the city system.

The Columbus, New Albany & Johnstown road, as yet built only as far as Gahanna, was projected by L. P. Stephens in 1899. The company was incorporated that year, capital stock \$200,000, but construction did not begin until July, 1901, W. D. Brickell, George B. Cox, Daniel J. Ryan, Thomas N. Fordyce and L. P. Stephens providing the money to build it as far as Gahanna, and an arrangement having been made with the Columbus Street Railway Company for power and the use of its tracks from Taylor avenue to High street. Operation was begun in January, 1902. The original owners operated the road until November, 1910, when it was sold to Eastern parties under an agreement to complete the road to Johnstown. The purchasers were unable to carry out their part of the contract, and the property fell into the hands of Cincinnati bankers from whom they had made large loans. L. P. Stephens has been manager of the road from the first.

The Columbus, Urbana & Western (originally Urbana, Mechanicsburg & Columbus) was incorporated for \$100,000, April 17, 1900, by H. A. Axline, Colin McDonald, G. W. Hitt, J. B. Johnson, E. M. S. Houston, Julius Weber, W. B. Marvin, D. J. Burnham, T. B. Owen, F. M. Clemens and John P. Taylor. The road was built to a point just beyond the Scioto storage dam, a distance of seven and a half miles, at a cost of \$400,000. The Columbus Savings & Trust Company made large loans to the traction company and the paper was found among the assets of the bank when it failed. The road was seized for the debt and about 1915 was sold by the State Banking Department for \$36,000. The present owners are the J. B. Foraker estate, Eli M. West, Scott M. Webb, John T. Adams, L. P. and Mary J. Stephens, Harry Stafford and John J. Chester. L. P. Stephens is the manager.

The Columbus, Buckeye Lake & Newark Company was incorporated October 19, 1899, by M. Spellacy, A. J. Warner, W. A. Carlisle, M. Q. Baker and W. R. Pomerene. The Columbus, London & Springfield Company was incorporated January 26, 1900, by John G. Webb, John M. Good, Hart A. Fisher, Emmett Tompkins and Fletcher S. Penfield. These roads were built and operated separately for a time. In 1907, the Ohio Electric Railway Company was incorporated and acquired them. The station was first on Rich street between High and Third, but a few years ago was moved to Third street between Town and Rich streets, where a commodious and convenient building had been erected.

The Columbus, Grove City & Southwestern Company was incorporated March 14, 1901, by Adam Grant, H. A. Fisher, F. W. Merrick, Emmett Tompkins and George B. Darnell. This road also was acquired by the Ohio Electric and is operated as far as Orient as a part of its system.

The Columbus, Delaware & Marion Company was incorporated, October 24, 1904, by John G. Webb, Oscar M. Gottschall, E. M. Campbell, N. J. Catrow and H. B. Hane. The original capital was \$2,500,000. It was consolidated with other power and equipment companies along the line in the same year. After five years of operation, the company fell into financial difficulties, and on August 7, 1909, Eli M. West was appointed receiver. In 1918 the road was sold to the Eastern trust company that held its bonds, Mr. West was made president and the offices of the road were removed to Marion, where the company's larger local interests are centered.

The Ohio & Southern Traction Company was incorporated October 1, 1906, by S. B. Hartman, F. W. Schumacher, James M. Butler, W. V. Baker and Jonas A. Hedges, with a capital stock of \$75,000. The road was built from South Columbus 6.85 miles south to accommodate the traffic to and from the Hartman farm. Earl S. Davis, Samuel Matthews, E. C. Schwab and J. W. Spetnagle have been added to the directorate. Mr. Davis is treasurer and Mr. Schwab is general manager.

The Scioto Valley Traction Company was organized September 8, 1899. The incorporators and original stockholders were W. F. Burdell, Alex. Renick, T. King Wilson, E. K.

Stewart, W. J. Weaver, H. D. Bennett, Edwin R. Sharp, H. M. Daugherty and B. Mahler, the last named representing the Everett & Moore Syndicate, of Cleveland, with which the local projectors had associated themselves. The original charter contemplated only a road to Chillicothe but in 1901 the charter was amended so as to include a branch to Lancaster. Some work had been done on the road when the Everett & Moore Syndicate fell into financial straits and a local pool, of which Frank A. Davis and Edwin R. Sharp were members, was formed to complete the road. The road was completed to Lancaster and Circleville, with a power house at Reese's Station and operation was begun in 1904. The next year the line from Circleville to Chillicothe was completed and put in operation. A third rail, instead of the usual overhead wire, carries the current for this system. The total mileage, including track rights in Columbus and Lancaster, is 74.71. The company's stock is \$3,466,300; bonds \$1,520,000. Its present officers are: Frank A. Davis president and general manager, E. R. Sharp vice president and treasurer, A. C. Moorhous secretary.

The Columbus, Newark & Zanesville Company was incorporated July 2, 1902, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000, by J. R. Harrigan, A. C. Ralph, C. A. Alderman, H. A. Fisher, and J. A. Godown. It built the road from Newark to Zanesville. This road also has been incorporated into the Ohio Electric system, the total mileage of which is 617.4.

Adding to this the 56 miles of the C. D. & M., the 6.85 miles of the Ohio & Southern, the nine miles of the Columbus, New Albany & Johnstown, the seven and a half miles of the C. U. & W., the 70.15 of the Scioto Valley Traction Company, we have a total of nearly 767 miles of interurban electric road leading out of Columbus. To this should be added the lines to Westerville and Arlington operated as parts of the city system, making about 783 miles. These lines have ministered to the growing city and materially aided in its development, but few have been without their financial troubles and losses. The period of stability and steady growth is believed to be at hand.

CHAPTER XXX.

CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS.

Public Relief Work—Female Benevolent Society—Hannah Neil Mission—Hare Orphans' Home—Humane Society—Florence Crittenton Home and Other Similar Work—Care of the Aged—District Nursing Association—Tuberculosis Society—Neighborhood Guilds—Associated Charities—Salvation Army—Volunteers of America—Catholic Institutions—Federated Jewish Charities—Central Philanthropic Council.

The people of Columbus have never failed to respond to the appeals of the suffering either at home or abroad. They have helped other cities in time of fire, flood, earthquake and pestilence. They have sent money and foodstuffs for the relief of famine abroad, and their helpfulness in the earlier years of the city was a fair introduction to their exceptional efforts, since the great war began in 1914 to relieve suffering wherever it appeared in the world area of madness and destruction. The record of these benefactions is incomplete, and it is just as well that it is, for to name them even might seem like boasting of good works. Of the benefactions at home it is permitted to speak for they are continuing agencies which need the personal support of other generations.

The Female Benevolent Society.

The oldest organized charity in Columbus is the Female Benevolent Society which had origin in a meeting at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Town street, between High and Third streets, January 5, 1835. A constitution was adopted and Mrs. James Hoge was elected president, Mrs. E. W. Schon vice president, Mrs. Noah H. Swayne treasurer, Miss M. Kelley (afterwards Mrs. James L. Bates), secretary, Mrs. Wm. M. Awl, Mrs. Demas Adams, Mrs. Ralph Osborn, Mrs. Moses Jewett, Mrs. Samuel Crosby, Mrs. John Bailhache, Mrs. Benjamin Blake, Mrs. Joseph Ridgway, jr., Mrs. D. Woodbury, and Mrs. A. Van Horn, managers. The first business meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Demas Adams. A visiting committee for each of the three wards was appointed, and a committee was appointed to purchase supplies for the poor who might be found. In April, 1836, a committee was appointed to provide education for destitute children, and on a lot donated by Alfred Kelley (present 64 South Fourth street) a small school house was erected and continued to serve till the public school system was established. D. T. Woodbury, Joseph Ridgway, jr., and P. B. Wilcox were an advisory committee.

On March 5, 1838, the Columbus Female Benevolent Society was incorporated by act of the General Assembly in the names of Mary P. Cressy, Maria M. Espy, Sarah Asbury, Maria S. Preston, Mary S. Kelley, Caroline Dryer, Keziah B. Stone and their associates. "for the purpose of ministering to the wants and alleviating the distress of the poor and afflicted of their own sex, and of affording moral, physical and intellectual instruction and improvement to orphans and other poor children." In the constitution of the society another object specified is "to aid and care for worthy women in the perils of childbirth, and for infants." The first revenue was from life and annual memberships and from memorial offerings, and from donations by various organizations. The receipts up to 1854 ranged from \$110 to \$900 a year.

The first permanent fund of the society was derived from the sale of the lot donated by Alfred Kelley (now known as 64 South Fourth street) and amounted to \$500. The society was the beneficiary of several efforts that left a surplus. In 1868, Dr. Lincoln Goodale died, leaving a bequest which yielded \$16,885.67. In 1876 Mrs. Elizabeth E. Noble gave a \$1,000 bond as a memorial to her mother, Mrs. Matilda A. Edmiston. In 1886, Benjamin S. Brown gave \$10,000. In 1887, Wm. G. Deshler gave \$100,000 in memory of his mother Betsy Green Deshler, and in recognition of the great sympathy she had expressed with her Columbus neighbors in 1817-27; also \$33,000, in memory of his daughter, to be known as the Kate Deshler Hunter fund for special use in maternity cases. Two years later, Mr. Deshler gave \$17,000, to be known as the Deshler Hunter Fund and to be used for the physical improvement of orphans and other poor children. In 1887 Sylvester Medbery gave

to the society \$5,000 for its general work. By these and other gifts, the permanent fund of the society grew until, in January, 1891, it aggregated \$205,507.32.

Mr. Deshler's gifts were so conditioned that a portion of the earnings should annually be added to the principal and that a fraction of the income annually received from the \$100,000 gift, varying from one-fourth to one-sixth, should be paid to the Hannah Neil Mission and Home of the Friendless. The treasurer's report, January 7, 1914, showed that the Betsy Green Deshler Fund had grown to \$194,895.22; the Kate Deshler Hunter Fund to \$59,000 and the Deshler Hunter Fund to \$29,000. The permanent fund and bequests January 1, 1918, aggregated approximately \$359,000. The average number of families helped each month in 1917 was 135, the average amount of money spent each month was \$3.50 per family. There was help in 128 maternity cases and in 109 cases of children.

In connection with this society there have been some notable services—those of Mrs. H. M. Hubbard, who was president for 36 years, Mrs. W. A. Mahoney, who was secretary for 18 years, Mrs. Harriet E. Ide, a prominent worker, much of the time as vice president, for 30 years, Mrs. Wm. M. Awl, a visitor for 52 years, and Mrs. D. A. Randall, a visitor for 35 years. Other zealous workers of long service were Miss Mary E. Stewart (Mrs. Joseph Geiger), Mrs. Richard D. Harrison, Mrs. James L. Bates, Mrs. Alfred Kelley, Mrs. John N. Champion, and Mrs. John Butler. Mrs. A. B. Adair is now president, Mrs. James H. Sells vice president, Mrs. Edward Damron secretary, Mrs. Frederick Shedd treasurer.

The Hannah Neil Mission.

The first industrial school for girls was opened about 1855 by Mrs. W. B. Hubbard in Mechanics' Hall at the corner of High and Rich streets. In 1858, this school was transferred to the City Hall in the old market house and Mrs. Hannah Neil became president. There in 1862, Mrs. S. J. Haver instituted a mothers' meeting and the same year, assisted by Miss Kate Hunter, opened a Sunday school which was maintained for many years. At the close of the Civil War there were many homeless children in the city, and the industrial school which had for a number of years been conducted under the superintendency of Hannah Neil, was reorganized as the Industrial School Mission, with Mrs. M. B. Taylor, president, Mrs. Sarah J. Haver vice president and Miss Lucy Peters secretary and treasurer. Its home was the building on Maple street that had been used during the war as a soldiers' home. In 1868-69, the institution was renamed the Hannah Neil Mission and Home of the Friendless, and Mrs. S. M. Smith and Mrs. Wm. Ide canvassed the city, raising \$12,000, with which the Neville property on East Main street, a house and three acres of ground, was bought as a home for the work. Support was for a few years secured through monthly solicitations by Mrs. Starling Loving and Mrs. Yeatman Anderson. In 1880, a County Children's Home having been provided, the children were transferred to it, and the work of caring for sick and homeless women was taken up, though the facilities of the Mission were in 1883-86, under contract with the City Council, used for the care of children of the Hare Orphans' Home.

Wm. G. Deshler's gift through the Female Benevolent Society constituted the first permanent fund. Since then Catherine M. Tuttle has given \$30,595.85, Mrs. Anne E. Dennison \$5,000, Mrs. E. J. McMillen \$5,000, Wm. E. Ide \$1,600, Henry C. Godman \$1,000, and other smaller amounts making a total of \$56,000.

The institution is conducted by a board of managers of 26 and a board of trustees of five. The presidents have been: Mrs. Martha B. Taylor, 1866-73; Mrs. Isaac C. Aston, 1873-75; Mrs. Harriet E. Ide, 1875-76; Mrs. R. D. Harrison, 1876-87; Mrs. E. A. Fitch, 1887-1906; Mrs. R. D. McCarter, 1906-07; Mrs. Linus B. Kauffman, 1907-now serving. Emma A. Doe has for some years been the efficient matron.

The Hare Orphans' Home.

The Hare Orphans' Home is the result of the combination of two efforts, the first of which had origin in a meeting of women representing the various churches, at the Second Presbyterian Church, November 16, 1858. Dr. Wm. Awl presided and a committee was appointed to prepare a constitution for a society which should establish a home for orphan children. At a later meeting the constitution was adopted and managers were appointed, one from each of the Protestant religious bodies in the city. Mrs. A. M. Gangewer was

the president and Miss Kate M. Tuttle was the first secretary, succeeded in January, 1859, by Miss Kate Chase. A house on Front street was engaged and fitted up and a matron appointed. In April, 1859, John W. Baker donated as a permanent site for the home a lot near the Insane Asylum, then on Broad between Eleventh street and Garfield avenue, and John Noble, Luther Donaldson, C. P. L. Butler, N. B. Marple and M. B. Bateham were appointed trustees. In November, Mrs. John S. Hall was chosen president, Mrs. E. King secretary, and Mrs. W. B. Hawkes treasurer. The matron was Mrs. Force and the physician, Dr. W. L. McMillen. October 1, 1860, the City Council appropriated \$300 for the work of the home. Twenty-six children were cared for in 1863; 205 in 1865.

The other effort referred to was that of Jacob Hare, who died November 3, 1860, aged 79, after a residence here since 1812. He bequeathed an annuity to his wife, nothing to his children, and gave the rest of his estate, the total value of which was \$46,000, to the city, vesting the City Council with control and directing that, when the fund should justify it, a suitable building should be erected and an orphans' home maintained. The wife and children brought suit to set aside the will, and in 1863 a compromise was reached, whereby the city received from Hare's executor assets valued at \$7,036.57. February 19, 1866, the trustees of the other enterprise offered to turn over to the city all its property, real and personal, valued at \$6,000, provided that alike sum was appropriated from the Hare Fund for the necessary buildings. The proposition was accepted and the consolidation was effected, January 28, 1867. But no building was then erected; instead the home was moved to one of the four-story buildings on West Town street, known as the "Eight Buildings." The location was bad, the management unsatisfactory and the service indifferent. In 1878, George B. Okey offered for the Town street building and \$3,800 a lot of one and a third acres with building, on Woodland avenue. Council accepted the offer. In 1883, Council sent the ten children then in the home to the Home for the Friendless, agreeing to pay \$130 a month for their care and leasing the Woodland avenue property. This arrangement was terminated in May 1888, the Woodland avenue property was occupied as a home and a matron was elected. In 1890, a legal inquiry into the administration of the fund showed that it had been very neglectful.

Nine tracts of ground had been rented to persons who had built upon them, the ground rental then aggregating \$2,015 annually; in 1918 this total had been increased to \$2,905 annually. On May 13, 1907, the Woodland avenue site was sold for \$22,250, and on September 16, 1907, a house and lot with 100 feet frontage, on the north side of Tuller street, was bought for a home for \$8,000, repairs costing \$1,200 being immediately made. The home, which accommodates about 25 children, is maintained by the proceeds from a permanent fund of \$20,000 now in the city treasury, the annual ground rental and such charges as can properly be made against parents for the care of their children, averaging about \$1,000 annually.

The Humane Society.

Under the inspiration of a visit by Henry Bergh, of New York, in December, 1873, a Humane Society was organized in Columbus, with James L. Bates as president and J. A. Scarritt secretary. In 1874 the directors were D. W. Brooks president, J. A. Scarritt secretary, E. L. Hinman, E. L. Taylor, Wm. Riches, J. J. Voglegesang, Walter C. Brown, Theodore Comstock, Yeatman Anderson, T. W. Tallmadge, T. Ewing Miller, John G. Mitchell, Wm. B. Hayden, Walstein Failing, Richard Nevins and P. W. Huntington. Annual and other fees were fixed, and police officers were asked to enforce an ordinance forbidding cruelty to animals and children.

In 1883, the work was reorganized as a branch of the State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Children, and was duly incorporated. In 1884 H. M. Neil was elected president, J. A. Scarritt, George K. Nash and Miss Louise M. Phillips vice presidents, J. W. Myers secretary, and W. H. Albery treasurer. The objects of the society were stated to be "to prevent cruelty to animals, to protect neglected children and to create a public sentiment against the abuse of innocent creatures, whether of the brute kind or human." The children of the public schools were organized into bands of mercy, making the following pledge: "I promise to be kind to all creatures within my reach, and to protect them as far as I can from cruelty and ill usage." Other early presidents were Francis C. Sessions, O. A. B. Senter and R. C. Hoffman. In 1889 Frank C. Hubbard became vice president and E. O. Randall secretary. T. B. Vause and Caleb M. Morris were early agents of the society.

The work of the society has gradually developed as its financial support became more secure. Court proceedings are instituted in behalf of neglected children as well as neglected and abused animals. Delinquent parents are pursued, required to perform their natural obligations or are punished; in the 10 years ending in 1917. The society secured from such parents \$420,161.41 for the support of their children. Sometimes it has been the other way around, and careless children have been required to care for parents. Homes are rehabilitated where possible and dependent children have been sent to the care of proper institutions. Horses and mules are inspected, cases of cruelty prosecuted and hopelessly sick animals are humanely destroyed.

The later presidents have been Frank C. Hubbard and Henry C. Taylor, the latter having been succeeded at his death in 1917 by Mrs. H. R. Gill. Eugene Morgan is secretary and attorney and Wm. H. Albery treasurer, with a board of 20 directors.

The Florence Crittenton Home.

The Woman's Home was established February 15, 1876, by the Woman's Christian Association, which had been organized during the previous winter, as a refuge for destitute, fallen and unfortunate women. A residence on East Rich street near Fifth was rented and the home was opened in April, with Mrs. L. V. Desellem as matron, its financial support being derived entirely from membership fees. In 1870 there were 286 active, 44 sustaining and 11 life members. Mrs. James L. Bates was the first president. In 1874, the home was removed to East Long street, and Mrs. Desellem retired as manager.

In 1889 James Haig established a religious mission at Washington avenue and Mound street and opened a Bethel for the rescue of fallen women on South Seventh street in what was then the "red-light" district. Miss Florinda Twitchell also had conducted a Rescue Home, with the same object in view.

In 1900 the Florence Crittenton Home of Columbus was organized as a branch of the National Florence Crittenton Mission, with a board of managers and a board of trustees elected by the managers. Mrs. Shepherd F. Harriman was one of the charter members, one of its presidents and until her death in 1914 one of its most active supporters. Miss Twitchell became its first matron. Miss Clara Orton was for 11 years secretary of the organization. Dr. C. S. Carr and Frank Frankenburg were also closely identified with it officially. The home was opened at 1166 East Main street, where it is still maintained. The work is religious, medical and legal, every effort being made to promote the interests of the individual girl. In 1914, eighty cases were handled and 47 babies were born in the home. Approximately one-third of the expenses of the home are paid as fees by inmates, the remainder by donations. Mrs. Elizabeth Kinkead is superintendent.

Friends' Rescue Home.

The Friends' Rescue Home, 282 East Thirteenth avenue, did its first work in 1905 in a residence property, 73 North Harris avenue. Its aim is to rescue fallen girls and attend to the needs of unmarried mothers. It is a part of the missionary work of the Friends churches and is entirely under their control, receiving its financial support chiefly from them. L. C. Haldy is president and R. W. Coats secretary. Its budget is about \$7,000.

Home for the Aged.

The Home for the Aged was established January 10, 1887, its initial fund being \$1,400, the net proceeds of a charity ball, held at the Princess Rink, West Spring street, December 30 preceding. Mrs. Wm. Monypeny was the manager of the ball and became the president of the home and one of the board of trustees, the other members of which were: J. M. Westwater, D. S. Gray, A. G. Patton, L. C. Newsom, Mrs. N. E. Lovejoy, and Mrs. A. D. Rodgers. Mrs. A. D. Rodgers, Mrs. W. H. Akin and Mrs. D. S. Gray were the original vice presidents, Mrs. Charles Monypeny was the first treasurer and Mrs. Ira Hutchinson was the first secretary. The home was opened in April, 1887, in a house on Broad street west of Franklin Park, the use of which was donated by Colonel Patton. About the same time Wm. Monypeny donated for a permanent site the lot on East Broad street opposite Franklin Park. Another tract adjoining was subsequently acquired, making

a frontage of 150 feet. On this, in 1888, the present building with 21 rooms was erected under the supervision of Wm. Monypeny and E. T. Mithoff, Charles Stribling architect. The resources of the institution were increased by a series of public entertainments, bazaars, French markets, concerts and the like, given under the management of Mrs. Monypeny and her associates. The Home was first opened to women only, but the rules were soon changed to permit the admission of men. Through the generosity of Henry C. Godman, W. W. Franklin, A. W. Green, E. T. Mithoff, and Miss Catherine Tuttle a \$300,000 endowment was secured to which many others have since added. Additions have increased the capacity of the Home to 60, and many applicants have to be turned away. The Home is managed by a board of trustees, David S. Gray president, and a board of lady managers, Mrs. Wm. A. Burt president.

The Pauline Home.

The Pauline Home (formerly Altenheim), 1323 East Main street, originally a home for the aged of German nationality, was established in 1886. In 1905 the plan was changed so as to receive the aged of any nationality, the charge for admission and subsequent care being \$300. The home accommodates 24 persons and there is always a waiting list. Mrs. L. B. Balz is president and Miss Emma Deeg secretary and Miss Elizabeth Jung treasurer. There is also a board of trustees. Its budget of about \$5,500 is met in part by the interest on a permanent fund.

Old Folks Home (Colored).

Several attempts to establish a home for aged colored people have been made. The only successful one was the Old Folks' Home, established a few years ago at 155 North Twenty-first street. The work was reorganized in 1917 and is now conducted on a small scale by a society, whose president is James W. Williams.

Nursing Association.

The Instructive District Nursing Association was organized in the spring of 1898 to care for the sick poor in their own homes. The leader in the movement was Mrs. Samuel L. Black, who before the organization was effected had secured enough pledges to meet the first year's expenses. Mrs. Black was president and Mrs. Luke G. Byrne was secretary. The first superintendent was Miss Louise Salter. Thirty-two women formed the association which was incorporated in June, 1898. During the first year two nurses ministered to 500 patients, the total expenditure being \$1,806.76. The work has steadily grown in magnitude and public favor. A committee of the association in 1906 organized the Society for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis. Four classes of work are now done: Baby welfare, general nursing, prevention of blindness and industrial work. In June, 1908, the association formally associated with itself the Babies' Dispensary which had been independently established for the purpose of furnishing pure milk and instructing mothers as to the value of natural food, clean surroundings and fresh air. In 1909, the baby camp was first maintained on a small scale, the Columbus Citizen soliciting subscriptions for its support. In 1910 the Columbus Dispatch took up that part of the work and has since conducted it, first under the direction of the late Frank S. Raper and, since his death, of Arthur C. Johnson. In this way about \$6,000 is raised annually to carry on the summer work at the camp on Sullivan avenue. A little tract of woodland has been acquired and several small frame buildings have been erected and equipped, the value of the present plant being about \$10,000. The association has an endowment fund of about \$56,000, the largest contributors to it having been Henry C. Godman, \$30,000, Mrs. E. T. Mithoff, \$5,000; Major W. F. Goodspeed and Mrs. Wm. G. Deshler, \$1,000 each. Two anonymous gifts of \$5,000 or more each have also been made. Miss Ellen Kershaw succeeded Miss Salter as superintendent and was in turn succeeded by Miss Jennie Tuttle, Miss Augusta Condit assistant. Twelve nurses are now maintained.

Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The Columbus Society for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis was organized December 5, 1906, with Mrs. Samuel L. Black president, Henry C. Taylor first vice president, W. O. Thompson second vice president, Mrs. L. R. Doty third vice president, Mrs.

Luke G. Byrne recording secretary, Mrs. Lucile Joyce Hagerty corresponding secretary, Mrs. Carl Lindenburg treasurer, Dr. C. O. Probst medical director, and a board of managers consisting of 100 prominent men and women. Dr. E. A. Harper early became the examining physician and so continues. A dispensary was opened at 34 East Rich street. Miss C. Elizabeth Allen was chief nurse and was aided by Miss Marietta H. Pierson and Miss Estella Condit. The tuberculous were sought out in homes and workshops, inspections were urged, medical advice and help were given and educational work in the schools and elsewhere was begun. The necessary funds were secured through membership fees, gifts and a contribution by the city from the poor fund. The society took the initiative in the matter of a county hospital and in 1908 the commissioners erected two shacks on the infirmary ground and subsequently built near by a substantial hospital well equipped for the care of advanced cases. In 1913, the society erected with money raised by popular subscription, an open air school building on a lot of the board of education at Hudson and Neil avenue, helped financially and otherwise to conduct it for two years and then turned it over to the board of education by whom the work was accepted as a part of the educational system, necessary for anæmic children. The society, under the leadership of the president, Mrs. Black, has conducted several educational campaigns and is heartily co-operating with all other agencies to improve the health of the community. Miss Bessie MacMullin was chief nurse 1913-17, Miss Virginia Lewis, 1918-20. In 1920, with the aid of the Rotary Club, a fund of \$60,000 was raised by private subscription, a headquarters building at Washington avenue and Oak street was bought, and the work was enlarged. Mrs. Black is still the efficient president.

North Side Day Nursery.

The North Side Day Nursery, 142 West Spruce street, was organized in 1910 and incorporated in 1913, to do for the working mothers of that section of the city what the Oak Street and Ohio Avenue Day Nurseries did for the mothers of those sections. It is under the direction of a board of managers, Bessie Mae Innis president. The budget is about \$2,500, met by subscriptions and proceeds of entertainments.

First Social Settlement Society.

The First Neighborhood Guild of Columbus, Ohio, was organized in 1898, for the purpose of undertaking social, or university settlement work in the West Goodale Street District. The territory at first designated by the word "Neighborhood," is bounded by Maple street on the south, Buttle avenue on the north, Dennison avenue on the east, and the Scioto river on the west. It was natural that the Guild should find its originators among the graduates and officers of the Ohio State University, who soon enlisted the active interest of other cultivated and philanthropic people of Columbus. A governing board or council of fifteen was organized, with Dr. James H. Canfield, then president of the University, as president. A constitution was adopted, and the annual fee for supporting members of the Guild was fixed at three dollars.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Schott were elected residents and were installed in the west half of the small double brick house at 156 West Goodale street, where they had but six rooms at their disposal. In June 1899, a meeting of business men was held, which resulted in the incorporation of the Neighborhood Guild Association of Columbus. This association raised several thousand dollars by single share subscriptions, when Mr. Henry C. Godman offered a cash gift of \$10,000, on condition that a sufficient number of subscriptions be secured to duplicate this amount. Mr. Godman's generous offer was accepted, and he soon advanced a part of his gift in order that the work of building might begin, while the solicitation of subscriptions was being carried forward at the same time.

Two lots were purchased on the north side of Goodale street, opposite the house then occupied by the Guild, with a total frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 178 feet. Plans were prepared for a large, three-story, twenty-room brick building, and the work of construction was begun in May, 1900. The new home of the Guild was completed in November, and was at once equipped by the Neighborhood Guild Association. The house was named The Godman Guild House, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Godman, friends and supporters of the Guild from its inception. It contains a number of departments, as follows: an office and reception room; two kindergarten rooms, furnished by the Columbus Kindergarten Associa-

tion; a library, furnished by Col. James Kilbourne; a manual training department, equipped by Prof. Stillman W. Robinson; a cooking school; a mothers club room, furnished by the women of the neighborhood; a large gymnasium, used also for public entertainments, concerts and lectures; public bath rooms; a game room for men; a club room for boys, and living rooms on the third floor for the residents.

Wallace E. Miller became head resident in 1903, and was succeeded by Charles H. Holbrook in 1906. In 1908, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wheeler became head residents and are still serving. Besides eight resident workers, there are from 60 to 80 volunteers weekly, the majority from Ohio State University. The Godman Guild House and equipment are valued at \$25,000, and the Guild has an endowment of \$46,000, besides the property, called Camp Johnson, a 12-acre tract of woodland near Flint, the gift of Annette Johnson St. Gaudens, in memory of her father, Harvey William Johnson. There a camp is maintained during the summer months for the benefit of tired mothers and their children who would otherwise have no outing. Two cottages have been built since 1909 when the work began, one of them a gift by Miss Emma Jones, in memory of her sister, Mrs. Julia A. Felton. The officers of the society are: W. H. Siebert president, Mrs. F. C. Kelton vice president, Frank C. Eaton treasurer, Wilmer C. Harris secretary, Theodore S. Huntington, George W. Lattimer, H. M. Neil, Edward Orton, jr., and John Siebert trustees.

Other Settlement Work.

The Methodist Deaconess Board established the South Side Settlement in 1908 on Barthman avenue "to educate, elevate, give Christian instruction and provide a place of entertainment and community activities. Later, the work was moved to 363 Reeb avenue, where it is being successfully carried on. Rev. C. P. Hargraves is chairman of the committee in charge.

St. Paul's Neighborhood House, 871 Leonard avenue, was opened in 1909 by St. Paul's Episcopal church, for purely settlement activities among women, girls, and younger boys. J. P. Davis is chairman of the committee in charge.

The Broad Street Presbyterian Church in 1909 began settlement and institutional church work at 115 West Main street. A site was bought and building erected and community house work has been since maintained by a committee of the church, Dr. W. D. Inglis, chairman.

The West Side Social Center of the First Congregational Church dates back to 1904, when Mrs. J. A. Jeffrey chose a site near Sandusky street and the Pennsylvania railroad tracks, and the Women's Guild, of which she was president, began the work. About a year later, the present site, 511 West Broad street, was occupied. There is a board of control, of which C. S. Plumb is chairman. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sleppey were head residents till 1920.

The Associated Charities.

The Associated Charities idea in Columbus dates back to December 14, 1885, when a combination of all the agencies at work in the city was effected and headquarters were established in a building on Front street for more efficient work to meet a serious situation. But in the following May the spirit had departed and the cooperation lagged. A Friendly Inn which had been established was discontinued in December, 1887. The present organization was effected in October, 1899, the first board of managers being, Joseph H. Outhwaite, Washington Gladden, R. M. Rownd, Henry M. Neil, Rev. D. A. Clarke, Joseph H. Dunn, David S. Gray, Rev. John Hewitt, Joseph P. Byers, Charles H. Lindenberg, James Kilbourne, Fred Lazarus, Frank Howe and J. A. Jeffrey. The first officers were: Joseph H. Outhwaite president, Joseph P. Byers secretary, R. M. Rownd treasurer. Rev. W. S. Eagleson was elected the first superintendent, February 2, 1900, and the office was opened at 69 East State street. Father Clarke resigned and W. T. Wells was elected to the board to succeed him, June 9, 1900. The first year's expenditures in relief work was \$1,700. Secretary Byers resigned and Frank H. Howe was elected to succeed him, November 26, 1902, and is still serving. About this time an arrangement was made with the city by which the Associated Charities was to make investigations of reported need and thus assist in the proper administration of the fund for the poor, for this service receiving \$1,200. This arrangement was continued until 1916, when the Associated Charities, feeling that there was

no legal warrant for this expenditure of public money, relinquished the payment, but continued to do the work. The office was removed to an old residence on Third street, and Mr. Eagleson continued as superintendent until 1906, when he was succeeded by Otto W. Davis, who served till 1912, with offices on Rich street between High and Third streets. In 1912, James L. Fieser became superintendent, serving till 1917, when he resigned to become the first director of the social service bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, and was succeeded by Stockton Raymond. The offices, during Mr. Fieser's service were first at 120 East Broad and then at the present location, 175 South High street. D. S. Gray was president from 1903 to 1909; D. H. Taft from 1909 to his death in 1915, since which time Arthur I. Vorys has been president. Rev. Byron R. Long has been extension secretary since 1911. Floyd Van Keuren became superintendent in 1920, Mr. Raymond having accepted a similar position in Boston.

The work now is supported entirely by the contributions of persons who are interested in its work. It maintains a visitor in each of five city districts, as well as a visitor in charge of all cases among colored people; receives reports of indigent families, makes investigations and gives temporary material relief, always aiming at self-dependence. It acts as agent of the outdoor relief department of the city; it conducts investigations for the Hare Orphans' Home, the county commissioners, the Hannah Neil Mission and other organizations. It maintains also a registration bureau, organized in 1912 by the Central Philanthropic Council, through which the various social agencies of the city cooperate in relief of needy families and individuals, eliminating waste of time and duplication of effort. It also administers funds contributed for special cases and does much constructive social work.

One of the interesting early services of the Associated Charities was in connection with the municipal potato patches in 1901-02-03. Secretary Frank H. Howe and Treasurer R. M. Rownd were the personal factors in a movement which in the last year brought as much as 72 acres under cultivation, with a crop valued at \$10,000 benefiting families numbering more than 1,200 persons. The Council appropriated the first year \$800, which was spent for superintendence, seed and plowing, and continued the appropriations while the interest was maintained.

The Big Sisters.

The Big Sisters' Association was organized in the spring of 1913, with Mrs. R. H. Platt, Mrs. W. M. Ritter and Mrs. Andre Crotti as governors and Miss Virginia Murray as secretary. It was part of a national movement, the purpose of which was to bring to young girls lacking good home environment the opportunity to live normally. A home was established first on North Twentieth street where girls who had made their first appearance in the juvenile court were given a helping hand. The home was later moved to 172 South Eighteenth street. It is managed by a board of women trustees, Mrs. J. F. Baldwin president, and a board of financial trustees (men). Mrs. Schoonover is matron. Its budget, at first, was met by membership dues, donations and such sums as the beneficiaries are able to pay. A financial campaign in the spring of 1919 made possible the purchase of the Shepard Sanitarium for a home.

McKelvey Deaconess Home.

The McKelvey Deaconess Home, 72 South Washington avenue, a Methodist institution, began its religious and social service work in Columbus in 1906. In 1909 the present three-story brick building for its work was built. There the deaconesses live, working among the people of the Methodist churches and in the communities where they are located. The work is managed by a board of men and women. Mrs. E. J. Rogers is superintendent. A worker is maintained at the Union Station.

Columbia Home Association.

The Columbia Home Association, 47 South Sixth street, was organized in 1913 to assist girls needing home protection by providing "home comforts and conveniences at reasonable prices." The three-story dwelling has a capacity for 32 persons. In 1917, 240 girls were cared for. Mrs. Mary Tulley is president, Mrs. Julius Golz secretary and Miss Margaret Maley matron and there is a board of directors.

City Rescue Mission.

The City Rescue Mission, on Maple street, just west of High, was organized in 1912 and incorporated two years later to do down-town mission work and has the moral and financial support of the Protestant churches. It maintains a lodging house for "down-and-out" men. C. L. Dickey is president of the general society and George S. Marshall is president of the board of trustees. Wm. S. Hart is superintendent. Its annual budget is about \$6,700.

Children's Home Society.

The Children's Home Society of Ohio, with central office in Columbus, was organized in 1893, its object being to place orphans and dependent children in private homes with a view to adoption. Its budget of about \$15,000 is met by donations and subscriptions to the Beacon Light. F. H. Darby is state superintendent.

The Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army appeared in Columbus soon after its incorporation in the United States in 1899, and has since conducted its well known religious and relief work among the down-and-outs. It maintains an industrial home, collects cast-off clothing, furniture, paper and rags, sets the unemployed at salvage and sells the product. Relief Corps headquarters are at 138 East State street, where a building was a few years ago constructed, and the industrial home at 584 South High street. Adjutant Melvin Calhoun is in charge of the former and Ensign Henry Hesse of the latter.

Volunteers of America.

In 1904, Major and Mrs. Walter Collins came to Columbus and began the work with a mission at the corner of Long and Third streets. There was a Sunday school and a sewing class in which Mrs. Collins taught girls to cut out and make garments. Later rooms were leased at 116 South Front street and the work of assisting prisoners discharged from the Penitentiary was added. Hope Hall was established in the southern part of the city, and discharged prisoners were given a home till employment could be found for them. An industrial department was established, with a repair and salvage department and later a Workingmen's Hotel, with capacity for 66 men was opened at 80 South Front street. In the fall of 1914, the Volunteers building at 144 South Front was burned, three lives were lost and the work seriously interrupted. The institution was then moved into the Jaeger block at 127½, thus cleaning up a vice resort and transforming a saloon into a mission house. The hotel is nearly self-supporting and the other work is going forward with the aid of voluntary offerings.

Agencies maintained by the Catholics for the succor and relief of the unfortunate follow. Mention of their hospitals will be found in the chapter on "Medical Profession and Hospitals."

Good Shepherd Convent.

In May, 1865, a little band of Good Shepherd nuns with Sister Gertrude Molloy at their head, came to Columbus to found a house of refuge for penitent fallen women and to receive children whose home environment was unfortunate or vicious. Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, pastor of St. Patrick's, the sponsor of their undertaking, rented a little home for them on Spring street near Fifth, and charitable Catholics gave them some furniture and other aid to assist them in beginning their work. By the following year it was necessary to secure larger quarters and again by the guidance of Father Fitzgerald they purchased the old Sullivant home with its spacious grounds at the corner of West Broad and Sandusky streets. Here their work grew and flourished. New buildings were added from time to time, and a beautiful chapel was built in 1907 that the inmates might have the advantage of all possible devotion in their reformation and reclamation. The institution has wrought great good in the city, caring as it does for so many delinquent girls and women and housing other weak and degenerates away from the temptations of the world. It is supported entirely by the work of the inmates who are all engaged in some useful labor. There are 21

Sisters in the community; 26 Sister Magdalens; 85 Penitents and 75 children in what is called the Preservation Class. Rev. B. F. Hanna is the chaplain and occupies a residence built for him on Sandusky street.

St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.

An integral part of the charitable work of the city is St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum at the junction of East Main street and Rose avenue. The care of orphan children was first projected in 1884, and the former home of Louis Zettler on Main, then Friend street, was purchased and the Sisters of St. Francis secured to take charge of the work. The property consisted of a small house and seven acres of ground, and was dedicated by Bishop Rosecrans on February 2, 1875. Eight orphan girls, formerly cared for at the Good Shepherd Convent, were the first charges. Rev. J. C. Goldschmidt was made chaplain and director, and has remained in charge ever since, planning and carrying out all the work of the institution, as well as the many additions and improvements that have been made in the years that have passed. A large addition was built in 1880; the orphanage church was erected in 1884, and the south main building was put up in 1892. A fine recreation building was dedicated in 1906 by Bishop Hartley. The buildings make a handsome appearance and fitted up in every way for the good work in hand. There are about 260 children cared for annually at St. Vincent's, in charge of 36 Sisters of St. Francis. Mother Lucy is the superior.

St. Ann's Infant Asylum.

In a way St. Ann's Infant Asylum is an adjunct of St. Vincent's orphanage, since all the little ones of the former institution who have not been adopted into homes at the age of six are received into St. Vincent's. The Infant Asylum is located at the corner of Bryden road and Rose avenue and was built in 1907 under the auspices of the Rt. Rev. Bishop, who solemnly dedicated the building on June 14, 1908. Mother Hermans and four Sisters of St. Francis took charge. The scope of the work extended so rapidly, demonstrating the need which had long existed for this phase of charity, that more room became necessary and a commodious addition was built, and dedicated by Bishop Hartley in 1916, making the institution very complete and up-to-date. There is a chapel in the new building, and screened sleeping porches for the children. A maternity hospital is now conducted in connection. There are about 110 small children in the asylum in charge of seven Sisters, and a number of lay nurses.

An adjunct of the institution is St. Ann's Guild, formed to assist the Sisters in clothing the children. There is a large membership, active and associate, some of whom sew at the asylum every Friday afternoon during the year. Mrs. John C. Snee is the president of the Guild at present.

Sisters of the Sick Poor.

In the year 1912, at the invitation of Bishop Hartley, the Sisters of the Sick Poor from New York City, took up work in Columbus. The Sisters take care of the sick poor in their homes, and furnish them with medicine, food and clothes. The Bishop gave them as their Convent home the house adjoining St. John the Baptist Church on Lincoln street, which he had fitted up for them, with a tiny chapel on the second floor. To support the work societies of St. Vincent de Paul were organized in all the city parishes at the request of the Bishop, and a Central Council was formed which conducts the business of the allied branches in monthly meetings. The Sisters work to the great spiritual as well as material benefits of the poor of Columbus and are greatly beloved wherever they go. Many organizations and individuals also gave to the Sisters.

Federated Jewish Charities.

The Federated Jewish Charities, combining all the agencies of local and outside Jewish relief work was organized in 1909. A branch of this, the Jewish Educational Alliance, is a social settlement agency. The Hebrew Free Loan Association is another. The purpose of all these agencies is to aid Jews who are indigent or in distress. The headquarters was at 498 East Mound street until Joseph Schonthal in 1918 bought the Hoster residence, 555

East Rich street, appropriately remodeled and fitted it up and gave it to the federation as the Hermine Schonthal Community Home, in memory of his wife. Kindergarten rooms, gymnasium, domestic science kitchen and sewing room, library, music room, play rooms, clinic for diseases of the ear, eye, nose, throat and teeth, parlors and assembly room are some of the features of this home. Joseph Hyman is superintendent of the federation and Rose Luper is supervisor of the Home, the income of which is from subscriptions.

A little later Mr. Schonthal gave a 10-room brick residence adjoining the Home to be used in the care of infants of five years and younger and to be known as the Jewish Infants' Home of Ohio. Mr. Schonthal is president and Mr. Hyman secretary of an organization of Jews in different cities of the State who will support the infants' home, the first of its kind in Ohio.

Central Philanthropic Council.

The Central Philanthropic Council was organized in 1910, on the recommendation of Francis H. McLean, of the Russell Sage Foundation, who had been asked to make a survey and report. Its purpose is to bring all the social agencies of the city into co-operation, to discover new needs and consider existing and new work, with a view to greater achievement. It is composed of representatives from the various existing social agencies and of individual social workers. Its presidents have been George W. Lattimer, Wm. G. Benham, Dr. James E. Hagerty, Dr. M. B. Hammond, Osman C. Hooper, Rev. Timothy Lehman and Mrs. Linus B. Kauffman. With the exception of the first year, when Wm. G. Benham served the secretary has been the superintendent of the Associated Charities.

CHAPTER XXXI.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Franklin Bank of Columbus—Clinton Bank—State Bank of Ohio—Other Early Banks and Bankers—Present Day Institutions—The Clearing House Association—Building and Loan Associations—Stock Exchange.

In the period to which the founding of Columbus belongs, money was scarce and banking facilities were crude. The silver coin current was largely of Spanish origin and the notes issued by banks were of uncertain value. To provide a better currency, the General Assembly, February 23, 1816, passed a law incorporating six banks with a capital of \$100,000 each. One of the six was the Franklin Bank of Columbus. Each of these banks was permitted by the charter to incur debts to three times the amount of its capital, and the capital itself could be increased by vote of the directors to \$500,000. One-half the capital, it was required, should be paid in specie, and one share in every 25 was set apart to the State in lieu of taxes, dividends being reinvested in stock until the State-owned stock should amount to one-sixth of the capital stock of the bank.

Organization of the Franklin Bank of Columbus was effected in September, 1816, the first board of directors being: Lucas Sullivant, James Kilbourne, John Kerr, Alexander Morrison, Abram I. McDowell, Joel Buttles, Robert Massie, Samuel Barr, Samuel Parsons, John Cutler, Robert W. McCoy, Joseph Miller and Henry Brown. Lucas Sullivant was the first president and A. J. Williams the first cashier. John Kerr became president in 1819 and Gustavus Swan in 1823. William Neil became cashier in 1818 and Jonah M. Espy in 1826. The bank prospered, established itself in a handsome building of stone with Doric columns in 1834, and had a creditable career until the expiration of its charter in 1843. In January, 1845, a reorganization was effected and the Franklin Bank, a branch of the State Bank, began business at the southwest corner of High and Town streets, with Gustavus Swan as President. Later the stock of the bank was sold to D. W. Deshler, W. S. Sullivant, Orange Johnson, and others, and Mr. Deshler became president, serving until the closing of the bank in 1854. It turned over to the Franklin National Bank, which succeeded it, \$400,000 deposits. In this last named, D. W. Deshler, Wm. G. Deshler, John G. Deshler, Walstein Failing and James L. Bates were directors. Its capital was \$500,000. D. W. Deshler was president and Joseph Hutcheson cashier. At the death of D. W. Deshler in 1869, John G. Deshler became president, and at his death in 1887, the bank was closed.

The second bank to be established in the city was the Clinton Bank of Columbus, which was chartered in 1834, the first directors being William Neil, Christopher Neiswander, David W. Deshler, Demas Adams, John Patterson, Jesse Stone, Noah H. Swayne, Joseph Ridgway, Bela Latham, William S. Sullivant, William Miner, O. W. Sherwood and Nathaniel Medberry. Wm. Neil was the first president, serving till 1846, when he was succeeded by Wm. S. Sullivant. John Delafield was the first cashier, then John E. Jeffords, then David W. Deshler. Wm. G. Deshler was for ten years teller. At the expiration of the charter, the principal stockholders organized as the Clinton Bank and continued the business. The Clinton Bank did a large business outside of the State and was a United States depository of funds for payment on government work.

In 1845, the State Bank of Ohio, with 44 branches, was created by act of the General Assembly. The Franklin Bank, as already stated, became a branch. In the same year, the City Bank of Columbus began business under a provision of the same act at the southeast corner of High and State streets, occupying the same rooms as the Columbus Insurance Co., which was chartered in 1832. The stockholders in one institution were largely stockholders in the other, and so with the directors. The business of the two naturally became mixed. Joel Buttles was president till his death in 1850; Robert W. McCoy from that time till his death in 1856. Both the bank and the insurance company finally failed, the latter in 1851 and the bank in 1857. Thomas Moodie was cashier of the bank during its entire existence. The notes of the bank in circulation, being secured by the deposit of State securities, were ultimately redeemed by the State.

The Exchange Bank began business in 1845 as a branch of the State Bank, capital

\$125,000. Its first directors were: Wm. B. Hubbard, D. T. Woodbury, Edwards Pierpont, Oren Follett, Lincoln Goodale, and Peter Hayden. Wm. B. Hubbard was its first president and H. M. Hubbard its first cashier. In 1856 D. W. Deshler became president, C. J. Hardy cashier and P. W. Huntington teller. At the expiration of the bank's charter in 1864, the National Exchange Bank was organized with Wm. Dennison, D. W. Deshler, Wm. A. Platt, W. B. Hawkes, James S. Abbott and Wm. G. Deshler as directors. David W. Deshler, first president, was succeeded at his death in 1869 by Wm. G. Deshler. C. J. Hardy was cashier. The bank at once became a United States depository and so remained till it was discontinued.

The State Bank of Ohio, which was created in 1845, was managed by a board of control in which each branch had one representative; the board met semi-annually in May and November. At its first meeting, July 15, 1845, Gustavus Swan was chosen president and James T. Claypoole secretary. Judge Swan was president till the November meeting in 1854, when Dr. John Andrews, of Steubenville, was elected and served till 1866. Joseph Hutcheson was president from 1866 to 1870, when the board dissolved. James Gillet succeeded Mr. Claypoole as secretary in 1847 and was succeeded by John J. Janney in 1850. Mr. Janney served till 1865; R. C. Hull from that date to the end. The board of control occupied the room now used by the Capital City Bank at High and State streets. In 1852 it established a clearing bureau at which mutilated notes could be exchanged for new, and the exchanges were numerous. There was great excitement at the time of the failure of the City Bank in 1854, but the depositors were all fully secured. At the last meeting of the board arrangements were made for the redemption of the outstanding notes of all branches of the State Bank, then aggregating \$360,021.

In July, 1850, John F. Bartlit and F. K. Hulburt established a bank with \$10,000 capital. B. E. Smith became a member of the firm in September, 1851, Mr. Hulburt retired in 1883, and the firm name became Bartlit & Smith, with a capital of \$20,000. William Ferson was cashier. The business was closed in 1877, Mr. Smith's railroad troubles at that time causing a failure. The creditors were never paid in full.

Miller, Donaldson & Co. began a private banking business in 1854, at the corner of High and State streets. The partners were John Miller, Luther Donaldson and A. H. Greene. The last named retired in 1857, but the business was carried on successfully until 1889. Mr. Miller died in 1887, and Mr. Donaldson a few months after the closing of the business.

Rickly & Brother (S. S. Rickly and J. J. Rickly) began a banking business in 1857. The last named retired in 1870 and S. S. Rickly conducted the business alone till 1875, when the Capital City Bank was incorporated, with W. S. Shrum, J. W. Souder, George W. Bright, S. S. Rickly and R. R. Rickly as directors. S. S. Rickly became president and R. R. Rickly cashier. The first Rickly Bank was located opposite the State House, the second at the corner of High and State, where the Capital City Bank was organized and still does business.

The First National Bank commenced business December 7, 1863, capital \$300,000, with Peter Ambos, Wm. Monypeny, E. T. Mithoff, W. B. Brooks and D. A. Randall as directors. Mr. Ambos was president until his death, when Wm. Monypeny was elected; Theodore P. Gordon was cashier. In 1890 the bank was closed by order of the directors and reorganized as the National Bank of Columbus, with the same officers. When the ranks of its active workers had been depleted by death, it was, June 15, 1897, merged with the Fourth National Bank, the consolidation taking the name of the New First National Bank. The Fourth National Bank had been organized and conducted by W. E. Ide and Nicholas Schlee. Charles R. Mayers was the organizer of the new bank and became its cashier, with Mr. Schlee as president and A. D. Hefner vice president. Mr. Mayers succeeded Mr. Schlee as president, Charles M. Wing became vice president on the death of Mr. Hefner, and Charles R. Shields became cashier. The bank occupied rooms at 299 North High street until 1905, when it moved into its own nine-story building, 31-33 North High street. The bank's capital is \$500,000. It is the oldest national bank in Columbus and was the pioneer in dealing in municipal bonds.

In 1863, W. E. Ide, L. C. Bailey and Nicholas Schlee began a banking business as Ide, Bailey & Co. It was succeeded in 1867 by Bailey, Thompson & Co. (L. C. Bailey and John G. Thompson), who in 1876, with B. E. Smith & Co. and W. E. Ide, organized the Cen-

tral Bank, with W. E. Ide as president and L. C. Bailey as cashier, which had a short but honorable career.

P. W. Huntington & Co. commenced business January 1, 1866. The partners were P. W. Huntington and D. W. Deshler. After the latter's death in 1869, Mr. Huntington carried on the business alone, erecting a handsome stone building at the southwest corner of High and Broad streets. His sons entered into the business with him, and July 1, 1905, the bank was organized as a national bank. Later the twelve-story Harrison building, High street, opposite the State House, was bought and on June 1, 1916, the bank moved into it. P. W. Huntington, who had from the first been the directing force of the business, died in 1918; and the bank is now officered as follows: F. R. Huntington president, T. S. Huntington vice president, B. G. Huntington cashier. The capital stock is \$500,000.

In 1869, David W. Brooks organized the banking firm of Sparrow, Hines & Co. (Thomas Sparrow, O. P. Hines, David W. Brooks, and James M. Walker). When Mr. Sparrow died, his interest was bought by David Taylor, and the firm name became Hines, Taylor & Co. On the death of Messrs. Hines and Taylor, C. P. L. Butler and Theodore H. Butler came into the firm, which was then known as Brooks, Butler & Co. At the death of Mr. Brooks in 1891, his interest was bought by his son, Herbert Brooks who, after the death of C. P. L. Butler a few months later and the financial embarrassment of Theodore Butler, successfully accomplished the liquidation of the bank, closing a career of nearly a quarter of a century.

The Citizens' Savings Bank was incorporated in July, 1873, capital stock \$100,000, with these directors: Henry Miller, John R. Hughes, E. L. Hinman, John Beatty and A. D. Rodgers. John Beatty was president and Frank R. Shinn cashier. During the first fifteen years it paid \$165,000 interest to savings depositors. The death of Messrs. Hinman, Rodgers and Beatty robbed the bank of its active managers, and in 1906 its business was bought by the Ohio Trust Company, which then became the Citizens' Trust and Savings Company.

The banking house of P. Hayden & Co. (Peter Hayden, Joseph Hutcheson and Wm. B. Hayden) was organized in 1866. Mr. Hutcheson retired in 1871, and the firm was composed of Peter Hayden, Wm. B. Hayden, Charles H. Hayden and Edward K. Stewart, the latter being cashier. Peter Hayden died in 1888, but the firm name and business continued as before. The bank's first location was at 13 South High street, but it was subsequently removed to the Hayden building, East Broad street, and became a national bank. In January, 1900, it became a part of the present Hayden-Clinton National Bank.

Reinhard & Co. (Jacob Reinhard, Thomas Miller, Joseph Falkenbach and Frederick Fieser) began business December 1, 1868, capital stock \$20,000. Mr. Miller soon retired, Mr. Falkenbach remained till 1884, and Mr. Fieser died in 1891. Mr. Reinhard died soon after, and the business went into liquidation in 1892.

In 1869 Orange Johnson, F. C. Sessions and J. A. Jeffrey established the Commercial Bank at the corner of High and Long streets. This was succeeded in 1881 by the Commercial National Bank, capital \$200,000, with the following directors: Benjamin S. Brown, T. Ewing Miller, C. D. Firestone, Wm. G. Dunn, John Joyce, M. McDaniel, Walter Crafts and W. A. Mahoney. F. C. Sessions was president and W. H. Albery cashier. Mr. Sessions died in 1892 and was succeeded as president by Benjamin S. Brown, who died in the following year and was succeeded by Walter Crafts, who served until his death, August 3, 1896, when William T. Cope became president and served till December 31, 1901, when he resigned. William F. Goodspeed was elected president in January, 1902, and served until his death, February 4, 1905, being succeeded by William F. Hoffman, who served till his death, March 25, 1914. George A. Archer was elected president in 1914 and is still serving. Mr. Albery served as cashier till 1897; Wm. F. Hoffman from 1897 to 1905; George A. Archer from 1905 to 1914, Murray Hoffman from 1914 to the present time. The present capital stock of the bank is \$300,000, and the surplus earnings now amount to \$488,000. Of the original incorporators, D. S. Gray, W. H. Albery and D. E. Putnam are the only survivors, and the last named is the only one who is still a stockholder.

The Clinton National Bank was organized January 1, 1887, capital \$200,000, with M. M. Greene, M. A. Daugherty, W. M. Greene, H. A. Lanman and R. S. Warner as directors. M. M. Greene was president and F. W. Prentiss was cashier. Its place of business was the northwest corner of High and Chestnut streets. January 9, 1900, the Clinton National

and the Hayden National were consolidated with a paid-up capital of \$500,000, under the name of the Hayden-Clinton National Bank, F. W. Prentiss president, and the institution occupied the rooms in the Hayden building, East Broad street. July 5, 1910, the Hayden-Clinton took over the business of the Deshler National Bank; the capital stock was increased to \$700,000, and Wm. G. Deshler, John G. Deshler and R. S. Warner became directors. Wm. C. Willard is president and Wm. P. Little cashier, besides these officers, the directors are Charles H. Hayden, F. W. Schumacher, Carl J. Hoster, David S. Gray, James Kilbourne, John G. Deshler, R. S. Warner and Stanton G. Prentiss.

The Ohio Savings Bank began business in August, 1888, with \$37,500 capital stock paid in. The directors were as follows: John Siebert, Isaac Eberly, Louis Siebert, Fred Theobald, Fred Lazarus, A. W. Krumm, Philip Lindenberg, F. M. Mooar and Emil Kiesewetter. John Siebert was president, Isaac Eberly vice president and Emil Kiesewetter cashier. On May 17, 1893, the capital stock was increased to \$150,000, and four years later the company was reorganized as the Ohio National Bank, capital \$400,000. The directorate at that time was the same except that Mr. Mooar had retired and George J. Hoster, C. F. Mayers and Conrad Born had come into it. The bank's first place of business was at 244 South High street, then at the southeast corner of High and Main streets. In 1911, the company occupied its own new building at the southwest corner of High and Town streets. In 1908 Mr. Siebert retired as president and was succeeded by Emil Kiesewetter, now serving. Frank L. Stein is vice president and Edwin Buchanan cashier.

The Deshler Bank began business May 1, 1879, with a capital of \$100,000. Its promoters were William G. Deshler, George W. Sinks, and John G. Deshler, Jr., Mr. Sinks being president and John G. Deshler, jr., cashier. It occupied rooms at the northwest corner of High and Broad streets, where the Deshler Hotel now stands and where the Exchange Bank had been. On June 15, 1891, the Deshler Bank became the Deshler National Bank, and increased its capital to \$200,000, the business of the old being passed on to the new organization. In July, 1910, it was merged into the Hayden-Clinton National Bank.

The Columbus Savings Bank was organized March 7, 1881, E. L. Hinman president, John R. Hughes vice president, B. N. Huntington treasurer, C. D. Hinman secretary, and with these officers and John Beatty, Charles G. Henderson, George T. Tress and John F. Oglevee as trustees. It has since then been located in the building at the northwest corner of High and Goodale streets. Its founders are all gone, but the institution lives on. B. S. Dickson being president and cashier and W. C. Willard vice president.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank was established September 5, 1881, by J. W. King and W. D. Park, and housed in the King building at the southeast corner of High and Spring streets. Its capital was \$100,000. Mr. King, the president, died in 1885 and George M. Peters was elected to succeed him. The bank was reorganized later as the Union National Bank, W. S. Courtright president and E. J. Vaughan cashier, with a capital stock of \$750,000. It fell into difficulties and was closed December 4, 1911, the depositors being ultimately paid in full. The stockholders received a total of seven per cent, the final payment having been made, under order of the District Court in September, 1918.

The South End Bank was established in 1882, with H. Mithoff president, L. Lindeman vice president and P. W. Corzilius cashier. In 1888 it closed its doors, and the stockholders were assessed to pay its debts.

The Columbus Savings Association was organized in 1880 at the office of Bowdle and Huling, 85 North High street, the incorporators being John R. Bowdle, Cyrus Huling, L. W. Sherwood, Joseph F. Martin and Wallace Finch. It was the first building and loan association to be organized on the Dayton, or more liberal, plan. Its place of business was at 85 North High street, then in the basement of the Board of Trade building, then on East State street, then the Spahr building, East Broad street. In 1901 the organization was changed from a building and loan to a trust company. Up to that time L. W. Sherwood, J. F. Martin and Cyrus Huling had served successively as president, and Mr. Huling and Frank J. Dawson successively as secretary.

The erection of a 16-story building was projected about 1903, and soon after Huling and Dawson resigned as president and secretary, and Isaac B. Cameron was elected president and H. W. Backhus secretary. These were the officers when the building, which had been erected in 1905 and substantially and elaborately equipped for banking and office purposes, became the center of an anxious crowd of depositors. The bank's doors were closed

February 26, 1912, and the State banking department immediately took charge of its affairs. It was found that the capital stock paid in was \$610,000. The estimated value of the real estate and building was \$1,050,000, and there were securities—Texas land and interurban railway—totaling large, but of little real worth. The liabilities were \$2,333,687.85. Besides the bad loans, there were charges of misuse of State funds, followed by litigation and much heart-breaking. To save themselves, the depositors formed a realty company and finally bought the building for \$633,000, which was \$417,000 less than the estimated value. The shrinkage on the other assets was \$654,386.84. The liquidation by the State banking department extended over six years and cost \$80,000. The total paid to creditors was 68.75 per cent.

The Security Savings Bank, High and Goodale streets, was organized about 1907, J. A. Metcalf, Dr. W. J. Means and Dr. W. B. Carpenter being among its promoters. It was closed by the State department of banks and banking, April 26, 1914, while Beman Thomas was president and Frank C. Rogers was cashier. The Columbus Clearing House association at once advanced enough money to enable the superintendent of banking to pay all depositors.

Milton W. Strait did a private banking business at North Columbus for about ten years, beginning in 1895. He had been a grocer and when there seemed need for a bank there, opened one with a capital stock of \$25,000. The bank made its clearances through the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank and when the latter fell into trouble, was caught. In 1905 J. H. Galbraith was appointed receiver in bankruptcy and succeeded in paying about 75 per cent of its debts.

The Fifth Avenue Savings Bank, Fifth avenue and High street, was organized May 19, 1904, with a capital of \$50,000, of which half has been paid in; surplus \$50,000. Its officers are: E. M. Parker president, C. A. McAllister and E. W. Yantes vice presidents, J. E. Fippin cashier and secretary, J. W. Gordon, assistant cashier.

The West Side Dime Savings Bank, John F. Andrix president and William Little cashier, after several years successful business, became involved and closed its doors, August 14, 1913. Through the action of the Clearing House Association, all the depositors were paid in full.

The Produce Exchange Bank was organized November 10, 1904, and began business the following January 16, at the northwest corner of Town and Fourth streets, with a capital stock of \$25,000. In 1915 it moved to 114 East Town street. The first officers were: A. O. Glock president, J. J. Tanian vice president, Herman Falter treasurer, and A. F. Durant cashier. The present officers are: John Unversagt president, William Trautman vice president, Harry Sher cashier. The bank was moved in September, 1919, to Lazelle and Town streets.

The National Bank of Commerce grew out of the Bank of Commerce Co., which was organized April 9, 1900, and began business at the northeast corner of High and Chestnut streets. Its first officers and directors were: J. C. Campbell president, Dennis Kelley vice president, Philip L. Schneider cashier, F. O. Schoedinger, George T. Spahr, P. W. Huntington, E. B. Gager, Julius F. Stone, D. H. Sowers and H. B. Arnold. R. Grosvenor Hutchins was a director for several years before becoming vice president of the National Bank of Commerce, of New York. The capital stock was originally what it now is, \$200,000, though there is now a surplus of \$238,000. The institution became a national bank February 21, 1905, and in August of the same year moved to the northwest corner of High and Spring streets. It did business there till July, 1914, when it moved into the rooms of the defunct Union National Bank at the southeast corner of Spring and High streets. Its present officers and directors are: J. C. Campbell president, Philip L. Schneider vice president and manager, George T. Spahr and Wm. E. Rex vice presidents, Richard Patton cashier, Edmund E. Fox assistant cashier, Arthur J. Buehler auditor, John E. Brown, Frank E. Lauterbach, F. O. Schoedinger, Daniel H. Sowers.

The State Savings Bank and Trust Co. was organized December 8, 1891, the incorporators being W. A. Hardesty, Henry A. Lanman, Edward B. Hall, W. F. Burdell, Edwin R. Sharp, R. M. Rownd and Abram Sharp. Its capital stock was \$200,000. W. A. Hardesty was the first president and E. R. Sharp the first cashier. Its first place of business was the Chittenden Hotel building and, after the destruction of that building by fire, in the Board of Trade building. Subsequently, E. R. Sharp became president and Howard Butler was cashier. In 1911 the institution was merged with the Capitol Trust Co. as the State Savings and Trust Co., which is now doing business at 8 East Broad street.

The Capitol Savings and Trust Co., with a paid in capital of \$400,000, opened for business in temporary quarters in the Harrison building, Monday, May 8, 1905. The officers were: Walter D. Guilbert president, Stephen Monypeny and W. W. Miller vice presidents, A. W. Mackenzie secretary and treasurer. Bids were opened May 22, 1905, for a 16-story office building at No. 8 East Broad street. Frank L. Packard was the architect and the construction contract was awarded to Nichols & Carr. At that time there were only two buildings of that height in the State. At a meeting of the stockholders September 11, 1906, the name of the institution was changed to the Capitol Trust Co., the completed building having been occupied on the preceding July 2. After several years of prosperous business, the Capitol Trust Co. decided to merge its business with that of the State Savings Bank and Trust Co., the new bank occupying the premises at 8 East Broad street. At that time the officers and directors were: W. D. Guilbert president, R. S. Warner, Elmore Hatton and C. Edward Born vice presidents, A. W. Mackenzie secretary and treasurer, Henry Bohl, James M. Butler, E. M. Fullington, Thaddeus Cromley, F. C. Dietz, Herman Hoster, E. M. Fullington, Adolphus Felty, William Neil King and Singleton P. Outhwaite.

The present City National Bank was organized as the City Deposit Bank by J. J. Jennings in August, 1898, and began business at Fifth avenue and High streets in September, with a capital of \$50,000, which was soon increased to \$100,000. Foster Copeland was its president and Mr. Jennings cashier. The bank soon moved to Swan and High streets and on July 4, 1900, moved into its present room at the southeast corner of Gay and High streets. On June 12, 1905, the institution became the City National Bank, capital \$300,000. Its officers and directors at that time were: Foster Copeland president, Z. L. White vice president, J. J. Jennings cashier, H. C. Godman, John W. Brown, C. A. Stribling, S. A. McManigal, John W. Kaufman, James B. Hanna, David Westwater, J. D. Price and F. A. Miller. Mr. Copeland continues as president and Mr. Jennings is now first vice president.

The Ohio Trust Co. was organized May 9, 1901, its first officers being George W. Bright president, Nicholas Monsarratt, Carl J. Hoster, and W. S. Courtright vice presidents, and John L. Vance, jr., secretary and treasurer. It occupied rooms in the Wyandot building till February 10, 1902, when it moved to the Hayden building on East Broad street. The original capital of the company was \$200,000 which was soon increased to \$250,000, then to \$500,000 and later to \$700,000. In August, 1907, Mr. Vance, having become financially interested in the Dispatch, resigned as secretary-treasurer and was succeeded by Walter English, Mr. Vance being elected a vice president, increasing the number from three to four. In August, 1909, Mr. Vance was elected president of the bank and Mr. Bright chairman of the board of directors. In the fall of 1909 the Ohio Trust Co. purchased the business of the Citizens Savings Bank and changed its corporate title to the Citizens Savings and Trust Co. In 1916 the reorganized company began the erection of its handsome building at the southwest corner of High and Gay streets, occupying it January 21, 1918.

The Lincoln Savings Bank was organized in 1905, bought the property of the People's Savings Bank, which for a short time existed at Mt. Vernon avenue and Twentieth street, and opened business at 1017 Mt. Vernon avenue. The directors are George W. Bright, E. S. Dean, W. H. Halliday, Charles G. Schenck, S. M. Sherman, John S. Sullivan and Charles E. Turner. George W. Bright is president. Capital \$40,000.

The Northern Savings Bank was established in 1905 at 2663 North High street; capital stock \$25,000. The directors and officers are: C. L. Dickey president, J. H. Zinn vice president, F. E. Robinson cashier, Henry Brown, H. D. Kenney, Bernard Smith and A. B. Walker.

The Market Exchange Bank, now located at the northwest corner of Fourth and Main streets, began business in a room on Fourth street north of Main, December 1, 1896, with S. B. Hartman as president and O. A. Schenck cashier. In 1915, W. V. Baker became president and was succeeded, on his death, by O. A. Schenck. The original capital of \$50,000 has now been increased to \$100,000. The directors are: O. A. Schenck, W. R. Gault, Chauncey B. Baker, Lewis Seidensticker, J. A. Kremer, F. B. Weisz, and J. W. Seidensticker.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank was organized in 1919, F. E. Shaffmaster president and J. Allen Pyne cashier, and located on South Parsons avenue; capital \$100,000, surplus \$25,000.

The Central Ohio Savings Bank, J. W. Dusenbury president, and the American Savings

Bank, John Cashatt president, were financial institutions at Town and High streets in the decade from 1895 to 1905.

The Central National Bank, with a capital of \$200,000, was organized December 1, 1908, and began business at the northeast corner of High and Town streets. Julius Stone was president and Howard C. Park cashier. The directors were Julius Stone, Fred Baumann, R. E. Jones, Al G. Field, M. S. Connors, John L. Vance, jr., Fred Lazarus and W. D. Brickell. The present officers and directors are: Walter B. Beebe president, F. Baumann vice president, Howard C. Park cashier, J. Allen Pyne assistant cashier, James A. Allen, C. Edward Born, Al G. Field, Wm. Trautman M. C. Tyndall and Harvey R. Young.

The East End Bank maintained for a time on Mt. Vernon avenue and the West Side Dime Savings Bank on West Broad street were two institutions that were forced into liquidation, a suicide marking the closing of each. These disasters, while of comparatively small financial magnitude, were among those that led to the careful examination of banks now in vogue.

Clearing House Association.

In the latter part of 1872 the banks of the city organized a Clearing House Association to avoid the complications incident to the daily exchange of checks. T. P. Gordon was president, P. W. Huntington vice president, Joseph Falkenbach, George W. Sinks and Joseph A. Jeffrey managing committee, Henry M. Failing manager. Its first office was in the bank of P. Hayden & Co., 13 South High street, later in the Board of Trade rooms in the City Hall. Mr. Failing was succeeded as manager by Jacob Reinhard, whose assistant and substitute was Herbert Brooks. John Field became manager about 1880 and served many years. In 1909, the rules of the association were revised with a view to making it more useful, and Earl S. Davis was elected manager, continuing until January 1, 1912, when the association found itself with 17 member banks, all but four being regular clearing members. A system of examination of every member bank was adopted and C. M. Hinman became manager-examiner, holding the position until 1917, when he was succeeded by Edwin Buchanan as manager-examiner. Mr. Buchanan resigned in February, 1917, to become cashier of the Ohio National Bank and was succeeded by Walter A. Fox. The examination is careful and continuous, revealing to the examiner the names of borrowing customers and making it possible to prevent the pyramiding of credit and possible losses to banks. Under this plan, which is operative in 30 large cities, the possibility of bank failures is still further reduced. Its worth has already been demonstrated in two local cases in which, with the aid of the association, depositors were promptly paid off in full and the city was spared the usual humiliation and distress of a bank failure.

Columbus banks are now at the high tide of prosperity and usefulness in the community. All gave generous aid to the government in the flotation of the various Liberty loans and in the Clearing House Association are brought into co-operation. The rooms of the association were occupied jointly by the Liberty Loan Committee, and the campaigns were conducted from that center.

The following are the member banks of the Columbus Clearing House Association:

The Ohio National Bank	The Huntington National Bank
The City National Bank	The New First National Bank
The Commercial National Bank	The Hayden-Clinton National Bank
The Citizens Trust & Savings Bank	The Columbus Savings Bank Co.
The National Bank of Commerce	The Capital City Bank
The Market Exchange Bank Co.	The Central National Bank
The State Savings Bank & Trust Company	The Northern Savings Bank
The Fifth Avenue Savings Bank	The Produce Exchange Bank
The Lincoln Savings Bank	Commonwealth Savings Bank.

Statement May 20, 1920.

Capital	\$ 4,774,300.00
Surplus and Profits	4,656,593.96
Resources	90,673,600.00

Banking in Columbus has been marked by failures and disappointments and a few tragedies; but no more than elsewhere, much less than in many places. The men engaged in it,

as a study of these records will show, were among the most sturdy and progressive citizens, Gradually, the difficulties of the earlier period were overcome, the business was stabilized and a system of co-operation and inspection was instituted till now a bank failure, with losses to the depositors, is regarded as a practical impossibility.

Building and Loan Associations.

The first building and loan association of which there is any available record was the Franklin, incorporated in 1868, capital stock \$200,000, its incorporators being J. J. Janney, Raymond Burr, D. J. Thompson, John Reeves, John H. Grove, John F. Bartlit and Justin Morrison. The object, as described then, was "to raise money from members and stockholders and to receive deposits to be loaned among the members and depositors for use in buying lots or houses, or for other purposes." Then, in the same year, came the Home, Wm. B. Hayden president, and the Capital, M. C. Lilley president. In the next five years, six others came into being—the Clinton, the Germania, the Citizens, the Teutonia, the Columbus Real Estate and Building, Loan and the Savings Building and Loan. Among the substantial men interested in these organizations were William G. Deshler, Charles C. Walcutt, S. S. Rickly, Conrad Born, Thomas Miller, R. C. Hoffman, W. E. Ide, Henry Lindenberg, H. Mithoff, J. W. Schueller, J. A. Jeffrey, J. R. Hughes, James Watson, Theodore Leonard, G. G. Collins, and John G. Mitchell.

These were the pioneers, and the fact that not one of these organizations is in business today is due solely to the discovery of a better method of organization.

In 1918, there were in Columbus twenty-two building and loan associations, and there were two others in suburban districts—one in East Columbus and one in Linden Heights. The first association, at least the first one organized on the more liberal and helpful Dayton plan was the Columbus Savings Association, which was incorporated in 1880 by John R. Bowdle, Cyrus Huling, and others, and which, nearly a third of a century later, after it had become the Columbus Savings and Trust Co., and had passed into other hands, collapsed by reason of bad loans.

The oldest of the existing associations is the Railroad Employes Building and Loan Co., which was incorporated July 24, 1885, and is now doing business in the Chamber of Commerce building, with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000. President, Jacob Henry; secretary, Jacob D. Streper.

Then follow in the order of their organization:

The Mutual Savings and Loan Co., incorporated September 4, 1886. It has an authorized capital of \$1,000,000 and its place of business is in the basement of the Chamber of Commerce building. President, George T. Spahr; secretary, Charles S. Cherrington.

The Peoples' Savings Association, incorporated November 16, 1888; authorized capital, \$2,000,000. President, Fred Weadon; secretary, George Hardy. It is located in the Citizens Bank building.

The Allemania Building and Loan Co., incorporated March 9, 1888; authorized capital, \$1,000,000. President, Louis Seidensticker; secretary, Frank Schenck. Located at 280 South High street.

The Lilley Building and Loan Co., incorporated December 29, 1888; authorized capital, \$2,500,000. President, J. Nick Koerner; secretary, Harley L. Stoneburner. Located at 85 East State street.

The Central Building, Loan and Savings Co., incorporated February 7, 1889; authorized capital, \$2,000,000. President, Fred J. Heer; secretary, A. N. Fox. Located at 46 East Gay street.

The Franklin Loan and Savings Co., incorporated April 25, 1890; authorized capital \$500,000. President, Henry Kropp; secretary, Frank R. Schwartz. Located at 347 South High street.

The Park Savings Co., incorporated January 3, 1890; authorized capital, \$500,000. President, W. J. Means; secretary, John F. Fergus. Located at 576 North High street.

The Ohio State Savings Association, incorporated April 21, 1891; authorized capital, \$1,000,000. President, John J. Stoddart; secretary, Edwin F. Wood. Located in the Outlook building, East Broad street.

The Columbian Building and Loan Co., incorporated May 8, 1891; authorized capital,

\$12,000,000. President, Z. L. White; secretary, W. L. Van Sickle. Located in the Ruggery building, East Gay street.

The Fireside Building, Loan and Savings Co., incorporated December, 1893; authorized capital, \$1,000,000. President, Henry G. Bower; secretary, Walter E. Schwartz. Located at 2595 North High street.

The Buckeye State Building and Loan Co., incorporated January 2, 1895; authorized capital, \$10,000,000. President, L. L. Rankin; secretary, B. C. Blachley. Located in the Rankin building, 22 West Gay street.

The West Side Building and Loan Association, incorporated January 30, 1895; authorized capital, \$500,000. President, Henry T. Linke; secretary, Orr H. Williams. Located at 642 West Broad street.

The Central Ohio Building and Loan Co., incorporated March, 1897; authorized capital, \$5,000,000. President, C. H. Vance; secretary, W. W. Simmons. Located at 53 East State street.

The Ohio Building and Loan Co., incorporated March 8, 1898; authorized capital, \$5,000,000. President, D. S. Wilder; secretary, E. E. Moore; treasurer, Herbert Brooks. Located at 14 East Long street.

The Home Building and Loan Association, incorporated August 25, 1899; authorized capital, \$1,250,000. President, Moses Miller; secretary, George W. Rhodes. Located at 1082 Mt. Vernon avenue.

The Fidelity Building, Loan and Savings Co., incorporated February 10, 1900; authorized capital, \$5,000,000. President, Wm. J. McComb; secretary, J. Lawrence Porter. Located at 111½ South High street.

The Union Building and Savings Co., incorporated December 9, 1903; authorized capital, \$100,000. President, Henry Bohl; secretary, Nathan Dawson. Located at 48-50 West Gay street.

The Dollar Building and Loan Co., incorporated May 8, 1907; authorized capital, \$1,000,000. President, Frank A. Chenowith; secretary, Emilia M. Fladt. Located at 198 South High street.

The Scioto Building and Loan Co., incorporated April 23, 1910; authorized capital, \$1,000,000. President, James W. Nitschke; secretary, Charles E. Nitschke. Located at 31-37 East Gay street.

The Jeffrey Building, Loan and Savings Association, incorporated October 21, 1911; authorized capital, \$1,000,000. President, Wm. L. Bruner; secretary, Anthony Ruppertsberg.

The East Columbus Building and Loan Association, incorporated June 24, 1913; authorized capital, \$250,000. President, J. S. Ralston; secretary, C. H. Weber.

The Linden Heights Savings and Loan Co., incorporated August 27, 1914; authorized capital, \$50,000. President, E. E. Rockfield; secretary, S. M. Wells.

The assets of the 22 Columbus companies, June 30, 1917, as reported to the State Inspector of Building and Loan Associations, was \$36,188,630.90, a net increase over the amount the year before of \$6,803,864.42. There has been State inspection of building and loan associations since 1892, and in the period since then, there has been but one failure, that of the Teutonia Building and Loan Co., which was incorporated in 1908 and collapsed in 1913. Almost without exception, the Columbus companies have been in the hands of capable and careful men who have administered their trust so as to promote home-owning by the man whose only capital is his earning and saving ability.

Stock Exchange.

The Columbus Stock Exchange was organized in May, 1903, with nine charter members—Frank L. Griffith, Claude Meeker, Caleb L. McKee, Fred Vercoe, J. J. Stevenson, J. Zettler Krumm, F. R. Huntington, F. M. Sessions and George B. Durant. The first sheet naming and quoting securities was issued May 25, 1903, and the first sale was that of 50 shares of Columbus Railway & Light. In 1911 the membership had increased to 19, the constitutional limit being 20. The exchange was first opened in the Chamber of Commerce building, but later moved to the Hayden-Clinton building. J. Zettler Krumm was its first secretary. The present officers are: Hernan J. Engler president, Samuel I. Landen vice president, Gilbert L. Fuller, treasurer, Charles S. Bash secretary, the last named having served since 1905.

CHAPTER XXXII.

LITERARY LIFE.

Early Gazetteers and Almanacs—Charles Dickens' Visit—Books of 1850 and 1860—W. D. Howells, John James Piatt, S. S. Cox—A Busy Publishing House—Wm. S. Sullivan, Leo Lesquereux and Theodore G. Wormley—Book Dealers of Long Record—Lyceums and Libraries—Writers of History, Poetry, Fiction and Science—Women as Authors and Writers—Literary Clubs.

By Helen Moriarty.

Not less important than the story of a city's material growth and development is its literary history, expressing as it does the mind of the community, as religion does its soul. Rugged men were the pioneer settlers of the region now known as Columbus, trained in severity of thought by the hardships of the times, and with few amusements to divert their minds from the pressing work of carving a home out of the wilderness; but there is evidence to show that the literary history of Columbus dates back to the earliest days when the first settlers of the small village on the banks of the Scioto turned after their hard day's work to the almanac or to such cherished volumes as the more educated had brought with them over the mountains in their search for a new Eldorado of the west. The flickering candle light in many a rude cabin or more pretentious home revealed not only the eager face of the schoolboy but also the earnest eyes of the seeker after intellectual enjoyment poring over the pages of some treasured volume or printed sheet. For with the first settlers came that valuable adjunct of civilization, the printing press, and as early as 1812, when clearings were being made for the first State building, the Freeman's Chronicle was being issued from the press of James B. Gardiner, at Franklinton, now the West Side; while the progenitor of the Ohio State Journal, the Western Intelligencer, had been founded the year previous at Worthington, ten miles north, by Colonel James Kilbourne. Copies of the Freeman's Chronicle are so rare that not a library in the city or State has a file of them.

John Kilbourne was the author and compiler of the first book published in Columbus. It was called the Ohio Gazetteer and first came out in 1816, going by reason of the extent and variety of its information into a tenth edition in 1826. It gave information about places, roads, routes of travel and proved a useful handbook for the shifting population of the day. Samuel Barr printed a "Farmer's Almanac" in 1822. Another work produced yearly for a time, beginning about 1827, was the "Columbus Magazine and Single Almanac." Cornelius Thomas, who used to say that his occupation was "bisecting and rifting wood," published in 1827 a brochure called "The Columbus Elucidator," as he himself stated in the Ohio State Journal of May 10, 1827, "to explain matters and things, to open the eyes or minds of men, to reform the government and laws—political sermons with poetry to suit the prose." He advertised it for sale at McCoy's store and at "Captain Howton's near the Mound, price 12½ cents." To encourage buying, he declared that "first rate men speak well of me and my pamphlet, but absurd boys and biased adult varlets, etc., try their best to make fun of both."

In 1837 announcement was made of the early publication of John W. Campbell's biographical sketches of Ohio pioneers then deceased. The book, which was issued as promised, was an interesting contribution to Ohio literature. In the same year Isaac N. Whiting published the "Ohio Gazetteer and Travelers' Guide," a book of 550 duodecimo pages, nearly twice the size of Kilbourne's similar work. A little earlier than this William Lusk published "The Ohio Register and Western Calendar."

As an evidence of growing gentility, it is interesting to note that one of the books published while Columbus was yet a borough bore the significant title "The Young Lady's and Gentleman's Explanatory Monitor." Social amenities were evidently looking up for the author, Rufus W. Adams, undertook to give advice as to dress, deportment, morals, etc., and the book, which was recommended by Jacob Lindley, of the college at Athens, proved its usefulness by going into a fifth edition. There also appeared a little later a collection of popular songs under the title, "The American Songster."

In 1842 two books of minor importance from the pens of Columbus residents appeared. They were "Political Economy" by Thomas Chalmers and "Claims of the Country on American Females," by Margaret Coxe, the latter of whom was also the author of several other works designed for the perusal of her sex.

It was in April, 1842, that a most distinguished writer came to Columbus, in the person of Charles Dickens, even then a figure of wide renown in the world of books. But he came unheralded and he left unrecognized, as far as the chronicles of the times inform us. In his "American Notes" he wrote:

We reached Columbus shortly after seven o'clock, and stayed there to refresh that day and night; having excellent apartments in a large unfinished hotel called the Neil House, which were richly fitted with the polished wood of the black walnut and opened on a handsome portico and stone verandah, like rooms in some Italian mansion. The town is clean and pretty and, of course, is going to be much larger. It is the seat of the state legislature of Ohio and lays claim in consequence to some consideration and importance.

Mr. Dickens was traveling by stage coach from Cincinnati to Sandusky, and left the following morning by special conveyance as there was no stage that day.

Law books by the Swans (Gustavus S. and Joseph R.) began to appear in this period, and a work of scientific import, "Lectures on the Globe," by George Brewster, appeared. "Volumes of the War," by Thomas Prescott appeared in 1851. Dr. I. G. Jones published in 1853 a work on "The Theory and Practice of Medicine." Wm. T. Martin brought out in 1858 his "History of Franklin County," and the following year Wm. T. Coggeshall published "The Cincinnati Riots of 1836 and 1841." These riots were caused by the publication there of an anti-slavery paper. In 1860 appeared Mr. Coggeshall's best known book, "Poets and Poetry of the West." It was published here by Follett, Foster & Co., the most notable of early Columbus publishers. From the same house in 1859 came Judge Simeon Nash's "Morality and the State" and Joshua Giddings' "Exiles in Florida"; in 1860, "The Poems of Two Friends," by W. D. Howells and John James Piatt, and "A Familiar Forensic View of Man and Law," by Judge R. B. Warden. A "Life of Douglas" and a "Life of Lincoln," the latter by Wm. D. Howells, and a "Life of Alfred Kelley," by Gustavus Swan, also came from this press in 1860. A few of the other publications of this house, as showing its importance, may be mentioned here: "A Buskeye Abroad," by Samuel Sullivan Cox (1851); "Debates of Lincoln and Douglas"; "A Story of Life in Chili," edited by Mr. Howells; a translation of Gautier's "Romance of a Mummy," done by a Marietta lady; "Adela, the Octoroon," by H. L. Hosmer; "Life and Character in the South and West," by W. T. Coggeshall; "Eric, or Little by Little," an English story for boys.

It is around Mr. Howells that the chief literary traditions of Columbus center, for he was the first to go from this city to achieve high distinction in the world of letters. He was connected with the Ohio State Journal as a writer for the greater part of the period 1858-61. He wrote six poems in 1860 which were accepted for publication in the Atlantic Monthly. The first of them, published in the February number, being so short and significant that it is reproduced:

THE POET'S FRIENDS.

<p>The robin sings in the elm; The cattle stand beneath, Sedate and grave, with great brown eyes And fragrant meadow breath.</p>	<p>They listen to the flattered bird, The wise-looking stupid things, And they never understand a word Of all the robin sings.</p>
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Mr. Howells, in his "Reminiscences," says that his writings met with kindness, if not honor, in Columbus. So, in the poem, he may not have used the robin to typify himself and the cattle to represent his Columbus neighbors. According to tradition, Mr. Howells received for this poem \$25, which he put in bank and then, needing some money, had to ask his friend, James M. Comly, "Jim, when you put money in the bank, how do you get it out again?"

John James Piatt, co-author of the "Poems of Two Friends," was also a printer and writer on the Ohio State Journal. Unlike Mr. Howells, who went into fiction, he clung to poetry and later, while in Washington and in Ireland as United States Consul, wrote and

published much. He died in 1917. His wife, Sarah M. B. Piatt, is also a writer of attractive verse.

Among the other familiar names of this period is that of Hon. S. S. Cox, who came from Zanesville in 1853 to be the editor of the Ohio Statesman and who gained a peculiar distinction by writing for the Statesman of May 19, 1853, his beautiful sketch, "A Great Old Sunset." This was both praised and ridiculed, for it was a new thing in editorial expressions. One of the political editors of the time—and they were nearly all such—parodied it in "A Great Old Henset," and the initials of Mr. Cox's name were immediately amplified into "Sun Set." The nickname stuck, and Mr. Cox came to be very fond of it in later years when he was congressman and diplomat and writer of other books.

John H. Klippart in 1860 published an exhaustive treatise on "The Wheat Plant," which went through three large editions and in 1862 another on "Theory and Practice of Farm Drainage." In 1865 appeared the "Lincoln Memorial," by Wm. T. Coggshall.

In 1864 appeared William S. Sullivan's "Icones Muscorum," a scientific work on which he had labored for more than twenty years, much of the time having the assistance of that other Columbus scientist, Leo Lesquereux. Mr. Sullivan was a son of the founder of Franklinton and had previously published an exhaustive study of the flora of central Ohio. In addition to his collaboration with Mr. Sullivan in his work on mosses, Mr. Lesquereux was constantly employed by the National Geographical Society and numerous State surveys in the study of and report upon specimens sent to him from the field. Both of these men were scientists far beyond the appreciation of their neighbors, and they had more fame abroad than at home.

A contemporary of Sullivan and Lesquereux was Dr. Theodore G. Wormley, professor of chemistry first at Capital University and later at Starling Medical College, where he served about twenty-three years. In 1867, during the latter service he published his work, "The Micro-Chemistry of Poisons," the greatest work of the kind up to that time produced. His accomplished wife made not only the drawings, but also the steel engravings for the book.

Of purveyors of books Columbus had some even in the earliest days. Back in 1818 Samuel Barr & Co. sold books off the same shelves that held groceries, boots, drugs, hardware, and farmers' implements. The first regular bookstore here was opened by I. N. Whiting in 1829, but his belief in the culture of the community was shaken, the year following, when he was obliged to add a stock of hardware. One could get along without books in those days, but hardware was a necessity to pioneer endeavor. Besides dealing in books, Mr. Whiting was a publisher and his name is found in the imprint of many of the early books. He continued in the business many years. H. W. Derby appeared here in the book business in 1843 and J. H. Riley in 1844. Burr, Randall & Long began business in 1850, the firm afterward becoming Randall & Aston (Isaac C.) The last-named continued in the book business after the death of his partner. George W. Gleason and George H. Twiss were book dealers in the 70's. Henry C. McClelland died in 1918 after sixty years as clerk or proprietor, and the business he started is now carried on under the name of McClelland & Co., by F. W. Flowers, long Mr. McClelland's partner. Arthur H. Smythe was another veteran in the business, his Neil House store having long been one of the landmarks. His wide knowledge of books as well as his discriminating mind caused him to be greatly missed by Columbus booklovers when he retired from business in 1919.

In 1821 the apprentices of the town established a library solely for their own use. Two years later the borough boasted a circulating library, and in 1835 the Columbus Reading Room and Institute was established. Reading rooms and lyceums succeeded one another until 1853, when the Columbus Athenaeum came into existence, occupying rooms in the Court House and contributing to the intellectual growth of the city by bringing within its gates such nationally famous men as Horace Mann, Bayard Taylor, Thomas Ewing, Wendell Phillips, Donald Mitchell, Ralph Waldo Emerson and P. T. Barnum. It is recorded that considerable exception was taken to the appearance of the circus man on such a high class lecture platform, but the commentary is also written that his was one of the few financially successful lectures of the course. The lecture course was eventually discontinued, but the library remained in service until 1871 when all its books were turned over to the City Library then established by the City Council. The State Library, founded in 1816 by Ohio's first executive, Governor Worthington, was a strong factor in the literary life of growing Columbus, giving special aid to the student, writer and research worker, and furnishing standard

and authoritative information in all branches of literary endeavor. By all these means a literary standard had been formed and a certain measure of culture acquired, flowering forth into a multiplicity of publications, many of which have already been referred to.

Bankers as well as business men found time in the early days for dalliance with the pen. Of these George W. Manypenny wrote of "Our Indian Wards"; a valuable history of Ireland was published by Michael McAllister; and Francis Sessions was the author of several books of travel. About this time, too, a biographical sketch of Professor Espy and two books of verse came from the pen of Mrs. L. M. Morehead; Col. S. K. Donovan, then living in Columbus, published a Christmas story, and a romance entitled "Nellie Harland," was written by Elmer Vance.

The early newspaper writers were men of distinctively literary tastes, exemplified in Howells, Piatt, and William D. Gallagher, the latter of whom was related through his mother to Alice and Phoebe Cary. Mr. Gallagher was the son of an Irish patriot implicated in the rebellion of 1798 and made his way to Columbus on a flatboat. Associated with the *Ohio State Journal* in an editorial capacity, it is especially interesting at this particular time to learn why he severed his connection with it. He opposed the publication of the laws in the German language and the teaching of any foreign language in the public schools, and finding his views injurious to the interests of the paper he chose to resign, in the words of Dr. Venable, rather than suppress his honest opinions. He was the publisher of three books and died in 1894.

One of the interesting incidents in the literary life of Columbus was the publication in 1870 of an edition of the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam. It was an unauthorized reprint of the Quaritch edition, made solely in admiration of the beauty of Fitzgerald's translation, and with no desire of pecuniary reward. It was, in fact, the first edition of Omar to be published in this country and the small number issued, between 75 and a hundred, was soon exhausted. It is thought that no more than half a dozen remain now in the possession of Columbus residents. The late Col. Watson was chiefly responsible, with a group of congenial young friends, for the publication of the little volume, which was printed by Nevins & Myers.

In the course of her history Columbus has produced writers in all branches of literature—history, fiction, poetry, the sciences, religion, travel, adventure, education, ethics—in fact, there is no branch untouched, and many have been illuminated by the sons and daughters of Ohio's capital. A. B. Laurens, a printer, wrote a little book of delicious poems, called "Bubbles"; Arnold H. Isler, an editor, "Wild Thoughts in Rhyme"; P. V. N. Myers, an educator, "Life and Nature Under the Tropics" and "Remains of Lost Empires"; Henry B. Carrington, a lawyer, "Battles of the American Revolution" and a "Patriotic Reader"; Rev. Dr. D. A. Randall, "The Handwriting of God in Egypt, Sinai and the Holy Land" and "The Tabernacle"; Samuel H. Church, "Horatio Plodgers" and later his "Oliver Cromwell"; Judge George C. Benham, "A Year of Wreck"; Colonel Edward L. Taylor, lawyer, historical monographs on Indian life; General John Beatty, banker, "The Citizen Soldier" and "The Belle of Beckett's Lane"; Hon. E. O. Randall, editor of the *Historical Quarterly*, numerous books on the Mound Builders and Indians and co-author with Daniel J. Ryan of a monumental history of Ohio; Hon. Daniel J. Ryan, "The Civil War Literature of Ohio," "Masters of Men" and other books; David K. Watson, a history of American coinage and a two-volume work on the Constitution; F. F. D. Albery, "Michael Ryan"; Al G. Field, "Watch Yourself Go By"; Francis C. Sessions, "On the Wing Through Europe," and other books of travel; William G. Benham, a standard work on palmistry; Charles B. Galbreath, "Song Writers of Ohio" and other literary monographs and poems; Francis B. Pearson, "Reveries of a Schoolmaster" and "The Reconstructed School"; Frank V. Irish, "Orthography and Orthoepy" and "American and British Authors."

The local medical profession from the days when Dr. I. G. Jones wrote "The Theory and Practice of Medicine," probably the first technical work of an Ohio physician, to the present time, has been well represented by a long list of authors of books as well as editors and contributors to medical journals. Besides his scientific works, Dr. D. Tod Gilliam has written two novels, "The Rose Croix" and "The Righting of Richard Devereux." Dr. Frank Warner has been a prolific contributor to medical and surgical journals, and Dr. Andre Crotti in 1918 published a work giving the results of years of study of the "Thyroid and Thymus Glands."

In the seventies the Harpers brought out a "Study of Ancient Civilizations" by Pro-

fessor John Short, of the Ohio State University, and ever since the University has been largely represented in the literary productions of the day. Most prominent in this body of work is that of the late Dr. Edward Orton, whose work and writings in geology were and are of inestimable value. His son, Professor Edward Orton, jr., the first manufacturer in the United States of ferrosilicon and director of the first school founded in this country for instruction in the technology of clay, glass and cement industries, has written much of Ohio clay working industries. Professor Wilbur Henry Siebert's historical studies are of interest and worth, also the text-books of the late Professor Rhodes and those of Professor Joseph Villiers Denny, Benjamin Bowen, James E. Hagerty, Frank Pierrepont Graves, Josiah R. Smith, also a musical critic of distinction. George Wells Knight, Dr. Sidney Norton, Joseph A. Leighton, Henry Weber, Warren K. Morehead, William McPherson, Charles Plumb, Ludwig Lewisohn, and Dr. W. O. Thompson, the versatile president of the big educational institution, have added luster to the name of the University by their varied and valuable contributions to literature. In the faculty, too, are found poets—Joseph Russell Taylor, whose verse finds its way into all the best magazines; also Professor William Lucius Graves, a poet as well as a man of marked literary tastes. To these may be added the names of Professor James Chalmers, who published theses on Macaulay and his essays, and Professor Alfred Welsh, who through his study of "The Development of English Language and Literature" won an almost world-wide reputation. A variety of textbooks attest the fertility of Prof. Welsh's pen. These are only a few of the University men who have contributed to the output of Columbus literature.

One of the first and best histories of Columbus was that of W. T. Martin in 1858, a reference book of value to all later historians. An excellent history was published in 1873 by Jacob H. Studer, who also the same year issued his book on the "Birds of North America," which held its place as an accepted ornithology through the long period until Oliver Davie, naturalist and poet, published his "Nests and Eggs of North American Birds," illustrated by Theodore Jasper, since translated into several foreign languages. In 1892 Captain Alfred E. Lee published a very voluminous history of Columbus, a source of varied information and extremely valuable to later historians. Another interesting work of Captain Lee was "European Days and Ways," written as a result of his German consulship. The official State historian, Henry Howe, whose "Historical Collections of Ohio" was bought by the State and published in many editions, wrote widely on history and travel. The late W. A. Taylor, veteran newspaper man, also published much history and biography, also verse of high quality.

Among the later newspaper men who carried out the traditions of Howells and Piatt by their contributions to literature may be mentioned the late Col. E. S. Wilson editor of the Ohio State Journal, the author of several books, among them "Consular Impressions of Porto Rico" and "The Poetry of Eating"; Osman Castle Hooper, for many years editorial writer on the Dispatch, now editor of its Sunday literary page and professor of journalism at Ohio State, who has two charming books of verse to his credit, "The Joy of Things" and "The Shepherd Wind"; Scannell O'Neill, associate editor of the Catholic Columbian, a book of appealing verse and many monographs and compilations; Webster Huntington, formerly a Columbus editor, who writes verse and fiction also; Robert O. Ryder of the Ohio State Journal, author of the clever little book, "The Young Lady Across the Way." Among other makers of timely literature may be mentioned Hon. James Boyle, at one time political correspondent and for several years consul to Liverpool, who has written books on Socialism and Syndicalism; Claude Meeker, former consul to Bradford, England, a monograph on "Charlotte and Emily Bronte's Haworth"; Howard Thompson, Paris representative of the Associated press, Herbert Brooks, Howard Conard, and many others.

Of educational literature Columbus has produced an immense and valuable body. Her educators are earnest men who write extensively on subjects of vital import to the work in which they are engaged, many of them being editors, translators, essayists, historians. Some of these have already been referred to in the productive work of the Ohio State University faculty, and among others who have distinguished themselves along this line may be mentioned O. T. Corson, former State School Commissioner, Dr. J. A. Shawan, former superintendent of Columbus public schools, Dr. F. W. Howard, Secretary-General of the Catholic Educational Association, editor of its publications and author of various articles on educational subjects.

A figure that must always loom large in the literary history of Columbus is that of the late Dr. Washington Gladden, Congregationalist minister, who passed away in July, 1918, after a long life, in the course of which he wrote a large number of books, many of which had international circulation, as well as his essays, poetry and magazine articles, chiefly religious and ethical in character. Other minister writers were Rev. Francis Marsten, whose graceful verse appeared in the *Century*; Dr. Edward D. Morris, author of books on theology, Rev. Carl S. Patton, Rev. C. H. L. Schuette, and many more. Rev. Francis A. Gaffney, O. P., is the author of a book of poems, and Rev. T. L. Crowley, O. P., pastor of St. Patrick's church, has published two books, one of travel and the other of poetry and is the writer of much graceful verse.

Other Columbus writers who have produced one or more books are: Captain Alexis Cope, Major Henry M. Neil, Col. W. L. Curry, Harry Parker Ward, Bennett J. Loomis, T. T. Frankenburg, C. E. Sherman, Edmund N. Hatcher, Charles Kinney, Frederick Tibbetts, A. Livingstone Stage, Olin Ross, M. B. Earnhart, John W. Wilson, the late Daniel McAlister, Stokeley S. Fisher, Alonzo Bodell, J. M. Washburn, and William C. Mills.

Columbus has produced a full quota of women writers to whom she early accorded substantial recognition and encouragement. Among them a recent writer mentioned Mrs. Caroline Parsons, who published literary criticism and fiction, and Mrs. Alfred Kelley who wrote well on art. Mrs. Lillie Gill Derby is also known for her art criticism. One of the daughters of Columbus to attain conspicuous success is Lida Rose McCabe, whose first book, "Don't You Remember?" was reminiscent of the capital's early days, and who in the midst of an active newspaper life in New York City has found time for the writing of other books and magazine articles. It is interesting to note that a schoolmate of Miss McCabe, Mrs. Penlope Smythe Perrill, achieved considerable success as a newspaper writer and dramatic critic. Mrs. Elizabeth Hopley wrote a monograph on "Women in Ohio History"; Mrs. Stella Breyfogle McDonald is a fiction writer; Ada and Eleanor Skinner have published several books for children; Miss Mary Marget MacEachen, while resident in Columbus, wrote a "Child's Life of Washington," and has also to her credit a "Child's Life of Mary, Queen of Scots" and of "Abraham Lincoln." Florence Gilmore, author of "A Romance of Old Jerusalem," "Dr. Dupont," and other books, besides being a clever essayist and magazine writer; Maude Florence Bellar, author of "Santa Claus Castle"; Teresa Beatrice O'Hare, "Songs at Twilight" and other verse; Harriet B. Bradbury, "Civilization and Women"; Helen Moriarty a book of poems, magazine verse and short stories; Mary C. Thurman, "Sketches in Ebony and Gold"; Emma Stahler Smith, "Sweet Home Stories for Children." These are some of the women writers and their works which contribute to the literary fame of Columbus. In addition Lillian Cole-Bethel has written a standard brochure on parliamentary law; Julia E. S. Neil on genealogy; Essie Collins Matthews on old slave days. A Columbus woman who, though not a writer of books, has contributed largely to the literary life of the city by means of her excellent critical reviews of books and publications, is Miss Rowena Hewitt Landon. Mrs. Henry L. Gilbert and Mrs. Philip D. Wilson have achieved distinction as translators.

In the story of the literary life of Columbus some mention must be made of the woman's club movement which had its inception in the nineties and which to a certain degree stimulated an interest in books and literatures of all times. The studies thus entered into and the consequent wider diffusion of knowledge of things bookish were not without influence on the letters of the day, and the movement deserves to be chronicled as a force that made for more serious reading and study of things worth while. In the decline of the movement some few devoted to more earnest study have continued, and among these the Watterson Reading Circle, now in its twenty-fifth year, has won high rank for bringing before Columbus audience by means of its lecture course, men and women of distinction in the literary world, notably Joyce Kilmer, Thomas Walsh, Frederic Paulding, James J. Walsh, Eliza Allen Star. Among institutions which have contributed to the literary growth of Columbus by means of lecture courses must be mentioned the Ohio State University, the Columbus School for Girls, St. Mary's of the Springs Academy at Shepard and many churches and church societies which bring noted literary men from time to time.

The Crichton Club, formed in the latter part of 1919, contributes to the literary life of Columbus by bringing to the city for lectures authors of wide renown. The Kit-Kat Club, organized in 1911, is also a strong factor in literary growth.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

VARIOUS IMPORTANT ORGANIZATIONS.

First Board of Trade—Building Project—Changed to Chamber of Commerce—Presidents and Secretaries—The Young Men's Christian Association—The Railway "Y"—Branch for Colored Youth—The Young Women's Christian Association, Its Origin and Growth—Archaeological and Historical Society.

Business men of Columbus and neighboring towns met in the City Hall, July 17, 1858, to organize a society, as Theodore Comstock, chairman of the meeting, said, "to promote integrity, good feeling and just and equitable principles in business transactions" and "to protect the rights and advance the commercial, mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city." Such an organization was formed and called the Board of Trade of Columbus, with H. Fitch president, John B. Bortle secretary, and S. S. Rickly treasurer. The board maintained rooms at High and Town streets, but was soon lost to sight, probably submerged in the Civil War activity and excitement.

On June 23, 1866, there was another meeting of citizens, called for the purpose of organizing a body similar to the first. C. P. L. Butler was chairman and James M. Comly was secretary. A Board of Trade of Columbus was organized "to promote integrity and good faith, just and equitable principles of business; to discover and correct abuses; to establish and maintain uniformity in commercial usages; to acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable business statistics and information; to prevent or adjust controversies or misunderstandings which may arise between persons engaged in trade; and generally to foster, protect and advance the commercial, mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city." Fifty-seven men signed the articles of association, and W. B. Brooks was elected president, James M. Comly secretary, and Carl N. Bancroft treasurer. This organization, too, was short-lived.

On November 9, 1872, there was another meeting of citizens following a call signed by 200 business men. A Board of Trade was again organized—John L. Gill president, T. Ewing Miller, Theodore Comstock, E. L. Hinman, D. S. Gray, W. B. Brooks and H. Mithoff vice presidents; H. M. Failing secretary and Joseph Falkenbach treasurer. Rooms were opened in the City Hall in February, 1873, the membership then being 143. James M. Comly was elected president in November, 1873; T. Ewing Miller, in 1874; S. S. Rickly in 1876. Secretary Failing having died in 1874, he was succeeded by S. M. Smith, jr., and in 1876 Smith was succeeded by Charles B. Stewart. The organization languished and on April 30, 1884, a new board was incorporated by R. E. Sheldon, C. D. Firestone, Theodore Rhoads, P. W. Corzilius and W. A. Mahoney. May 13, a meeting for reorganization was held, and the following officers were elected: W. Y. Miles president, Theodore H. Butler and C. D. Firestone vice presidents; Edwin Kelton, H. C. Lonnis, Theodore Rhoads, Walter Crafts, G. W. Lattimer, R. E. Sheldon, F. H. Kingsbury, E. E. Shedd, P. W. Corzilius and Carl N. Bancroft, directors. May 15, Charles G. Lord was chosen secretary and Walter Crafts treasurer and a temporary office was opened in the Deshler block. The following month the offices were removed to the City Hall; the membership was then 140. At the annual meeting January 20, 1885, the officers were re-elected.

A building project, which the president had mentioned in his address in 1884, was promoted at a meeting, September 21, 1886, in a resolution offered by S. S. Rickly, instructing the directors to consider the propriety of buying a lot and erecting a building, with a hall suitable for public meetings. The directors reported favorably November 9, and on December 28, 1886, a resolution to erect a building was adopted and a committee on site and plans was appointed. Ownership certificates of \$100 each were subscribed for to the extent of \$65,000 and the Buckeye House lot, East Broad street, was bought for \$45,000. The limit of total expenditure, originally fixed at \$125,000, was subsequently advanced to \$150,000, and the building was begun, interrupted May 3, 1888, by the collapse of what was known as the Terrell arch which formed the ceiling of the basement. The arch was named for the architect of the building, Elah Terrell, and was built of brick over scaffolding and was supposed to be secure after the supports had been removed. But while these supports were being taken away, the arch fell, burying three men—Samuel Coleman, Jesse F. Beckom and

George Terwilliger. The last two died soon after being taken from the ruins, and Coleman was severely injured. This distressing accident, involving payments to the living and the families of the dead workmen, as well as repairs and alterations of plans, added materially to the cost of the structure, the auditorium of which was formally dedicated July 23, 1889, with addresses by J. S. Morton, Allen G. Thurman, John L. Gill, Emerson McMillin, S. S. Rickly and Emilius O. Randall.

Established in its own home, with a secretary of energy and pleasing personality who gave his entire time to the work of the organization, the Board of Trade quickly became a power in all the lines conceived by the leaders of the movements of 1858 and 1866. Its members from the first were among the most substantial business and professional men of the city. Their thought was of city duty, city opportunity and city progress and, working together, they helped to make public opinion in municipal, State and national affairs. The board became and under another name (now Chamber of Commerce) still is the unofficial spokesman of the city. Since its establishment, there has hardly been a single project of civic betterment that has not been considered by the board with advantage to the public. Business conditions have been improved and trade with the surrounding country has been promoted by the board and its subsidiary organizations and committees. What it did after the outbreak of the war with Germany to unify and vitalize the community and make it an effective unit in the nation is to be read all through the story of the war activities. Without it, or some similar body, Columbus would have cut a sorry figure.

Secretary Lord served successfully until his death in 1896, when John F. Oglevee was for a short time secretary. He was succeeded in 1897 by John Y. Bassell, who served till 1913, when George W. Gillette became secretary, retiring in August, 1918, and being succeeded by J. T. Daniels, who is now serving, with a staff of five.

The presidents have been, in the order of their service: W. Y. Miles, C. D. Firestone, E. O. Randall, Emerson McMillin, John S. Morton, Andrew D. Rodgers, Henry J. Booth, William F. Burdell, Philip H. Bruck, William Felton, James Kilbourne, George W. Bright, Gilbert H. Stewart, W. H. Andrews, O. A. Miller, Jos. H. Outhwaite, Irvin Butterworth, Robert H. Jeffrey, George T. Spahr, F. W. Schumacher, Grovornor Hutchins, George W. Lattimer, F. O. Schoedinger, Oliver H. Perry, W. G. Benham, Chas. J. Pretzman, Fred Herbst, John E. Todd, K. D. Wood, A. T. Seymour, W. P. Tracy, M. J. Caples, Henry A. Williams and Frank L. Packard.

Other organizations of business men in different parts of the city have also done much to help in the building of the city.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The first effort to establish a Young Men's Christian Association was at a meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, January 15, 1855. A constitution was signed by 40 persons and H. B. Carrington was elected president. Like some other first efforts, it languished and a determined beginning of the present work was not made till the spring of 1866, when Capt. Wm. Mitchell was chosen president, Rev. E. P. Goodwin vice president, W. H. Lathrop secretary, and O. G. Peters treasurer. A lyceum and library were planned and courses of lectures were given in 1866 and 1867. Gordon Moodie was elected president in 1869 and George H. Twiss in 1870; B. J. Loomis vice president, Wm. Awl secretary, A. Ritson treasurer, with E. L. Taylor and L. J. Critchfield among the trustees. The rooms were in the Buckeye block and the membership had grown to 300. An effort to raise \$40,000 for a building failed, but the association struggled on. In 1875, C. H. Hall was chosen president, Dr. J. F. Baldwin vice president, R. A. Beard secretary, J. A. Jeffrey treasurer. In 1876 rooms for a railway branch were fitted up in the Union Station, being formally dedicated Sunday, October 1. The Central association moved to the Sessions block, at the southeast corner of High and Long, October 15, and religious mission work was continued as it had begun at the State, county and city penal institutions, with meetings at the United States Barracks and association rooms. In 1878, William G. Dunn was elected president, F. C. Sessions vice president, J. A. Jeffrey treasurer, and Rev. I. Taft secretary. Following them in 1881, J. M. Godman was president, G. L. Smead vice president, J. A. Jeffrey treasurer, and C. D. Firestone secretary.

The year 1883 marked a new phase in the life of the association—the surrender to

the Ministerial Association of outside missionary work and the creation of Y. M. C. A. activities as now conducted. C. A. Bowe was president, Amasa Pratt vice president, J. H. Dunn treasurer, O. E. D. Barron recording secretary, and J. C. Briggs, A. H. Smythe, Foster Copeland, John G. Barden, George T. Spahr, E. O. Randall, Frank T. Cole and John N. Eldridge, directors. The association leased rooms at 56 East Broad for \$900 a year, and the budget, raised by personal subscription, was \$3500. The Ohio State University branch was organized in that year. In 1885 the association moved to 44 East Broad at an annual rental of \$1200.

In 1889, the building project was renewed through an initial offer of \$15,000 from Benjamin S. Brown, if \$35,000 were otherwise raised. The total aimed at was subsequently raised to \$100,000, of which Mr. Brown gave \$25,000 and other citizens \$75,000. Foremost in this effort were D. S. Gray, one of the directors, and W. T. Perkins, who had then just been called to the secretaryship. The lot on Third street opposite the State House was bought for \$30,000 from Ripley C. Hoffman, who gave \$3,000 of the amount. Charles E. Munson was chosen president of the association in 1890, and the building was erected in 1891 under the direction of the following committee: Charles E. Munson, O. A. Miller, George W. Bright, George Hardy, G. M. Peters, and R. M. Rownd. At the solicitation of F. C. Sessions, who gave \$2,000 toward the additional cost, a fifth story was added to the building to accommodate the Columbus Art School; so the lot and building complete cost \$125,000. The building was dedicated in 1892, Governor (later President) Wm. McKinley making the address, the following quotation from which was afterwards carved on a memorial tablet at the entrance:

"I know of no other investment which the business men of this city could make that would pay better or larger dividends, now or hereafter, than this building. Here is where young men are aided to make character, the demand of the hour, and there is nothing that commends a man more than Christian character."

Since 1883, the presidents of the association, in the order of service, have been: C. A. Bowe, E. O. Randall, R. M. Rownd, Charles E. Munson, John D. Shannon, O. A. Miller, (two years), Charles E. Munson (two years), George W. Bright (three years), C. A. Bowe, R. M. Rownd (two years), Foster Copeland (twelve years), George H. Barker (two years), Albert M. Miller (two years), Theodore Glenn, who was elected in 1915, is still serving.

George Sands was the first general secretary. He was followed by James T. Minehart, F. W. Wardle, Percy Bankhart (resigned in 1884), Newell Dwight Hilles (resigned after two months), George M. Hersey (resigned in 1886), Alfred B. Paul (two years), W. H. Parker (resigned in 1889), W. T. Perkins (1889 to 1903), H. E. Owen (1903 to 1906), Harry M. Blair (1906 to 1914), John W. Pontius (1914, now serving).

Since 1883, the Y. M. C. A. has consistently striven to lead young men and boys to a better and more efficient manhood. The strictly religious work, which was the entire program at the outset, has been gradually turned over to the churches, and the emphasis laid on the education of young men in evening classes for higher and better-paying tasks; on the organization of boys for wholesome recreation; on the physical training of both classes and the securing of work for the unemployed. To this service it has added temporary housing accommodations for young men who came strangers to the city, thus materially helping them to self-support. The policy has been to require some payment from those who receive the service, but few of the departments have been self-sustaining, and the annual deficit has been made up by the subscriptions of interested citizens.

Portions of the building that was dedicated in 1892 were for a time rented, as the room was not needed for Y. M. C. A. activities. An auditorium seating about 400 was used for Sunday afternoon religious meetings and at other times for concerts and other entertainments. But with the growth of the work all this was changed. The upper floors were transformed into dormitories and the auditorium into a gymnasium. The building was ultimately filled to overflowing and the establishment of a branch for colored youth was contemplated. For this latter, property at the corner of Spring and Fifth streets was bought and the branch opened in 1912, in the abandoned dwelling house, the people of the colored churches helping to finance the enterprise. A campaign to raise \$500,000 for a new central building and on adequate structure for the colored branch was launched in 1916 and quickly pressed to success. The school lot at the northeast corner of Long and Front streets was bought for

the new central building. The work of razing the school building was soon begun and plans for both structures were adopted. The cornerstone of the colored branch was laid Sunday, June 23, 1918, following a parade by colored fraternities, religious and civic organizations. Dr. W. A. Method was master of ceremonies and several speakers voiced the general applause. Nimrod B. Allen was the executive of this branch, and there were 673 members.

War activities interfered somewhat with the larger building plan. Secretary Pontius went to Europe, on leave, for Y. M. C. A. work, and there was a scattering of the employed officers of the association, M. C. Thompson and Earl F. Hughes went to Camp Sherman; Arthur A. Scholl to the Columbus Barracks, where Seth A. Drummond was in charge of the Y. M. C. A. branch; Glenn Somers and Paul Davies, into the navy, and E. R. Ames into the naval reserve; S. T. Brooks, to the mechanics' division school at Cincinnati; W. D. Will, Luther D. Evans, Fred H. Pumphrey into the army. Ely D. Miller became acting general secretary in Mr. Pontius' absence, with Gerald G. Lord as extension secretary, and Raymond L. Dickinson, executive of the South Side Industrial Extension branch, begun August 1, 1917. The last named, with the co-operation of churches and manufacturing companies, did a valuable work in religious, physical and educational training among the thousands of workmen, many of whom were of foreign birth and new to this country. From the Ohio State University Y. M. C. A. staff went Ruskin Dyer, Don Demorest and Huntley Dupre, first to Y. M. C. A. service in France and ultimately into the army. From the colored branch staff went Thurman Ragland to Y. M. C. A. war work; Leonard J. Faulkner and Rusty Bush to the army and George Anderson, to the naval base hospital. The financial campaign for Y. M. C. A. war activities is described in another chapter.

In June, 1918, the Central Y. M. C. A. bought Silver Lake park, near Bellefontaine, 129 acres, including a 40-acre lake, with several buildings, for a summer recreation ground and boys' camp. For several years it had been rented for similar purposes.

The Railroad Y. M. C. A.

The first step toward the organization of a Railroad Young Men's Christian Association was taken April 2, 1876, when through the personal efforts of Thomas E. Humphreys, T. J. Janney, and others, a meeting was held in the east room of the old Union Depot. M. P. Ford was president of the first executive board, and in May, O. R. Stockwell was elected general secretary. The Union Depot Co. donated the use of the east room of the depot, and the association fitted it up as a reading room. Secretary Stockwell resigned in 1878 and was succeeded by W. A. Waggoner, who carried on the work till 1891. In 1892, E. Dow Bancroft became secretary and so continues.

The association was incorporated April 18, 1881, by M. P. Ford, F. H. Kingsbury, R. B. Poore, T. J. Janney and O. W. Merrill. Early presidents, following Mr. Ford, were: C. E. B. Lamson, Thomas E. Humphreys, E. C. Beach, P. J. Magly, W. C. Wallace. From 1883 to 1888, the association had the use of two rooms on the third floor of the old depot, but in the latter year had to give up one of them. It continued in the cramped quarters till the fall of 1890, when it leased the second floor of the building, 312½ North High street and formally opened the rooms in the following February. The membership then was 245. In 1896, a reading room was opened in the T. & O. C. station on West Broad street. In 1899, the dormitory accommodations at the main rooms had been increased to 29, and the building was kept open at night to care for incoming railroad men. Shop meetings and Bible classes, as well as Sunday afternoon meetings, were held, and reading room, bath and dormitory accommodations provided, and the need for more room became urgent. The old Park Hotel building at Goodale and High streets was leased in 1911, and the service much increased. A Pennsylvania branch at Twenty-second street, where dormitory, bath and restaurant privileges are provided, is also successfully maintained. During Secretary Bancroft's absence for war Y. M. C. A. work overseas, in 1918, W. C. Hoodlet was acting secretary.

Barracks Y. M. C. A.

The United States Barracks branch of the Y. M. C. A. was opened for war work, as indicated elsewhere, May 15, 1917. The work soon outgrew the original quarters, and a new building was opened January 27, 1918. S. A. Drummond was general secretary.

Among those who assisted in religious, social, athletic and other activities, most of them for short periods before enlistment, were E. Spencer Myers, Nathan L. Mack, Sidney Mayer, A. Arthur Scholl, James Dorman, A. V. Bennett, Orville W. Briner, G. C. Morris and A. W. Spung. At the hut a circulating library was maintained. For a time 170,000 letters were written there every month and more than \$4000 worth of stamps were sold monthly, while 300 men were entertained daily on the athletic field. A report in August, 1918, showed that 650 persons had aided in the programs for the entertainment of the soldiers.

The W. E. and I. U. and Y. W. C. A.

An organization called the Woman's Exchange designed to establish a market for articles of home manufacture, chiefly as an aid to women who felt the need of adding to a slender income, was established in 1884. By the payment of a small annual or semi-annual fee, any woman might become a consignor and have the product of her hands offered for sale. There was also an educational branch intended to train young women to usefulness. The effort met with success. Following this, there was a meeting of women in December, 1886, to organize a larger work and as a result, in January, 1887, the Women's Educational and Industrial Union was incorporated by Harriet E. Ide, Anne E. Dennison, Elizabeth McMillen, Annie C. Dunham and Alice Corner Brown. The last named was the first president and was succeeded, the following year, by Mrs. Dunham. The purpose of the organization was "to unite the women of Columbus in moral and educational work for the benefit of working women and girls, and to protect and promote their moral, industrial and financial interests." The work was begun in a 12-room residence, 64 South Fourth street, leased for the purpose, in 1887, Mrs. Ira J. Bailey, matron. Cooking, dressmaking, hygiene and other subjects were taught. In 1889 a frame building, costing \$1500, was erected on the rear of the lot and there the first day nursery and kindergarten were conducted and the Y. W. C. A. recreation work begun. At the same time the lot and residence were bought for \$15,586.14 and paid for by subscriptions, the largest of which was \$5500 by Benjamin S. Brown. In 1901 J. H. Godman proposed a day nursery for colored children, paid the first year's expenses and the next year gave \$10,000 to make the Ohio avenue institution permanent. In 1902, the residence at 64 South Fourth street was replaced with the building now known as Residence Hall, at a cost of \$28,000 raised by subscriptions, the largest of which were: J. H. Godman, \$10,000; Miss Catherine Tuttle, \$10,000. This was opened April 14, 1903, as a home for young women. Out of the kindergarten work grew the Columbus Kindergarten Association, in the work of which Mrs. John Brown, Mrs. L. P. Stafford, Mrs. George T. Spahr and Miss Clara McColm were prominent. These and others carried on the work till it became a part of the public school system. The day nursery work was presided over by Mrs. M. E. Bowen, Mrs. John Brown, Mrs. D. C. Beggs, Mrs. C. A. McAllister, Mrs. Robert Gilliam, and others. Begun at the corner of Fourth and Oak, it was soon carried to another building on Oak street, which in 1916 was remodeled. The Ohio avenue day nursery for colored children, established in 1901, was rebuilt in 1916. Each is supported by endowments, annual subscriptions and the small fee charged mothers. Since 1889 Charles E. Munson has given \$100 annually for shoes for children. Other considerable gifts for this work have been: Jane B. McNaughton, \$10,000; H. C. Godman, \$19,100; Mrs. E. T. Mithoff, \$5000; Catherine M. Tuttle, \$30,000.

In 1894 the Young Women's Christian Association was incorporated by Mrs. John M. Dunham, Mrs. R. M. Rownd, Mrs. Margaret H. Pettit and Mrs. L. B. Taylor. It became a department of the W. E. and I. U., with Mrs. John J. Lentz as first president. Other presidents were Mrs. Linus B. Kauffman and Mrs. Frank C. Martin, and the Olds house and lot at 65 South Fourth street were bought for the use of the association. In 1910, when Mrs. Martin was president of the Y. W. C. A. and Mrs. Kauffman was president of the W. E. and I. U., the boards of the two organizations voted to consolidate under the name of the Young Women's Christian Association. The change was resisted by a few of the older workers in the W. E. and I. U. and there was litigation covering several years, at the end of which the consolidation was allowed to stand.

In the meantime the work had gone forward. The two buildings on Fourth street were found to be inadequate and a building at 25 South Fourth street had been leased for the administration offices and cafeteria. Mrs. Kauffman resigned as president in 1915 and was succeeded by the present executive, Mrs. C. F. Hansberger. Mrs. Alberta Wiltsee, general

secretary, was succeeded in 1915, by Miss Esther Erickson, who resigned in 1918 and was succeeded in 1918 by Miss Ruth Dorsey. Mrs. R. A. Harrison was treasurer of the W. E. and I. U. for 18 years, having been succeeded by Mrs. D. C. Beggs, who in that and other capacities has served the organization for 28 years.

In 1918, the Y. W. C. A. bought for \$100,000 the Vendome hotel property on Third street opposite the State House, to which all the work of the organization, except that of the original building (now Residence Hall) was transferred, with a staff in immediate charge of the religious, industrial, dormitory, cafeteria, girls' organization and other work.

The Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.

The original of The Archaeological Society was formed in the year 1875, at the home of General Brinkerhoff, in Mansfield, Ohio. This Society received soon after an appropriation of \$2500 from the legislature, to make an exhibition at the Centennial Exposition, in Philadelphia. Prof. John T. Short, of the Ohio State University, was secretary of the society, and continued as such until his death, (Nov. 11, 1883), after which the original society became practically inoperative.

Governor Hoadly suggested the revival of the Society, and a meeting was called for the purpose, at the office of the Secretary of State, (Feb. 12, 1885). A number of prominent men, including leading citizens, scholars, and professional men responded to the call, from various parts of the State.

At a subsequent meeting, (March 12, 1885), at Columbus, sixty men were present, and the convention continued in session for two days, perfecting the present organization, which was incorporated (March 13, 1885), by the following men: Allen G. Thurman, Douglas Putnam, John W. Anderson, S. S. Rickly, H. Sabine, C. J. Wetmore, E. B. Finley, Wm. E. Moore, W. P. Cutler, A. W. Jones, Israel W. Andrews, J. J. Janney, John R. Peasley, Norton S. Townshend, D. H. Gard, Samuel C. Derby, Charles W. Bryant, A. A. Graham, E. M. P. Brister, Beman Gates, W. A. Schultz, Alexis Cope, R. P. Brinkerhoff, T. Fwing Miller, Henry T. Chittenden, and J. S. Robinson (only two of whom, Mr. D. H. Gard and Prof. Derby are now living).

Hon. A. G. Thurman was chosen president, and Mr. A. A. Graham, secretary, which post he occupied until 1893, when ill health compelled his removal to the west, and he died at Albuquerque, New Mexico, February, 1896. Mr. E. O. Randall was elected assistant secretary in December, 1893, to act in the absence of Mr. Graham, and at the annual meeting of the trustees, (Feb. 20, 1894), Mr. Randall was elected associate secretary; and secretary after the resignation of Mr. Graham, (Nov. 10, 1894), continuing as such till his death in 1919. Charles B. Galbreath is the present secretary.

Judge Thurman was succeeded, in turn, as president, by Francis C. Sessions, President Rutherford B. Hayes, Roeliff P. Brinkerhoff, (who died June 4, 1811), G. Frederick Wright (now emeritus), and (1918) ex-Governor James E. Campbell.

For over thirty-three years the society has held annual meetings in Columbus, and in that time has accumulated a very valuable collection of relics and antiquities, and many historical papers, books, magazines and articles of great value, including hundreds of thousands of archaeological specimens relating to the history of the ancient inhabitants of Ohio, also historical relics of the early white settlers of the state. It has also a library of 14,000 volumes.

There is no state in the Union which has richer resources for archaeological research, and no collection as large as that of the Society. It is the custodian of Ft. Ancient, in Warren county, models of which are in many European and American museums; the Serpent Mound, in Adams county; and the site of the "Big Bottom Massacre," (1790), in Morgan county, on the banks of the Muskingum river. Its curator, Dr. William C. Mills, and an able corps of explorers, annually make extensive researches and diggings for relics in some of the most famous mounds in the State. They are doing splendid work in exhuming, examining, and making permanent records of many points of interest. Dr. Mills, Archaeological Atlas of Ohio (published 1914), designates the locations of all mounds in the State, not less than 5,000 in number.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

MEDICAL PROFESSION AND HOSPITALS.

First Physicians of Franklinton—Epidemics of Fever and Cholera—Educational Equipment—First Specialist in Surgery—Physicians Who Were Leaders in Public Service—Starling Medical College, Columbus Medical College, Ohio Medical University and the Present College of Medicine—Organizations of Physicians—Board of Health—Influenza Epidemic of 1918—Various Hospitals.

In the early years of the nineteenth century, as has already appeared in this narrative, there was much sickness in Franklinton and Columbus. Fortunately, there came to Franklinton, before Columbus was laid out, two physicians who were all that anybody could have wished them to be as citizens and all it was possible for them to be then professionally. They were Dr. Lincoln Goodale and Dr. Samuel Parsons. Dr. Goodale came in 1805 from Belpre, where he had studied in the office of Dr. Leonard Jewett. Coming with his widowed mother, he engaged in the practice of medicine. Trade tempted him and he opened a store, part of his stock being drugs and medicines, for which there was great demand. He invested in land and made money, sharing his prosperity with the poor by giving them free medical treatment. He volunteered for service in the war of 1812 and became an assistant surgeon. He was thus the first of the many who have gone from this community into army medical service. Dr. Goodale lived many years in Columbus and was the donor of the beautiful park that bears his name.

Dr. Samuel Parsons came to Franklinton in 1811 from Connecticut, where he had acquired his medical knowledge. He practiced in Franklinton till 1816, when he moved across the river to Columbus where he continued to practice till late in the 1840's. As a physician he had a high reputation and as a citizen was greatly respected. Without solicitation on his part, he was elected a representative in the General Assembly and was for several years president of the Franklin branch of the State Bank of Ohio.

Dr. John Ball was another of these pioneer physicians. Of him, Mrs. Emily Merion Stewart some years ago, wrote: "Dr. Ball utterly sacrificed his life for the public good and died, March 10, 1818, aged but 43 years. His tombstone braved the winds and storms of years in the old Franklinton cemetery." Dr. John M. Edmiston and Dr. Peleg Sisson, who was also a school teacher in early Columbus, were other pioneers in their profession.

There was much sickness in the community in the summer and fall of 1823. Whole families were prostrated with bilious and intermittent fevers. Among the prominent men who died that year were Lucas Sullivant, founder and first citizen of Franklinton; John Kerr, one of the original Columbus land syndicate; John A. McDowell, head of the famous house of that name; David S. Broderick and Barzillai Wright, keeper of the Penitentiary. In 1824, the same disease carried off Captain Joseph Vance and Joseph Culbertson.

The practice of all the physicians of that day included internal medicine, surgery, obstetrics and dentistry. Every practitioner announced himself as "physician and surgeon" and was expected to serve equally well in all ailments. "These men," wrote Dr. Starling Loving in 1910, "were reasonably well qualified and their practice compared favorably with that of their compeers in other parts of the country, but their knowledge was far inferior to what is now considered the minimum. Special anatomy was well understood and was as thoroughly taught then as now, but physiology was only in the rudimentary stage. The microscope was used by a few European scientists in the study of botany and the lower animal life, but no one had imagined the important influence it has had since in the advance of physiology and pathology. Chemistry had made little advance in centuries, and no one had thought of what has since been accomplished in pathology, and more especially in pharmacy and therapeutics, through its aid. The materia medica consisted of a vast collection of crude drugs and formulæ, of which, while many were and still are valuable, the greater part were inert and useless." Dr. Loving mentions Peruvian bark, decoctions of boneset and dogwood bark, arsenic, pills of spider web, calomel, Epsom salts, and other then known drugs, and refers to the processes of salivation, sweating and bleeding. "Surgery," he continues, "as compared with today was almost rudimentary. The operations of that day were

comparatively few and simple. Anesthesia and antiseptics were unknown, and the many delicate operations involving internal and vital organs had not been thought of."

In 1833, ten years after the epidemic of fevers, came a worse scourge, the cholera. It raged in the late summer of several years, as narrated elsewhere, and caused many deaths, some of which were startlingly sudden, the patient being apparently in perfect health in the morning and dead at night. The disease was not understood as it now is and, despite the heroic efforts of the physicians—three of whom became its victims, Drs. B. F. Gard, Horace Lathrop and Isaac F. Taylor—the people were practically helpless. After the first season, at the first warning of the approach of cholera, one-third or one-fourth of the population fled and did not return till the danger had passed.

With every recurrence a Board of Health was appointed, the chief functions of which were to procure medical attendance for the sick and make daily reports of the progress of the disease, with a summary when the scourge had passed. As far as anybody knew there was nothing else to be done. Those who served on this board, some of them several years, were Isaac Dalton, N. W. Smith, George B. Harvey, W. W. Pollard, James Cherry and T. J. McCamish. In 1850 when the population was less than 18,000 and one-fourth had fled, the mortality from cholera and other diseases was 325, or about 23 for every 1000 of the population remaining. In 1849, 200 had died in the town and 116 in the Penitentiary.

Among the other physicians of whom we read in the first 25 years of city life were Dr. Wm. M. Awl, who in 1832 was appointed physician at the first Poor House, located three miles north in the fork of the Scioto and Olentangy; Drs. Robert and John B. Thompson, Dr. I. G. Jones, Dr. Wm. Trevitt, Dr. S. M. Smith, Dr. Francis Carter, Dr. R. L. Howard, Dr. Norman Gay, Dr. G. W. Maris and Dr. J. W. Butterfield. Dr. Leuthstrom, according to Dr. Loving, was the first homeopathist. Dr. Awl, says the same authority, "was the first surgeon west of the Alleghenies to ligate the carotid artery, and the first in Ohio, almost in the United States, to devote talent, time and money to the blind as a class. Through his instrumentality alone, the State School for the Blind was established, and a little later, through his influence, the first hospital in Ohio for the insane was built in Columbus. He was for many years superintendent of the Central Hospital for the Insane and greatly distinguished himself as an alienist. The resolution establishing the school for the blind, in his own handwriting, handed by him to the speaker of the House of Representatives, of which he was at the time a member, is now preserved in the present school in Columbus." Of other early physicians, Dr. Loving wrote:

Dr. R. L. Howard was the first to practice surgery as a specialty. While he gave his attention in the main to surgery, like most surgeons of the present day, he never refused a case of internal disease when it was offered. He performed many successful operations, was connected with the local medical schools as teacher of surgery, and died in 1853, much regretted.

Drs. Smith, Carter and Butterfield attained eminence as general practitioners, and each had a large following. Dr. Jones practiced eclecticism. He was popular and successful, but distinguished himself more by his work in natural science. He was an accomplished and enthusiastic botanist and made the first, if not the only complete collection of plants, including mosses and grasses in central Ohio.

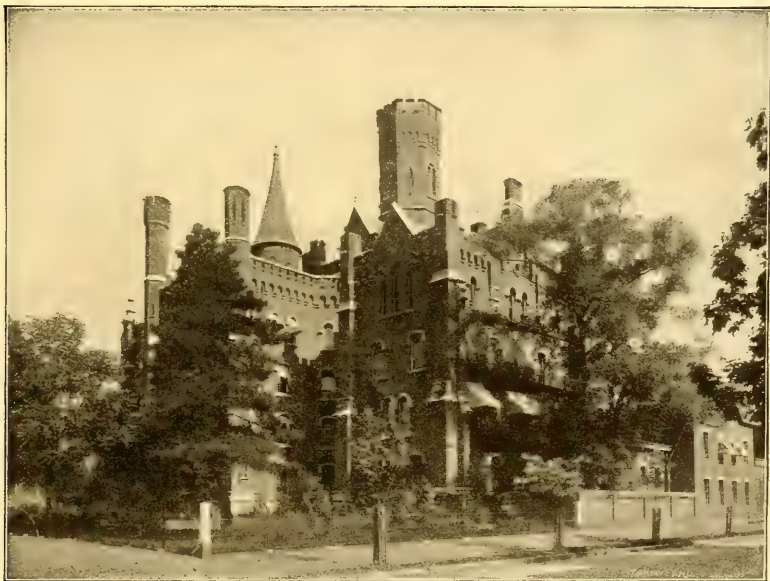
Between 1850 and 1865, Dr. John W. Hamilton, Dr. Robert Barr, Dr. John A. Little and Dr. Robert Morrison settled here. Dr. Hamilton was connected with Starling Medical College, first as teacher of materia medica and later as teacher of surgery. He was very successful and attained much eminence.

In 1846 Willoughby Medical College (Willoughby, O.) moved to Columbus. One course of lectures was given here and then the enterprise was abandoned. During this term, Lyle Starling gave \$30,000, to be paid in installments, for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a building for a medical college and a hospital in connection therewith. He named as trustees William S. Sullivant, John W. Andrews, Robert W. McCoy, Joseph R. Swan, Francis Carter, Samuel M. Smith, and John W. Butterfield. These trustees met January 2, 1848, and received from Mr. Starling an additional \$5000. Starling Medical College was incorporated January 28, the trustees organized by electing Wm. S. Sullivant president, R. W. McCoy treasurer, and Francis Carter secretary, and the following members of the faculty were chosen: Dr. Henry H. Childs, Dr. John W. Butterfield, Dr. Richard L. Howard, Dr. Jesse P. Judkins, Dr. Samuel M. Smith, Dr. Francis Carter and Frederick Merrick, A. M.

The lot at the southeast corner of State and Sixth streets was bought in the winter of

1848, and in the following year the erection of the building was begun, R. A. Sheldon architect. The address, at the laying of the corner-stone, was delivered by Rev. James Hoge. In the fall of 1850 the building had so far progressed that the first course of lectures was given. From the first, the building attracted attention by the beauty of its architecture, and it stands today, unique, dignified and impressive. It has been somewhat enlarged to meet modern needs, but in the main it is as it was first built. In front of it stands the statue of Dr. S. M. Smith, a member of the original faculty, first erected at High and Broad streets.

The college prospered from the first, and the first graduating class consisted of 32. A chemical laboratory, a well-stored museum and all the means for instruction in anatomy and medicine were early installed. About 1864, the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, who had come to the city empty-handed two years before and started their work of charity on East Rich street, opposite Holy Cross Church, helped to carry out the wishes of Mr. Starling by establishing a hospital in the building. They had intended to build on Main street, but



Starling Medical College Building and St. Francis Hospital

through the influence of Dr. Starling Loving were led to make the connection of their work with Starling Medical College, occupying the rooms in the building set apart for that purpose. Their first patients were soldiers returning from the Civil War. Under a 99-year lease made at the time, the Sisters began their work and have since continued to minister freely to the sick and injured without regard to race, creed or color. The hospital, with the later additions, offers accommodations for about 200 patients. Twenty-one Sisters are in charge, and the chaplain is Rev. Edward Leinhauser.

In 1873, the faculty of Starling included Drs. S. M. Smith, Francis Carter, J. M. Wheaton, J. W. Hamilton, Starling Loving, Theodore G. Wormley, H. C. Pearce, W. L. Peck, D. N. Kinsman, D. Halderman and Otto Frankenberg; also Judge J. W. Baldwin and H. A. Weber. Later, Dr. J. H. Pooley, Dr. T. C. Hoover, Dr. John M. Dunham, Dr. E. B.

Fullerton and many other able physicians and surgeons were members of its faculty, while Prof. Curtis C. Howard was long at the head of its chemistry department.

In 1875, Dr. J. W. Hamilton and others organized the Columbus Medical College, conducting it for a time in the Sessions block at the corner of High and Long streets. Later the college moved into a building erected for the purpose on Long street between Third and Fourth streets. In 1891 there was dissension in the faculty over policy and control, and Drs. J. U. Barnhill, D. N. Kinsman, Josiah Medbury, J. M. Dunham, and G. M. Waters withdrew. In 1892, this college was combined with Starling, of which it had been a keen rival.

The Ohio Medical University was incorporated December 31, 1890, by George M. Peters, Wm. M. Mutchmore, J. F. Baldwin, John W. Wright, R. Harvey Reed, A. E. Evans, A. F. Emminger, and S. L. McCurdy for the purpose of teaching medicine, surgery, dentistry, pharmacy, obstetrics and nursing; also to conduct dispensaries and a hospital. It was announced that it would offer a three-year course, with nine months work each year. It opened in September, 1892, in a residence, 775 Park street, with John W. Wright as dean. Dr. J. F. Baldwin was the first chancellor and Dr. W. J. Means its first registrar. Among its active trustees were Dr. John M. Dunham, Fred J. Heer and Wm. M. Mutchmore, who in 1897 succeeded Dr. Means as registrar. Of its large faculty, Dr. John Edwin Brown and Dr. George M. Waters were notable for long-continued service. Besides being registrar, Mr. Mutchmore was manager of the famous O. M. U. football team which, next to the good work in education, served to advertise the institution. The university soon outgrew its original quarters and erected a building of its own on the east side of Park street half a square south of the original site. In 1898 negotiations for a union of Starling Medical College and Ohio Medical University as a college of medicine in Ohio State University failed. But in 1907, the first step of the original plan was taken, and the two institutions on State street and Park street were conducted as Starling-Ohio Medical College until 1914, when the second step was taken and the last named became the College of Medicine of Ohio State University, with Dr. W. J. Means as dean. In 1916, Dr. E. F. McCampbell became dean and is still serving. The property, buildings and equipment taken over by the State in 1914 were estimated to be worth \$250,000. The O. M. U. had to its credit the unusual achievement of having built itself up without a dollar of outside money.

The Central Ohio Medical Society was organized at Westerville June 14, 1869, with the following officers: President, Dr. C. P. Landon; vice president, W. F. Page; secretary, Dr. P. F. Beverly; treasurer, Dr. John McClurg; censors, Drs. A. Andrus, Alexander Neil and O. Johnson. The meetings, which were at first quarterly, were held monthly at different points in central Ohio. The society enjoyed an active life for 27 years, the last meeting having been held November 5, 1896. Among the Columbus physicians who at different times were president were: Drs. G. S. Stein, J. F. Baldwin, R. Wirth, F. F. Lawrence. Among its secretaries were: Dr. J. U. Barnhill, G. M. Clouse and E. M. Hatton.

In April, 1892, the Columbus Academy of Medicine was organized and the following officers were elected: President, Dr. D. N. Kinsman; vice president, Dr. T. W. Rankin; secretary, Dr. J. C. Graham; treasurer, Dr. F. W. Blake; board of censors, Drs. T. C. Hoover, H. W. Whitaker, H. P. Allen, Frank Warner and J. B. Schueller. It meets regularly for the consideration of questions of interest to the profession.

Other short-lived organizations of physicians were the Columbus Pathological Society in which Dr. J. W. Hamilton was the leader, and the Franklin County Medical Society, with Dr. W. J. Means at its head. These various organizations, as well as the rival medical colleges were the outward manifestations of much bitter strife in the profession, of which little need here be said. Suffice it to say that the profession has for the most part escaped from those unhappy days, and is now devoting its energy to the great work of the prevention and cure of disease. In surgery and medicine and in general and specialized practice, Columbus has many men of wide repute. Women physicians also have appeared and are doing their share to relieve suffering humanity. Preventive measures are favored in private practice as well as in public service, and in the latter the physicians are giving generously of their effort and their knowledge.

Prior to 1887, the only public health service was rendered, first by temporary boards appointed in emergency, and, later, by the Police Commission. In April, 1887, Council passed an ordinance creating a Board of Health, the members to be elected annually by the

Council. The following constituted the first board, chosen the following month: P. H. Bruck, president, ex-officio, Z. F. Guerin, M. D., A. E. Evans, M. D., N. S. Townshend, M. D., J. M. Dunham, M. D., Emerson McMillin and Alexis Keeler. Dr. Frank Gunsaulus was chosen health officer; T. B. Vause, milk and meat inspector. It is fortunate for this important service which gained recognition so late that the executive duties were intrusted to physicians of the first class, such as Dr. D. N. Kinsman, Dr. J. B. Schueller and Dr. W. D. Deuschle. These men saw the need and the possibilities of the service and in reports urged its enlargement and perfection. During Dr. Schueller's administration, Council made provision for a bacteriological laboratory, in which Dr. John D. Dunham and Dr. Harvey C. Fraker were the first to serve, giving to the work a portion of their time.

In 1903 under the new charter, the Board of Health was reorganized and constituted as follows, the appointment by the Mayor and confirmation by the Council: J. W. Clemmer, M. D., W. E. Edmiston, M. D., P. D. Shriner, M. D., J. U. Barnhill, M. D., and George W. Schoedinger. McKendree Smith became health officer. Others in the order of their service were: Dr. E. G. Horton, Dr. S. B. Taylor, Dr. J. W. Clemmer and Dr. Louis Kahn, who was elected in 1912 and served till February, 1919. John W. Keegan, the present secretary, has served in that capacity since 1906.

The members of the Board of Health in 1917 were: George J. Karb, president, ex-officio; O. H. Sellenings, M. D.; W. E. Edmiston, M. D.; Harry Gabriel, M. D.; P. D. Shriner, M. D., and Miss Jennie Tuttle. The board, through its employes, inspects food, establishes quarantine when necessary, investigates cases of communicable diseases, fumigates houses and rooms, inspects tenements and directs district physicians who gave medical aid to the sick poor.

The Board of Health was considerably disorganized in 1918 by the war service of some members and the enforced absence of others. While it was in that condition the epidemic of influenza and pneumonia came upon the city, and the burden fell upon the remaining members, Dr. Kahn and Secretary Keegan. The disease began to be felt early in October and at the end of the month 320 deaths had been recorded. In the next eight months, the deaths from this scourge in the city were as follows: November 246, December 251, January 67, February 76, March 165, April 57, May 42, June 12—a total of 1,236 deaths in nine months from this single cause. The height of the epidemic was reached late in December, and the ban on public gatherings was removed, but there was a flare-up in March which quickly subsided.

When Dr. Kahn retired in February to return to private practice, Dr. W. L. Dick became Acting Health Officer. The vacancies on the Board were filled and that body is composed of the following, besides the Mayor: P. D. Shriner, M. D.; O. H. Sellenings, M. D.; Wells Teachnor, M. D.; Ira B. Hamblin, M. D., and Joseph Carr, Director of Public Welfare.

From the city and county, 126 physicians entered the army in 1918 for professional service, while others aided in the selective service and bore the extra burden imposed by the employment of so many of their brethren in the war work. Some of these were privileged to render exceptional service. It is possible to mention a few such as Dr. Charles S. Hamilton, major in charge of medical activities for the draft; Dr. H. H. Sniveley, colonel, Army Medical service abroad; Dr. Verne A. Dodd, commander, Naval Base Hospital; Dr. F. O. Williams, commander, Naval Base Hospital; Dr. Philip D. Wilson, captain, Army Medical service in France; Dr. Sylvester J. Goodman, captain, Army Medical service at the camps and in France; Dr. Andre Crotti, Army Medical service at the camps; Dr. Carl D. Postle, captain, Army Medical service in camps. Dr. E. F. McCampbell, dean of the College of Medicine, and Dr. A. W. Freeman, of the State Department of Health, were also actively in the service.

Twenty-four Columbus dentists entered the army with commissions, serving at different camps in this country and abroad, while those who remained at home examined and gave free service to men called in the draft. Of these may be mentioned Dr. John W. Means, captain, Medical Corps, Columbus Barracks, and Dr. W. I. Jones, captain, Medical Corps in Italy.

St. Anthony's Hospital.

St. Anthony's Hospital which, like St. Francis Hospital, is conducted by the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, is located at Hawthorne and Taylor avenues. It was built in 1890 and dedicated by Bishop Watterson in 1891. It has accommodations for 200 patients and

also gives a home to old and decrepit people who have no relatives to care for them in their declining years. Rev. John Gotz is the chaplain.

Mt. Carmel Hospital.

This beautiful hospital situated on West State street justly maintains a national reputation. The hospital was projected in 1885 by Dr. W. B. Hawkes and Dr. J. W. Hamilton on ground donated by the former. Death claimed Dr. Hawkes before the completion of the building and work ceased for lack of funds. At this juncture Dr. Hamilton induced the Sisters of the Holy Cross from Notre Dame, Ind., to assume charge of the project. They took up the work in July, 1886, and the hospital was blessed and opened in September as Hawkes Hospital of Mount Carmel. In a short while the work grew to such an extent that addition was necessary and this was built in 1892. As the fame of the hospital grew further room became a prime necessity, and another fine addition was erected in 1906, making Mount Carmel one of the most complete and modern hospitals in the country. The Sisters have bought other grounds for the present and future needs of the hospital, including a plot across State street now sown in grass and parked to give a breathing space for the hospital and a plot to the west where a home for nurses is now being built. A high class Training School for Nurses was established in 1903. There are now 80 in the school. Thirty-two Sisters are in the community, of which Sister M. Brendan is the superior.

The Children's Hospital.

The project of a Children's Hospital had origin in the minds of the women and girls of the King's Daughters of St. Paul's Episcopal Church who, in May, 1890, gave a tea and fair at the residence of Mrs. James Kilbourne and deposited the proceeds, \$125, in a bank as a nucleus of the necessary fund. January 23, 1891, there was a meeting of men and women at which serious consideration was given to the subject, and on February 27, 1892, articles of incorporation were filed and the Children's Hospital society was organized and the following trustees were elected: Dr. Charles F. Clark, C. C. Wait, Gilbert C. Hoover, W. F. Goodspeed, H. A. Lanman, Thomas C. Hoover, Edwin Kelton, Dr. Starling Loving, F. C. Eaton, John Siebert, James Kilbourne, Geo. M. Sinks, Herman G. Dennison, Chas. Parrott, A. B. Cohen, F. W. Prentiss, and T. B. Galloway.

A lot at Miller and Fair avenues was bought, and the erection of the building was begun in September, 1892. A public reception was given December 30, 1893, and the hospital was opened for work, February 1, 1894. Six beds were at once permanently endowed; life memberships (140 in three years), annual memberships, donations and a series of entertainments provided other funds, and in 1900 the Columbus Lodge of Elks contributed enough for a needed addition to the building. The work had steadily grown and in March, 1916, a campaign for \$300,000 for a new building yielded \$155,265.57. The hospital also became a prospective beneficiary in the will of Campbell Chittenden, who left a large estate, the income from which was to be used by others till their death.

The hospital is managed by a board of trustees, of which Foster Copeland is president, and by a women's board, of which Mrs. Truitt B. Sellers is president and Mrs. Henry C. Taylor is secretary. It has a capacity of 50 beds.

Protestant Hospital.

The Protestant Hospital was organized in 1891 for the purpose of healing the sick, performing surgical operations and training nurses. Its first building at Third and Dennison avenues had a capacity of about 30 beds. In 1894 the present site fronting on Goodale Park was donated by the Ohio Medical University and in October, 1898, the present building, with 50 private rooms and eight wards for charity work—110 beds in all—was opened. The hospital is under the direction of a fiscal board of trustees, chosen by the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a lady board of managers and visitors. D. S. Gray is president of the board of trustees and N. W. Good is secretary. Mrs. E. S. Pershing is president of the lady board. The assets of the hospital are about \$230,000 including buildings \$125,000 and loans and securities, \$102,125. The hospital co-operates with the College of Medicine of Ohio State University.

Mercy Hospital.

Mercy Hospital, 1430 South High street, is maintained by the Mercy Hospital Association, which was organized in 1904 to care for the sick and injured and give training to nurses. The officers of the association are W. O. Frohock, president; A. W. Mackenzie, treasurer; Katheryn R. Gutwalt, superintendent.

Grant Hospital.

Grant Hospital opened its doors for the reception of patients in July, 1900. The original building on Grant avenue was erected by Dr. J. F. Baldwin to provide a home for his private patients. Its accommodations were, however, made available to the patients of other physicians of repute, and that plan has been continued by the founder. A 50-room addition was built in 1904. In 1910, a number of other physicians and specialists joined in the enterprise, additional ground was bought, and a building, six stories and basement, was erected on Town street adjacent to the original structure, making the total capacity of the hospital 250 beds, with all modern equipment. A nurses' training school is conducted in connection with the hospital, the graduates of which are eligible for service anywhere. While this is a private hospital, charity beds are maintained out of the income. While a large number of physicians and surgeons do their work at the hospital, the financial responsibilities remain, as at first, on the shoulders of the founder, Dr. J. F. Baldwin.

Lawrence Hospital.

The Lawrence Hospital was incorporated by Dr. F. F. Lawrence and others in 1899. The institution was opened at 423 East Town street and has since been maintained there. About one-third of its work has been free, but no solicitation for funds has been made, nor have gifts been received. Dr. Lawrence has projected another institution to be known as McKinley Hospital, but beyond the purchase of a beautiful site at the northeast corner of Broad street and Grant avenue, nothing has as yet been done.

Homeopathic Hospital.

The Homeopathic Hospital, situated on Neil avenue at the southern edge of the grounds of the Ohio State University, was established as a part of the University in September, 1914, to furnish clinical material for the students in the College of Homeopathic Medicine and also to care for any who might apply. Its equipment consists of two buildings, one of which, erected in 1916, is specially designed for clinical teaching purposes. It maintains a training school for nurses, with lectures by graduate nurses, the course extending over three years and covering both practical and theoretical work.

St. Clair Hospital.

The St. Clair Hospital on St. Clair avenue north of Mt. Vernon avenue, was constructed in 1910 by the St. Clair Hospital Co., incorporated, and was formally opened to patients January 12, 1911. It is conducted as a general hospital, with two operating rooms and a capacity for thirty beds. A nurses' training school, with a two and a half year course, is maintained.

CHAPTER XXXV.

SECRET AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Masonic Bodies—Independent Order of Odd Fellows—Knights of Pythias—Elks and Other Orders—Columbus Club—Wyandot Club—Athletic Club—Country Club—Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs—Tyndall Association—United Commercial Travelers—Kit-Kat Club—Knights of Columbus—A. O. of H.—Foresters—Knights of St. John—Welsh and Scotch Societies.

Mt. Vernon Commandery No. 1 was the first Masonic body organized west of the Allegheny mountains. Three men, Thomas Smith Webb, John Snow and Frederick Curtis, believed to have been the only Knights Templar in Ohio at the time, met at Worthington March 15, 1818, and in full compliance with all the requirements of the order, organized and proceeded to receive applications and to initiate other members. Among the first were James Kilbourne, Chester Griswold, Levi Pinney, Mark Seeley, Joseph S. Hughes, William Little, Chauncey Barker, Benjamin Gardiner, and Roger Searle.

In 1844 the Commandery met in Columbus for the first time, coming hither by horseback and at night to avoid an injunction threatened by those who wished to remain at Worthington. Wm. B. Hubbard was generalissimo and Bela Latham commander.

The following Blue or Symbolic Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons were early organized in Columbus: Ohio Lodge No. 30 in 1815, which included in its membership John Kerr, Lincoln Goodale, Joel Buttles, Gustavus Swan, Abram I. McDowell and John L. Gill, becoming extinct in 1836; Columbus Lodge organized in 1841, Wm. B. Hubbard being the first Master; Magnolia Lodge No. 20, 1847, Bela Latham first Master; Goodale Lodge No. 372 in 1866, James Williams first Master; Humboldt Lodge No. 476, 1873, O. A. B. Senter first Master. Since then seven other lodges have been organized: Kinsman, West Gate, East Gate, Neocacia, York, University and Linden.

A dispensation was granted to Ohio Chapter No. 12 Capitular Masonry, November 27, 1824, Bela Latham, Joel Buttles, A. J. McDowell and Lincoln Goodale being among the officers. The membership rose to thirty-six in 1827, but declined during the anti-Masonic storm; and, becoming almost extinct for a time, the chapter was revived in 1841 by some of the same men. Temple Chapter, No. 155 R. A. M. was organized May 5, 1886, with C. S. Ammel first High Priest. To these two has now been added a third, York Chapter.

Columbus Council No. 8 Royal and Select Masters, was instituted December, 1841. York Council has since been organized.

The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite was introduced in Ohio in 1851. In that year the Adoniram Lodge of Perfection and Ohio Council of Princes of Jerusalem was organized in Columbus. Wm. B. Hubbard, Thomas Lowe and B. F. Martin were among its members. In the following year the lodge room was destroyed by fire and the work ceased. Enoch Grand Lodge of Perfection was organized May 25, 1877, when twenty-two applied for the grade conferred. Among those who have served as presiding officer of this body are B. F. Reese, Henry O'Kane and D. N. Kinsman.

In 1878 the Franklin Council Princes of Jerusalem and Columbus Chapter Rose Croix were organized. Among the charter members of both bodies were W. A. Hershiser, Henry O'Kane, R. R. Rickly, A. G. Patton, A. B. Coit, O. A. B. Senter, G. A. Frambes, C. H. Lindenberg, Charles Huston, George F. Wheeler and B. F. Rees. The Scioto Consistory has since been added to this group.

The Masonic Cathedral on North Fourth street, the south portion of which was erected in 1897 and the remainder in 1914, is one of the most beautiful and commodious buildings in the city.

I. O. O. F.

Odd Fellowship in Columbus dates back to June 22, 1839, when Columbus Lodge No. 9 was organized with five members—N. B. Kelley, James B. Thomas, William Flentham, David Bryan and Charles A. Howle, Mr. Kelley being the first Noble Grand. The lodge was instituted in the Tontine building on West State street, soon removed to the east side of High

street three doors north of Town street. In later years it occupied rooms in the Buckeye block, East Broad street, then the City Ban's building, southeast corner of High and State streets, then rooms in the Carpenter block on East Town street and finally the Temple to which it moved in 1870. The cornerstone of the Temple, High street between Town and Rich streets, was laid July 4, 1867, and the building when completed was valued at \$125,000. Among the prominent men initiated here during the first two years were John Brough, afterwards Governor, David Overdier, John T. Blain and John Greenleaf.

There are now in Columbus eleven subordinate lodges as follows: Columbus No. 9, Central No. 23, Excelsior No. 145, Capitol No. 334, Harmonia No. 358, Junia No. 474, National No. 509, Hilltop No. 662, Dennison No. 741, Robert Curtis No. 762 and Lincoln No. 801. The membership of these lodges in 1918 was 2,060.

Columbus has furnished the following Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Ohio: Alex. E. Glenn 1849-50, Joseph Dowdall 1875-76, C. L. Young 1884-85, Ralph P. Miller 1898-99,



The Masonic Temple

Ivor Hughes 1899-00, Charles C. Pavey 1903-04. The following Grand Secretaries have been elected from Columbus: Alex. E. Glenn 1350-60 and C. H. Lyman 1893 to date.

Knights of Pythias.

Columbus Lodge No. 3, K. of P., was instituted May 17, 1869, by Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read, of New Jersey with twenty-one charter members, among whom were Henry O'Kane, Joseph Dowdall, C. A. Poland, W. H. Noble, John Siebert, Adam Stephens, John W. Lilley, Theodore Jones and C. M. Morris. Germania Lodge No. 4 was instituted at the same time with twenty charter members, Henry, Charles H. and Philip Lindenberg being among the number. Franklin Lodge No. 5, with thirty-two members was also instituted at the same time. Among them were C. S. Glenn, J. M. Elliott, John Vercoe, W. H. Young and James R. Armstrong. The last named had a brief existence, its members going into Ellenwood No. 95, and the name and number being subsequently taken by a lodge organized on the West Side. Other lodges organized since the first three are: Joseph Dowdall No. 144, Norwood No. 288, Republic No. 315, Henry Lindenberg No. 576, Champion No. 581, Mentor No. 642 and Westwood No. 770, organized July 6, 1917.

The membership in Columbus totals about 3,500, and some of the lodges meet in the Temple, 35 and 37 East Long street, which was built in 1915 and is used partly for business purposes.

Other Pythian organizations are: Pythian Sisters, Calanthe No. 1 and Damona No. 45; the Franklin County Pythian Association; the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan, Bakoo Temple for men and No. 2 Nomads of Avrudaka for women, the purpose of which is

social. There are also two organizations of the Uniform Rank—No. 1 Eastwood and No. 101 Joseph Dowdall.

For twenty-five years, George B. Donavin of Columbus, has been Grand Master of the Exchequer for the State organization.

Elks.

The Columbus Lodge of Elks No. 37 was installed September 18, 1885, Charles A. Miller being the first Exalted Ruler. Its first Home, located at 60 East Main street, was formally dedicated June 19, 1901. In 1912, having outgrown its quarters, the lodge decided to move. A lot at the northeast corner of Broad and Fifth streets was bought, and a magnificent Home, one of the ornaments of the city, was built and dedicated December 15, 1915. The lodge has for years enjoyed a steady and healthy growth, and the membership now numbers 2,000 of the leading business and professional men of the community. In 1918, John W. Kauffman was Exalted Ruler and John W. Ranney, Secretary.

Other Early Organizations.

The Improved Order of Red Men was introduced in Ohio in 1852, in which year Algonquin Tribe No. 3 was organized in this city. Scioto Tribe No. 22 (German) was instituted in 1866, and Olentangy Lodge No. 65 in 1872.

The Druids came in 1857, with the organization of Columbus Grove No. 10. Capital Grove No. 30 was instituted in 1871, Central Grove No. 32, in 1872, Franklin Arch Chapter No. 2, in 1862, and Columbus Supreme Arch Chapter No. 10, in 1871.

The United American Mechanics first appeared here with the organization of Olentangy Council No. 16, in August, 1872, and the Junior O. U. A. M., with the organization of Energy Council No. 8, in October of the same year.

The American Insurance Union, organized in 1894, has its national headquarters in Columbus, 44-50 West Broad street. John J. Lentz is national president and Dr. George W. Hoglan national secretary. There are four Columbus chapters.

The Woodmen of the World is represented by sixteen camps; the Royal Arcanum by three councils; the Knights of the Maccabees by eight tents and the Ladies of the Maccabees by seven hives; the Improved Order of Red Men by twelve tribes and the Daughters of Pocahontas by seven councils; the Fraternal Mystic Circle by two rulings; the Knights and Ladies of Honor by five lodges; the Loyal Order of the Moose by two lodges; the Modern Woodmen of the World by four camps; the Patriotic Sons of America by five bodies of varying names. There is one den of the Fraternal Order of Bears, one aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, one nest of the Fraternal Order of Orioles, one nest of the Order of Owls, one organization of the Fraternal Order of Oaks, and a number of other secret societies indicating the prevailing tendency of Columbus men and women to organize for mutual pleasure and helpfulness.

The G. U. O. F. (colored) has its own temple at the corner of Long street and Garfield avenue. Three lodges and four households of Ruth meet there. Three organizations of colored Masons and eight colored Knights of Pythias and Pythian Sisters are also maintained.

The Columbus Club.

The Columbus Club, which is housed at the southeast corner of Broad and Fourth streets, is the oldest of the purely social organizations of the city. When the elegant home of B. E. Smith at that site was offered for sale in 1886, a number of men including Emerson McMillin, D. S. Gray, W. D. Brickell, and R. M. Rownd, bought the property and held it till a club could be organized to take it over and occupy it. Thus the Columbus Club came into existence December 15, 1886. Mr. Smith is said to have spent \$100,000 on the property; the cost to the club was \$44,000. Since then the building has been enlarged and the street frontage increased to a half block.

The Wyandot Club.

The Wyandot Club is an organization of a social and historical character. It was formed in 1881, but was not incorporated till 1891. In that year it purchased Wyandot

Grove, 42 acres, eight miles northwest of the city on the west bank of the Scioto, the spot on which it had been organized ten years before. There Chief Crane, of the Wyandots, and others maintained wigwams, and there Indians loved to camp as late as 1840. In 1889, the club acquired a tract of land three miles north of Dublin on the east bank of the river, including the spot on which Leatherlips was executed on the pretended charge of witchcraft, but really because he was a friend of the whites. There the club erected a monument commemorating this chieftain who was a victim of Indian intrigue. The club membership is limited to seventeen. William Taylor was the first president and E. L. Taylor secretary.

The Athletic Club.

The Athletic Club was the outgrowth of the Ohio Club, a social organization which for a few years occupied the sixteenth floor of the Columbus Savings and Trust building at the corner of High and Long streets. In 1912, a few members of the Ohio Club and others organized the Athletic Club and elected a board of directors with the following officers: H. J. Booth president, E. A. Reed, Samuel G. McMeen and Robert E. Sheldon vice presidents, Douglas McCormick secretary and H. B. Halliday treasurer. The membership campaign that followed brought the membership up to 470 by February, 1913, and E. A. Reed was



The Elks Club

elected president, while Mr. Booth assumed the responsible position of chairman of the site and building committee. The old Trinity parish house on Broad street near Fourth was bought from Dr. S. B. Hartman for \$80,000. At a joint meeting of the Ohio Club and Athletic Club directors in June the former transferred all their property to the latter, and with a membership of 800, the building project was launched. Ground was broken July 2, 1914, and the building was occupied January 19, 1916, with a series of entertainments continuing over several evenings. The building had cost \$350,000, and there were at that time approximately 1,200 resident and 300 non-resident members. Mr. Reed continued as president till February, 1917, when he was succeeded by Karl T. Webber. The officers for 1918 were: F. W. Braggins president, B. W. Marr first vice president, Harold W. Clapp second vice president, J. B. White third vice president, James T. Clyde secretary, George A. Archer treasurer. The membership is 1,200 resident and 600 non-resident.

Country Clubs.

The Arlington Country Club was one of the earliest of its kind in central Ohio, having been organized about 1890 and established about four miles northwest of Columbus. A building was erected on a picturesque bluff and golf links were laid out on an ample acreage. The property was thus maintained till 1918, when it was sold to the Shriners, who maintain it as the Aladdin Country Club. Some of the members of the Arlington Club have become

members of the Scioto Country Club, which was organized in March, 1915, and established itself on the Dublin pike further north, with building, golf links and tennis court. The officers of the latter club are: President, James L. Hammill; secretary, Daniel M. Postlewaite; directors, B. Gwynne Huntington, T. B. Sellers, W. P. Oglesby, W. H. Holcomb, Alonzo H. Tuttle and W. K. Lanman.

The Columbus Country Club, organized in 1903, has a fine building, golf links and tennis courts on a large acreage overlooking the Big Walnut, east of the city. Orlando A. Miller was one of the prime movers in the project and for many years its president.

Business Men's Organizations.

Two organizations of wide-awake business men, organized for purposes of sociability, mutual helpfulness and the promotion of good things in the community are the Rotary Club and the Kiwanis Club. Neither has a home of its own and meetings are held generally at the noon hour at a hotel or the Athletic Club, often with a speaker from within the membership or outside of it who is given a few minutes to present some important subject. These clubs have helped greatly to inform the members and focus their interest.

The Tyndall Association.

An association for "the promotion and advancement of the knowledge of the natural sciences," called the Tyndall Association, existed here from 1870 to 1880. George H. Twiss was the first president, but Dr. Thomas C. Mendenhall was the moving spirit and president for most of the years of its existence. Learned papers were read at this meetings, and the association brought distinguished scientists here for public lectures. These meetings and lectures were a notable contribution to the intellectual life of the city of that day.

United Commercial Travelers.

The first organization of commercial travelers here was effected by John C. Fenimore, Levi C. Pease, Samuel H. Strayer, Willis E. Carpenter, John Dickey, Charles S. Aamle and Francis A. Sells, January 16, 1888. The founders of the United Commercial Travelers were John C. Fenimore and Levi C. Pease and Council No. 1 was established in Columbus in the spring of 1888. By the constitution and articles of incorporation, the office of the Supreme Council is permanently located here. The first offices were in the building at the southeast corner of High and Spring streets. Council No. 1 now has offices in its own building on West Goodale street, while the Supreme Council is on Park street facing Goodale park. In the park facing the entrance to the Supreme Council's building, is a memorial to Charles Benton Flagg, first Supreme Secretary of the order, born in 1855, died 1901. It is a three-pillared design with the words, Unity, Charity and Temperance inscribed between the pillars.

The Kit-Kat Club.

The Kit-Kat Club is an organization of 39 professional and business men who, with invited guests, meet seven times a year to consider some subject of literary, scientific or historical interest. At six of the meetings the principal speaker is always a member of the club; at the seventh, to which ladies are invited, the speaker is some person of national repute. The club has no property and meetings are held at the Clittenden Hotel, a dinner being one of the features. The presidents have been: Osman C. Hooper, Charles C. Pavey, Wm. King Rogers, Joseph V. Denney, Daniel J. Ryan, Edward J. Wilson, W. E. Henderson, F. O. Randall, Henry A. Williams and Claude Meeker. The club was organized in October, 1911.

Knights of Columbus.

The local Council, No. 400, of the Knights of Columbus, was formally instituted on January 15, 1899, with a charter membership of about sixty. The society grew rapidly in favor among the Catholic men of Columbus and in the twenty years that have elapsed has acquired a membership of over a thousand. The local Council started with modest club rooms in a building on North High street, but in a few years bought the historic

Hayden home at the northeast corner of State and Sixth streets. The property is bounded on the north by Oak street and there the Knights built a handsome hall, making the home very commodious and attractive. The objects of the society are charity, unity and fraternity, both social and civic, and these were strongly exemplified in the war work of the local Council, which contributed in the neighborhood of \$15,000 to the national Knights of Columbus fund for war activities. In addition the Council gave the use of its rooms to the Catholic Women's War Relief Association for the duration of the war. There are 210 names on the Council's service flag, representing both army and navy, and several members died in action in France. After-the-war activities of the Knights of Columbus include a continuance of the social service inaugurated during the conflict just ended.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians in Columbus is part of a national body formed in New York in 1836 to protect Irish immigrant girls, afterwards branching out as a benevolent fraternal society. In 1919 it had a membership of 175,000 men and women in the A. O. H. and Ladies' Auxiliary.

The first division of the order in Columbus was organized in Goodale park in 1869. John Cook of Grove street is the only surviving charter member. In the seventies and eighties several other divisions were organized and the society thrived in Columbus. Thomas



Home of Council No. 300, Knights of Columbus

Dundon, well known lumber merchant, was at one time national treasurer, and the late M. J. Barry director of safety, was also on the board of directors. James T. Carroll, editor of the Catholic Columbian, served two terms as national secretary. He was also instrumental in organizing a company of Hibernian Rifles, one of the few independent military companies in Ohio to hold together. Jerry O'Shaughnessy, present superintendent of the Columbus water works, was county president of the order during its most prosperous days in Franklin county. During the almost fifty years of its history in Columbus the order has paid for sick and death benefits over \$100,000. The local members assisted in raising a national fund to care for its members in war service. The present county president is James Mulligan of North Washington avenue.

The Catholic Order of Foresters.

In Columbus there are ten courts of the Catholic Order of Foresters. They are a part of a national Catholic fraternal insurance society with 1,750 courts in the United States and Canada. The order was founded in May, 1883, in Chicago and at the present time—December, 1919—has a membership of 152,000. The ten courts in Columbus have a Court of Friendship composed of five delegates from each court. This central body has been active along charitable and community lines. It helped to raise \$3,000 for St. Ann's Infant Asylum, and continually looks after the poor and distressed. M. J. Faistl is president of the Court of Friendship. Each court takes care of the sick among its members, paying out

on an average of \$1,000 annually in such fraternal endeavor. The national organ of the order, *The Catholic Forester*, is published in Columbus, under the editorship of James T. Carroll, editor of the *Catholic Columbian*.

Knights of St. John.

Columbus is the national headquarters of the Knights of St. John, an international fraternal order made up of Catholic men, who at the time of admission must be between sixteen and fifty years of age. It is a semi-military organization and also provides for the protection of its members in case of sickness or death. There are seven commanderies in Columbus with a membership of about 700. Colonel C. W. Wallace is the Supreme secretary, and James B. Dugan, also of Columbus, is the Supreme president. There is also attached to the order a Ladies' Auxiliary with about 600 members in Columbus, and about 5,000 in the State. The order was started in Baltimore in 1879.

Foreign National Societies.

Prominent among the Columbus residents of foreign descent who have maintained national organizations are the Welsh and the Scotch. The former have their St. David's society, R. E. Jones president, and prior to that had their Cambro-American society. The Scotch have their Caledonian society, James Anderson president. The Welsh have maintained the organization for gratification of musical tastes and for the observance of St. David's day, while the Scotch have centered their memories around Robert Burns, whose birth anniversary they have observed. When hyphenated Americanism became obnoxious, both of these organizations remitted their activities so as to demonstrate their unalloyed affection for the United States and help to the utmost in the World War. The Welsh-American Ladies Society, Mrs. J. S. Pletsch president, is an active organization now assisting in its establishment of a Welsh-American Home for the Aged at Cleveland.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

DRAMA, MUSIC AND ART.

Early Places of Amusement—Later Theaters in City and the Parks—Sells' Brothers' Circus, Field's Minstrels—Individual Stage Successes—Portrait and Landscape Painters—Sculptor Tom Jones—Art Association and Gallery of Fine Arts—Art Exhibitions—Handel Society of 1821—The Maennerchor and Other Organizations—Political Glee Clubs—Women's Music Club—Orpheus and Arion Clubs—Oratorio Society—Church Choirs.

So far as can be ascertained the first play ever given in Columbus was "She Stoops to Conquer," probably in the old Market house on State street, April 10, 1828, Mr. and Mrs. Harper and Mr. Powell being the principal actors. About 1832 theatrical performances began at Young's Coffee House, under the management of Gilbert & Trowbridge, who called their room of entertainment the Eagle Theater. They seem to have been continued at intervals for two or three years. The first building in Columbus designed especially for a theater was erected in 1835 by a joint stock company on the west side of High street between Broad and Gay. It had a frontage of fifty feet, was one hundred feet deep and thirty feet high, and was built of wood. The stage occupied about half of the interior, and there was a pit with two tiers of boxes, with a saloon in the rear. It was called the Columbus Theater and was managed by Dean and McKinney. There was an opening night, and prizes were awarded to Otway Curry and James Kilbourne for the best and second best address.

The companies that appeared at the Columbus Theater seem at first to have been of eminent respectability and out of them came several actors like Julia Dean and James Proctor, who afterwards gained wide repute. But the saloon at the rear ultimately destroyed its tone; the theater was complained of and was closed in 1843, the building being later removed. Theatrical performances were resumed in the city in 1847, this time at Neil's Hall, south of the Neil House, but a fire in September, 1848, drove them to Concert Hall, Decker and Sargent, the managers, announcing that low and vulgar witticisms would not be allowed and ladies' might attend in perfect security. But the favor of the public seemed for some years to run to freak entertainments in Walcutt's Museum, circuses (the first of which, Pippin's, appeared here in 1833 or 1834), balloon ascensions and musical entertainments, some of a very high character. Walcutt's Museum and the Odeon were used for theatrical entertainments, but there was a demand for something more commodious, and finally in 1855, Kinney, Burrell & Co. bought for \$8,000 a lot on State street, opposite the Capitol, which has ever since been used for theatrical purposes. They erected a building which they called the Dramatic Temple and opened it with the production of "The Honey-moon," September 12, that year. John M. Kinney was the general manager and W. S. Forrest stage manager. Before the play, the whole company sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," and Miss Deering, one of the players, read a poetic address which was probably written by Judge R. B. Warden, who wrote a tragedy entitled "Airdvoirlich," which was produced by the company as a benefit in the following December. Hanchett & Duffield became the lessees and the name was changed to the Columbus Theater and as such it was closed in December, 1856. Broderick & Oakley then leased it and failed. In December, 1857, the theater passed to the proprietorship and management of Ellsler & Vincent, and in 1863 was reopened as the Athenaeum, John A. Ellsler manager. Since then under Ellsler, Sargent, Miles, the Millers (James and Henry), and others, appeared some of the best actors that ever trod the boards. Like all other playhouses, it has had its ups and downs, for the public is fickle. It is now known as the Grand Theater.

In 1863 a building was erected on the west side of High street north of Rich by Benjamin E. Smith and Theodore Comstock for mercantile and theatrical purposes. It was called at different times the Cotton Block (because the money invested therein was said to have been made in cotton speculation), Comstock's and the Metropolitan. The auditorium had a seating capacity of about 1,200 and was handsomely appointed. The opening performance, September 9, 1864, was of Verdi's "Il Trovatore." During its career, which ended in a fire January 25, 1892, it was the scene of many of the best dramatic productions.

The greatest stars of the time trod its boards — Forrest, Booth, Barrett, Jefferson, Irving, Toole, Keene, Salvini, Bernhardt, both the Southens, Marlowe, Adelaide Neilsson, Clara Morris, Menkin, Owens, and a host of others, besides musicians and orators. And there, too, many of our own local celebrities had their inning. Clara Morris made her initial appearance there as leading actress, September 2, 1865. This house was also frequently used for political conventions, meetings of the Grand Army and other large gatherings. It is now only a memory.

The Henrietta Theater, built in 1892 on West Spring street, survived only a few months, having been destroyed by fire November 24, 1893. The High Street Theater, built in the same locality in 1893 by Dundon & Bergin, opened with the play, "The Love Chase," with Julia Marlowe in the stellar part. It was a small house which gave opportunity to many good actors and companies that were then fighting the so-called theatrical trust. It is now known as the Lyceum and is given over to vaudeville, musical comedy and moving pictures.

In 1896 the Southern Theater on Main street just east of High, was opened, the Valentine Company lessees, with a musical comedy from New York Casino, "In Gay New York." Under this management the theater was operated for fifteen years as a high-priced house. Since then it has been occupied chiefly by stock companies and moving pictures.

The Valentine Company in 1912 became the lessees of the Hartman Theater in the building erected by Dr. S. B. Hartman on the southeast corner of State and Third streets, opening with "The Pink Lady," and still operates it, Lee M. Boda manager, as a high-priced house. The Valentine Company also occupied the Grand for two years beginning in 1897.

In 1902 a company including George C. Urlin, Howard Weisman and others, erected on Gay street at the corner of the first alley east of High, what was called the Empire Theater. It was operated for a time by the company and then was taken over by the Keith Company, by which it is still operated, W. W. Prosser manager.

About 1906 Lincoln Fritter projected a theater on West Broad street which he proposed to call the Majestic. He was unable to finish it, and the enterprise was taken over by J. V. Howell, of Cincinnati, and completed as the Colonial. It has been occupied by regular theater companies, by stock companies, and later by moving pictures. Across from it is the Broadway, an improvised theater devoted to vaudeville and burlesque. On High street across from the Capitol, has come the Majestic, devoted to moving pictures, and at numerous places along the same street and in various parts of the city store rooms have been transformed into places for the presentation of the film drama, with entertainment for tens of thousands afternoon and evening at small cost.

The theater in Olentangy park has variously housed light opera and the drama in summer for twenty years, and before that a theater at Minerva park, now abandoned, provided entertainment of a varied character.

Sells' Brothers' Circus, a Columbus enterprise, appeared in 1872, being announced as "the most stupendous confederation of exhibitions ever placed before the American public." The confederation resulted from the combination of four different shows. This circus for years, until the late 90's, traveled out of Columbus, headquarters being maintained on the Scioto north of the city, and there was great pride in its achievements. Another Columbus amusement enterprise which has been a credit to the city and has advertised it far and wide, is the Al. G. Field Minstrels, organized by Mr. Field in July, 1886. That sterling company is still on the road in season, and during all the years has been a strong factor in keeping minstrelsy clean and wholesome. Heber Brothers' Circus was another Columbus organization which, after several years of activity, was withdrawn from the road during the trying years of 1917-18.

Columbus gave Mary Beebe to the Boston Ideal Opera Company and Grace Reals to the Bostonians. George Backus went from here to a fine stage career, and Elsie (Bierbower) Janis grew up here and won before Columbus audiences her first stage applause.

Music.

Music, we may be sure, had its place in the life of Columbus from the very first, but the first musical organization of record was the Handel Club which assisted in the celebration of independence day in 1821 and 1822, and was in existence in 1830. In 1828 a school of

sacred music was opened by C. Parker at the Academy. In 1833 came the Franklin Harmonic Society, Rufus Beach president, for the "improvement of vocal and instrumental music." It gave a concert at the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1838. The same year the Columbus Band, using brass instruments, appeared. In 1845, Governor Bartley presiding, the Columbus Sacred Music Society was organized at the old United States Court House. In the same year, the Swiss Bell Ringers made their appearance, and Ole Bull, the great Scandinavian violinist, gave a concert at the Neil House. In December, 1849, there was what was called a "German concert" at Mechanics' Hall.

In 1851 great efforts were made to secure a concert by Jenny Lind and her company. An offer of \$10,000 by R. E. Neil, met with refusal, but her manager, P. T. Barnum, permitted her to come for a concert in the Odeon, November 4. Seats were sold at \$4, \$3 and \$2, and every one was sold the day before. She gave a second concert, the following evening, and the house was well filled, according to a newspaper account, which also says that from the proceeds of this second concert Jenny Lind donated \$1,500 to Capital University. Other concerts were given that year by Mrs. Seguin, Mlle Teresa Parodi, assisted by Maurice Strakosch, and by Mme. Anna Bishop.

The North American Saengerbund held a festival in Stewart's Grove (now Washington Park) June 4 and 5, 1852, at which time the Columbus Maennerchor gave the welcome to the various societies and bands. On November 19, 1852, Ole Bull gave another concert here at Neil's Hall, and Adelina Patti, then a child of eight, sang Jenny Lind's "Echo Song" and two other numbers with great effect. The newspapers pronounced her a prodigy. A second concert was given by Ole Bull and the child Patti with equal success, December 21, 1852, and on December 14, 1853, a third concert was given by Ole Bull and Patti, under the leadership of Maurice Strakosch, at Walcutt's Hall; and on December 4, 1854, at Neil's Hall, there was "a grand musical festival" by Ole Bull, assisted by Maurice and Max Strakosch, under the leadership of Maretzek.

In March, 1856, the Columbus Beethoven Association was organized "to improve the popular musical taste and to exterminate the Uncle Ned and Oh Susannah sort of music." An orchestra was formed, Professor Nothnagel leader, which played when the Thalia Verein gave Von Weber's opera, "Preciosa," at Carpenter's Hall, December 19, 1857. Sigismund Thalberg and Henry Vieuxtemps appeared here in 1858, and the Thalia Verein gave Schiller's "Robbers" in December. Adelina Patti again sang here December 6, 1860, to "a fair audience." The Cecilian Verein, a new organization, appeared in concert April 8, 1861, and the Thalia Verein found permanent quarters in Apollo Hall on South High street.

The North American Saengerbund again met here August 29-September 1, 1865, and the gathering was one of the most important musical events in the history of the city. Peter Ambos was chairman of the committee on arrangements, which included some of the most prominent men in the city. A flag of the Singers' Union, costing \$450, was presented to the Saengerbund by the German ladies. There were concerts at the Opera House on the evenings of August 30 and 31, and awards were made by a committee of which Professor Nothnagel, Carl Schoppelrei and Carl Spohr were members. On the morning of September 1, the various organizations marched to the Capitol Square, their banners dressed in crepe out of respect for Governor Brough, who had just died in Cleveland, and sang appropriate music. The concluding exercises consisted of speaking and singing in the park, a dinner and dancing in the evening.

In March, 1868, and in the following December, Ole Bull again appeared here with his marvelous violin. Soon after the Theodore Thomas orchestra of forty musicians gave a concert, and on January 11, 1870, the Philharmonic Society, Herman Eckhardt director, gave Haydn's "Creation," with Mrs. Lizzie Eckhardt as Gabriel, Joseph Falkenbach as Raphael, H. Hyde as Uriel, Mina Senter as Eve and H. W. Frillman as Adam. In the following April Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was given by the same society. Ole Bull again played here in April, 1870; Parepa Rosa sang here in May, and the Philharmonic Society gave another concert in December and soon after Clara Louise Kellogg sang here. Anna Louise Cary, Signor Brignoli, Henry Vieuxtemps and Christine Nilsson appeared here in 1871 and again in 1872, and later in the same year Carlotta Patti and Anna Louise Cary in a Strakosch concert. In April, 1873, Mme. Pauline Lucca and Clara Louise Kellogg appeared here in opera.

In December, 1875, the Welsh Singing societies held an Eisteddfod in the City Hall.

and again in the same place, Christmas day, 1877. John M. Pugh was president and Rees E. Lewis, conductor. Local musical organizations of this period were: The Columbus Harmonia Society, organized in September, 1878; Prof. Herman Eckhardt's Columbus Quartette, organized in October; the Orpheus Club, in 1881; the Women's Music Club in 1882; the Arion Club, in 1884; the Columbus Orchestra, C. C. Neereamer director, December, 1886; the Columbus Opera Club, January, 1888.

From this hasty sketch, it is apparent that Columbus had much of the best music from a very early day. The German and Welsh societies helped greatly, but the general population was appreciative and enterprising on its own account. In 1872 the famous Republican Glee Club was organized and sang itself into national fame in succeeding Presidential campaigns. It appeared at the national conventions of the party and at Presidential inaugurations and never failed to make a hit with its surpassing music. The personnel of this club has been many times changed, but it is still active and in the last campaign maintained the old standard of excellence. A Democratic Glee Club appeared in recent years and has done some creditable work.

The Maennerchor, organized in 1848, and the Liederkranz, organized in 1866, have had distinguished careers as male singing societies, themselves giving many concerts of a high order and aiding in local events, as well as bringing other societies and individual singers here to be heard. A similar and most notable service was performed by the Orpheus and Arion Clubs of male singers which existed contemporaneously in the 80's and early 90's. The first president of the Orpheus Club was Willis G. Bowland and its first director was Herman Eckhardt. The latter was soon succeeded by T. H. Schneider, who served for the greater portion of the Club's existence, being succeeded by H. G. Simpson. The Club started with three quartets, but the membership was gradually increased till a total of thirty men was reached. For twenty years it gave subscription concerts, bringing to Columbus many noted artists and organizations and producing several popular operas.

The Arion Club was organized first as a chorus to compete for a \$100 prize offered by the management of the Eisteddfod of 1884. Under the leadership of W. H. Lott it won the prize and then permanently organized under the name Arion. For eighteen years it existed and served the community, first under the leadership of W. H. Lott, and later under that of L. A. Coerne, C. A. Graninger and Otto Engwerson. With an active membership of fifty and a large associate membership guaranteeing financial assistance, the club gave at least two concerts every winter, combining with its own chorus work the services of well known vocal and instrumental artists of Columbus and elsewhere, as well as the best orchestras. In 1895 and again in 1896, the club conducted a May festival. It brought many famous artists to Columbus; it encouraged local musicians and helped them to success; it revealed to Columbus the need of a large auditorium such as was afterwards provided in Memorial Hall and was behind the first movement for the construction of such a building. Complete preliminary plans, at the instance of the club, were made by Mills & Goddard, architects, and these plans, somewhat modified to meet the new conditions under which the building was erected, were subsequently used in the construction of the auditorium of Memorial Hall.

The Women's Music Club had origin in a very modest way in 1882, when Miss Mary Failing, Mrs. F. F. D. Albery, Mrs. John G. Deshler, jr., Mrs. William Little, Miss Julia LeFavor, Mrs. J. R. Smith, Miss Margaret Taylor and Miss Emma McCarter formed an organization, the sole purpose of which was to gratify their desire to hear one another play or sing and to stimulate their study. The club became popular; membership was eagerly sought and the club soon felt itself strong enough to give public recitals and concerts in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium seating about 750. This was done for several years with success, but there came a time when interest lagged, associate membership declined and losses were incurred. In 1902, after a year of inactivity, the club was reorganized with Mrs. Ella May Smith as president and with a broad and vigorous policy. The people responded with enthusiasm and for the second year's concerts, the Board of Trade auditorium was secured; from there, with the growth of the associate membership, the concerts were taken to Memorial Hall with a seating capacity of 3,400. The best in vocal and instrumental music, soloists and symphony orchestras, were put on the program, and the associate membership grew to capacity proportions. The club bought a great organ at a cost of \$14,000 and gave it to the county for Memorial Hall; it endowed a music alcove in the Columbus Public Library with \$2,000; it organized a Girls' Music Club, through which girls might come to membership in the

club of adults, and it developed through its members a system of low-priced music lessons for the settlements and occasional free concerts at the public institutions. After a successful service of fifteen years, Mrs. Smith retired and was succeeded by Mrs. H. H. McMahon, who, in 1919, was herself succeeded by Mrs. Andrew Timberman, under whose direction the club is continuing its success, giving the best of music at the lowest possible price and performing a real public service.

The Euterpean Chorus of women singers, organized in the late 90's and directed by Mrs. John Cassell, did some notable work for a number of years, making singing trips through the country and going one year to Wales where it won much applause.

The Columbus Oratorio Society was organized January 22, 1903, and for fourteen years, rendered a useful service in producing oratorios such as "Elijah," "The Creation," "Judas Maccabeus," "Samson and Delilah" and "The Messiah." During all this time it had but two presidents—J. Warren Smith and H. H. Shirer, but one director, W. E. Knox, and one accompanist, Miss Jessie Crane. It instituted the May Festival in Columbus by bringing the Chicago Symphony Orchestra here and gave yearly entertainments in which local talent was exploited and many noted musicians and organizations from a distance were introduced. The war cut short its career.

The Columbus Symphony Association, organized in 1910, to bring great orchestral organizations to Columbus operated for a few years. Kate M. Lacey in 1913 organized her yearly "Quality Series" of concerts, still continuing with success.

Columbus has had several remarkable church choirs—among them that of the old First Presbyterian Church, in which H. W. Frillman, W. H. Lott, W. W. McCallip, A. L. Morehead, Emma Lathrop, Emma McCarter and Lizzie McGeah carried church music to its highest perfection. The choir of St. Paul's Episcopal church has had a remarkable history. It began in 1882 with a single quartet composed of Horace Stanwood, Willis G. Bowland, Grace Reals and Marie Gemuender. The first break in the quartet was caused by the death of Mr. Stanwood and the second by the departure of Miss Reals for Boston to sing in opera. W. H. Lott then became director and the quartet was first doubled, then tripled and later increased to 30 voices. Mr. Bowland, who was one of the original quartet, has been the director for twenty-seven years.

Art.

The first decade of the history of Columbus was not yet completed when a painter of considerable renown, William Bambrough, an Englishman, settled in Columbus in 1819. He was a friend of the great Audubon and is credited with having assisted in the making of those marvelous bird pictures which have never been excelled and which did so much to make Audubon's work the useful thing it has ever since been. Bambrough died in 1860.

William Walcutt, one of that family which has cut so large a figure in the history of the city, was born in Columbus in 1819. He was the first American painter to be decorated by the French Academy. He died in 1882, after a life devoted to his art and having accomplished much to justify his great reputation. He spent much of his time in New York and in Europe and did considerable work as a sculptor. The Perry monument at Cleveland and the Smith monument in Columbus are among his works in that line. His brothers David B. and George E. were also artists and made a specialty of portrait painting and much of their work is still to be seen here. Some of the portraits in the State House are said to be theirs. George was the founder and proprietor of Walcutt's Museum, which for many years flourished as the only institution of the kind in the city. The Walcutt family was one of the pioneer families and the mother of the artists was Muriel Broderick, daughter of one of the men who came to Franklinton with Sullivant in 1797. They all had the soldier spirit and the family was conspicuous in the Mexican as well as the Civil War.

John H. Witt came to Columbus in 1862 and painted landscapes as well as portraits. In 1878 he went to New York where he was very successful. Among his best known portraits are those of General Sherman, Senator John Sherman and Judge Swayne, which were made in Washington, D. C.

A pupil of Witt's was Silas Martin, born in Columbus in 1841, and by reason of his devotion to local subjects, very dear to the recollection of many. He had the rare good sense to see beauty enough for his art in the nooks and corners of his native place and the canvasses which he made perpetuate many of the beautiful spots of this locality. He made

portraits of many leading citizens, his most notable work of this kind being a portrait of McKinley. He, too, was a soldier of the Civil War. In 1889 he was placed at the head of the Art Department at Ohio State University and was still in office when he died in 1906.

Columbus also claims as her own the sculptor Thomas D. Jones. He was born in New York state in 1811, but lived so much of his time and did so much of his work in this city that the claim is well founded. He was a remarkable example of an artist without education in his art. He began chiselling things out of stone of his own intuition. His output was rather large and included many busts of celebrated people like Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Corwin, Chase, Lincoln, Queen Victoria, and others. In 1871 his chef d'oeuvre, the Lincoln-Soldiers Memorial in the rotunda of the State House at Columbus was unveiled with great ceremony. It is regarded by all critics as a real work of art. Among his pupils at his studio in Columbus in the early 60's was the famous actress, Adah Isaacs Menken. He died in 1881, and was buried in the Welsh Hills Cemetery in Licking county, Ohio.

Of the later group of painters there were J. J. Barber and Herman Baker, both now dead, but famous for their cattle pieces; Phil K. Clover, portrait painter. The mantle of Silas Martin seems to have descended upon Maurice Stewart Hague who, like Alice Schille, has done some notable landscape work, finding subjects in the woods and fields and along the streams near Columbus. Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Fauley, later of Granville, did many fine portraits here. Columbus is proud of the achievements elsewhere of George Bellows and Theodore Butler, impressionists, and of many others at home, including Josephine Klippart and May Cooke, the latter of whom is doing good work in sculpture.

The Columbus Art Association was organized at the home of Mrs. Alfred Kelley, October 19, 1878, with seventy-two members. Its first officers were: President, Mrs. Alfred Kelley; first vice president, Mrs. Ezra Bliss; second vice president, Mrs. Henry C. Noble; secretary, Mrs. Charles Osborn; treasurer, Mrs. B. N. Huntington; board of managers, Mesdames Daugherty, Loving, Wade, Taylor, Wilcox, Dennison, R. S. Neil, H. M. Neil, Hutchinson, Galloway, Acton and Ide; advisory council, Mesdames Brent, Andrews, Hayden, Derby, Noble and Swan. Monthly meetings were held in a room over the Hayden bank. Its first funds were the result of a course of lectures delivered by Director French of the Chicago Art Institute. The Association opened the Columbus Art School, January 6, 1879, in rooms donated by Francis C. Sessions in the building at the southeast corner of Long and High streets. Prof. W. S. Goodnough was the first director. The teachers were rewarded by a percentage of students' fees. On the board of instruction, besides the director, were: Miss Hattie Belleville, Miss Josephine Klippart, Charles E. Cookman, Miss M. Rath, Mrs. H. B. DuBarry and John Piersche.

Mrs. John G. Deshler, sr., in her will devised about \$85,000 for an Art Gallery; and in order that the bequest might be legally received, under the advice of Judge Joseph R. Swan, Henry C. Noble and Colonel James A. Wilcox, the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts was incorporated. But Mrs. Deshler's will was set aside in the courts, and the endowment was lost. A fusion of the Columbus Art Association and the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts was then effected, the latter assuming control of the property and the former becoming the working branch. To accomplish this, three men resigned from the board of the incorporated body, and Mrs. Ezra Bliss, Mrs. M. A. Daugherty and Mrs. Alfred Kelley were elected to their places for life.

Mrs. Bliss heads the list of actual donors to the Association, her gift being \$15,000, now amounting to \$16,000. Emerson McMillin gave the lot on which Memorial Hall now stands, estimated to be worth and afterwards sold to the county for \$30,000, on condition that other citizens of Columbus should give another \$30,000. This fund was raised, Catherine M. Tuttle giving \$10,000 of it. Subsequently Miss Tuttle gave \$34,000 to be used for scholarships in the Art School. Treasurer E. R. Sharp's report for 1918 showed an endowment fund for the Gallery of Fine Arts of \$75,000 and a fund of \$50,000 for the use of the Association and school.

The Art School was early moved to the upper story of the Y. M. C. A. building on Third street, where John E. Hussey became the director and later to the John W. Andrews property east of the Columbus Club, and then to the Monypeny home at the northwest corner of Broad and Washington, which property is now owned by the Gallery of Fine Arts. Francis C. Sessions, when he died, made some effort to provide endowment for the cause of art in

Columbus, but that effort was frustrated until Mrs. Sessions' death in 1919, when the part of the will transferring the Sessions' home became effective.

Despite its troubled existence, the Art Association has done much good work. It has educated many students, some of whom have achieved wide fame. It has furnished employment to many and has given the city the benefit of many fine exhibitions of the works of modern masters. Among its exhibitions, that of May, 1895, stands out preeminent, when through the influence of Emerson McMillin and C. C. Waite, some of the finest pictures in the country were loaned.

The Art School gives instruction in drawing, painting, illustrating, sculpture, design, metal work and interior decoration. The present director is Pearl Remy, whose associates in instruction are Julius Golz, jr., Alice Schille, Grace Kelton and John E. Hussey. F. W. Schumacher is president of the Gallery of Fine Arts and Mrs. H. B. Arnold is president of the Art Association.

At the northwest corner of the Capitol building stands the Levi Tucker Scofield group monument of great Ohioans. Around a substantial pedestal of granite stand bronze statues of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Stanton, Garfield, Hayes and Chase, while surmounting the shaft is the statue of a woman representing the Roman matron, Cornelia, mother of the famous Gracchi. Near the top of the shaft are inscribed her words, used in referring to her children, "These are my jewels." It is said to have been General Roeliff Brinkerhoff who gave the idea to the sculptor. The monument was erected in the State House yard in 1894.

The painting of "Perry's Victory on Lake Erie," which adorns the rotunda of the Capitol building, was executed by William H. Powell in 1863. This painting, which is the original, measures 15 by 16 feet. Subsequently he made a similar picture on a larger canvas for the Capitol at Washington.



James Kilbourne



Levett Kilbourne



James Kilbourn

BIOGRAPHICAL

COL. JAMES KILBOURNE. On the roster of the names of those who were prominently identified with the development of the city of Columbus during the past half century, that of Col. James Kilbourne, soldier, philanthropist, manufacturer and prominent citizen merits a place of honor. His long life had been spent in his home city and ever during the epoch embraced in his brilliant business and public career his energies were effectively directed along normal lines of industry and business enterprises, through which he had made distinct contribution to the progress of this favored section of the great Buckeye commonwealth.

Colonel Kilbourne was born in Columbus October 9, 1812. His death occurred in Columbus July 8, 1919. He was a son of Lincoln Kilbourne and a grandson of Col. James Kilbourne, the first, who was one of the founders of the state of Ohio. The latter was born in New Britain, Connecticut, October 19, 1770, and he spent the first fifteen years of his life on his father's farm. He was then apprenticed to a clothier for a period of four years. However, at the beginning of his fourth year as an apprentice his master gave him his time and placed him in charge of the establishment. On November 8, 1789, he married Lucy Fitch, a daughter of John Fitch of Philadelphia, inventor and builder of the first steamboat in the world. During the next few years he was engaged in merchandising and manufacturing, meeting with splendid success. About the year 1800 he presented himself as a candidate for orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church and was ordained. He declined several calls to pastorates in Connecticut, as he had already formed a project of coming to Ohio. In the spring of 1802 he came to Ohio on an exploring trip, traveling the first three hundred miles of his journey by stage, walked across the Allegheny Mountains to Pittsburgh, carrying a pack, and continued on foot from that city into Ohio. Being well satisfied with the country he made a survey, selected a desirable location and returned to Connecticut and formed an association of forty members, known as the "Scioto Company," which closed a contract at once for a township of sixteen thousand acres he had selected. In the spring of 1803 he returned, bringing with him artisans, supplies, etc., and settled the new purchase, which is now Worthington. St. John's Episcopal Church was founded there, and Colonel Kilbourne became its rector. He retired from the ministry in 1804 and upon the organization of the State government of Ohio was appointed a civil magistrate and an officer of the militia on the northwestern frontiers. In the spring of 1805 he explored the south shore of Lake Erie and selected the site of Sandusky city. About this time, unsolicited, he received the appointment of United States surveyor of a large portion of the public lands. In 1806 he was appointed one of the first trustees of the Ohio College at Athens. In 1808 he was appointed one of three commissioners to locate the seat of Miami University. About this time he was elected major of the Frontier regiment and soon afterwards was made lieutenant-colonel and then colonel of the regiment.

On the organization of Worthington College in 1812, Colonel Kilbourne was elected president of the corporation and during the same year the President of the United States appointed him a commissioner to settle the boundary between the public lands and the great Virginia Reservation. Immediately after the completion of this service he was elected a member of Congress. Upon his return home from the second session he was unanimously elected colonel and accepted the commission. In the fall of 1814 he was again placed in nomination for Congress and was re-elected by a large majority. He declined a re-nomination at the end of the fourteenth Congress. While a member of that body he paid a great deal of attention to the interests of the great West. He was the first to propose the donation of land to actual settlers in the Northwest Territory, and as chairman of a select committee he drew up and presented a bill for that purpose. At about the commencement of the War of 1812, it being known that Colonel Kilbourne possessed knowledge of manufacturing and had spare capital, he was requested by friends in New York and urged by the President and his cabinet and members of Congress to embark in the manufacture of

woolen goods for clothing the army and navy, and he accordingly joined a company for that purpose, investing all his ready capital and incurring large liabilities. The declaration of peace destroyed the demand for such goods as he was manufacturing and the company met with heavy losses. Colonel Kilbourne sustained the factories at Worthington and Steubenville, Ohio, until 1820, in which year he was obliged to close them. He then took up surveying again, as a means of supporting himself and family and during the next twenty years was busily engaged in surveying of all kinds.

In 1823 Colonel Kilbourne was elected to the Ohio Legislature, and later the governor appointed him to select the lands granted by Congress towards the Ohio canal. In 1838 he was again elected to the General Assembly. He was the presiding officer at the great State convention at Columbus on July 4, 1839, for laying the corner-stone of the State capitol of Ohio, and also presided at the noted Whig convention February 22, 1840. He was usually called on to preside over all conventions and meetings which he attended and he delivered many public addresses all over the State. He died at his home in Worthington on December 9, 1850. His first wife having died soon after they came to Ohio, the Colonel was married to Cynthia Goodale in 1808. She was the daughter of Major Nathan Goodale, an officer in the American army during the Revolutionary War, who was afterwards taken prisoner by the Indians near Belpre, Ohio, in 1793, and died in captivity. Her brother, Dr. Lincoln Goodale, gave to Columbus the beautiful park which bears his name. She was the first white female child to set foot on Ohio soil.

Lincoln Kilbourne, son of Colonel James and Cynthia (Goodale) Kilbourne, was born at Worthington, Ohio, October 19, 1810. He was a student at Worthington College until he reached his fifteenth year, then accepted a position as clerk in the store of his uncle, Dr. Lincoln Goodale, at Columbus. In 1835 he became a partner in the store. On the retirement of Dr. Goodale, Lincoln Kilbourne formed the partnership of Fay & Kilbourne, general merchants. This firm was later dissolved, Mr. Kilbourne taking the hardware end of the business. Later it was re-organized as Kilbourne, Kuhns & Company, and thus continued until 1868, when the style of the firm was changed to Kilbourne, Jones & Company, at the head of which Mr. Kilbourne remained until his death. He was one of the incorporators of the Kilbourne & Jacobs Manufacturing Company of the present day, of which he was a director until his death. He was the executor of the Dr. Goodale estate. He was one of six honorary members of the Columbus Board of Trade. He took a deep interest in public affairs, and while his age prevented him from participating in the Civil War, he was active in all measures taken by the city for the support of the Union army and the federal government, and was a liberal supporter of the dependent families of soldiers while the latter were at the front.

On June 13, 1837, Mr. Kilbourne married Jane Evans, at Gambier, Ohio, and to them five children were born. His death occurred in Columbus, February 13, 1891.

The late Colonel James Kilbourne, the second, was reared in Columbus, where he attended the public schools, later studied at Kenyon College, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1862, and his alma mater conferred the degree of Master of Arts on him in 1865 and the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1910. Harvard University also gave him the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1868. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Nu Pi Kappa societies and of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio and practiced law in Columbus for some time with success. But it was as a soldier, philanthropist, financier, and manufacturer that he became prominent in the affairs of the capital city and the State of Ohio. He declined a commission as major to enlist as a private in the Eighty-fourth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for the Civil War. He was promoted to second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain in the Ninety-fifth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served on the staffs of Gen. J. M. Tuttle, commanding the Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and Gen. John McArthur, commanding the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee. He was breveted major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of United States Volunteers for "gallant and meritorious services during the war." At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he offered his services to the governor of Ohio in any capacity.

Politically, Colonel Kilbourne had always been aligned with the Democratic party and stood high in its councils. He served as a delegate from his state to several Democratic national conventions, being sent as a delegate from the twelfth district to the conventions



J. E. Sater

of 1892 and 1896 and was a delegate-at-large to the convention of 1900, acting as chairman of the Ohio delegation that year. In 1908 he was the candidate from the twelfth district for presidential elector. In 1899 the Colonel's name was presented for the nomination for governor at the State convention held at Zanesville, but he was defeated for the nomination by one-half vote, nevertheless in 1901 Colonel Kilbourne was nominated by his party by acclamation for governor.

Colonel Kilbourne founded the firm of Kilbourne & Jacobs Manufacturing Company and had been its president ever since its organization. His faithful and able discharge of the duties of this important post resulted in building up an extensive and constantly growing business, the products of this well known concern going to nearly every country in the world. He also served as director of many important corporations and at the time of his death was a member of the board of directors of the Hayden-Clinton and the New First National Banks. He had served as president of the Columbus Board of Trade and was a director in the same from 1887 to 1891. For ten years he was president of the Columbus Public Library, and was an honorary member of the Columbus Trades and Labor Assembly, and of the Columbus Building and Trades Council. He organized the Columbus Children's Hospital and was president of the same for five years, when he declined to serve longer in that capacity, but remained a member of the Board of Trustees. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the Board of Associated Charities; a member of the National Child Labor Association, the National Conference of Charities, the National Civic Federation, the American Society of Political and Social Science, the National Geographic Society, the National Forestry Association, the Ohio Horticultural and Archaeological Society, and vice-president of the Leslie F. Owen Educational Society. He was president of the Ohio Centennial Commission in 1898, and had been president of the Central Ohio Harvard Club, president of the Kenyon College Association of Central Ohio, president of the Neighborhood Guild, president of the Columbus, Arlington and Magazine Clubs and a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Union Veteran Legion, the Loyal Legion, and was the only Democrat ever elected commander of the Ohio Commandery of the latter organization—a compliment to his popularity. He was twice vice-president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and was a member of the Ohio Vicksburg Battlefield Association. In 1893 and 1894 he was president of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was Governor of the Ohio Society of the Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims and a member of the Society of the Descendants of the Mayflower, he being a descendant in the maternal line from Elder William Brewster. The above enumeration speaks volumes for his activity and prominence along all lines of endeavor in charitable and other movements of a laudable nature and proclaims his sterling worth as a man and citizen.

On October 9, 1869, Colonel Kilbourne was united in marriage with Anna Bancroft Wright, eldest daughter of Gen. George Bohan Wright. His widow, three sons and a daughter survive.

Colonel Kilbourne was one of the notable men of his day and generation in Ohio and in every way merited the high esteem in which he was universally held.

JUDGE JOHN ELBERT SATER. While he was a practicing attorney, Judge John Elbert Sater, United States Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, ranked as one of the leaders of the Columbus Bar. On the bench, his serious approach to every problem of law and his laborious study of every case, together with his great legal learning and sound judgment, lead him to decisions, many of which have been and are still cited in other courts as the standards of justice. This has been notably true in the interpretation of new statutes where there was no precedent to guide him. Federal statutes enacted for the better prosecution of the world war.

Judge Sater is a native Buckeye and a descendant of two old American families. The Saters came over from England in Colonial days and settled in Maryland, from whence their grandparents of our subject came to Ohio in pioneer times, settling in Hamilton county. John J. Sater, father of the Judge, who was born in Crosby township, Hamilton county, this State, married Nancy Larason, also a native of that county, to which her family removed from New Jersey.

John E. Sater was born on the old Sater homestead in Crosby township, Hamilton county.

January 16, 1854. The death of both parents left him an orphan in his boyhood. He was an ambitious lad and was determined to obtain an education. Like Lincoln, he studied what few books he could obtain at home and attended the common schools, and by the time he was sixteen years old he began to teach school. He entered Miami University in 1871, and following the temporary closing of that college two years later, entered Marietta College, from which he was graduated in 1875 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later his alma mater gave him the Master's degree and in 1910, the degree of LL. D. In 1911, Miami University also conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Immediately following his graduation in 1875, he accepted the position of Superintendent of Schools at Wauseon, Ohio, serving also as school examiner of Fulton county. In 1881 he resigned these positions to accept the appointment as chief clerk in the office of the State School Commissioner at Columbus. All the duties of this educational work were faithfully performed, but his goal was not here. When he was but twelve years of age he had decided to be a lawyer and, now in the spare moments of clerical work, he began reading law. On June 3, 1884, he was admitted to the bar, ranking third in a class of forty-six, and immediately began the practice of his profession in Columbus, achieving in the next twenty-three years the distinction that marked him as a suitable man for the Federal bench.

It was on March 18, 1907, that President Theodore Roosevelt appointed Mr. Sater to the judicial position which he now occupies. Seven days later the duties of judge were actively assumed. In the President's action there had been a violation of "senatorial courtesy," to which Senator J. B. Foraker, though not personally opposed to Mr. Sater, took exception. The nomination remained unacted upon, and on May 30, 1908, President Roosevelt renewed the nomination, but owing entirely to the differences between Roosevelt and Foraker on the question of courtesy and other matters, the nomination was not confirmed until March 1, 1909. In the meantime, Judge Sater was serving and making an excellent record, and it was from Senator Foraker himself that he received the first word that confirmation would come when it did and as it did, with the unanimous recommendation of the judiciary committee, of which the senator was a prominent member. It had been a period of anxious waiting, but the happy ending strengthened an old friendship, and the most cordial relations continued between the two until the Senator's death.

As related in the chapter on the Bench and Bar, Judge Sater has rendered a notable service on the bench. As indicating the quality of his mental processes, it may be mentioned that, although at the time of his appointment, he had never studied patent law, he heard early in his career three different cases involving the validity of patents for the Buckeye coupler, the dump cars of the Ralston Co. and for making paper bags, rendering opinions that were afterwards affirmed and reported and are now regarded as of the utmost importance. The oleomargarine case, tried here and the bank case in Cincinnati, stand as the greatest of his criminal cases, his opinions in both having been affirmed.

Besides attending to the judicial duties in his own district, Judge Sater has been designated to sit elsewhere, and has held terms of court at Grand Rapids, Toledo, Philadelphia and Nashville, and has sat in special cases at Cleveland and Detroit. He has also often sat as a substitute in the Circuit Court of Appeals. Perhaps his most widely quoted decision was that in which he held that soldiers in the army, who were about to be transferred to the Mexican border when war was threatened, could not be arrested and detained under a warrant in pursuance of state or municipal law on a charge of breach of the peace; that the military courts had priority and civil courts must wait.

In 1888 Judge Sater was elected a member of the Columbus Board of Education on which he served with fidelity and ability for four and one-half years. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Columbus Public Library in 1888 and 1889 and from 1905 to 1907, inclusive, and was president of the board during the last two years. He has always retained a keen interest in educational affairs and has done much to give Columbus and Franklin county a better school system. In 1892 he was elected a member of the convention to draft a city charter and he submitted a minority report from a special committee, which report contained the sliding scale feature which was later incorporated into the law passed by the Legislature. In 1899 he declined an appointment as City Solicitor and in 1903 he declined a nomination for State Senator.

Judge Sater is a thirty-third degree Mason and a member of the Columbus Club and the Queen City Club of Cincinnati. In 1889 Judge Sater married Mary S. Lyon of Wauseon,



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Ohio, and they have one son, Kenneth L. Sater. By a former marriage Judge Sater is the father of two children.

HENRY JUDSON BOOTH, prominent attorney and man of affairs, of Columbus, where, for over forty years, he has been a prominent factor in the professional and civic life of the city, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, March 14, 1849, the son of Henry Madison and Anna A. (Jones) Booth. On the paternal side he is a collateral descendant of the James (President) Madison family, while on the maternal side he is of the Welsh family of which Lloyd George, Premier of England, is a descendant.

Henry Judson Booth attended the public schools and Denison University (1867-'72) and was graduated from Amherst College with the A.B. degree, class of '73. He was admitted to the Bar of Ohio in May, 1874, and in August of that year entered the practice of law in Columbus as junior member of the firm of Converse, Woodburg & Booth. The firm later became that of Booth & Keating in 1878; Converse, Booth & Keating in 1879; Booth & Keating in 1887; Booth, Keating & Peters in 1895; Booth, Keating, Peters & Butler in 1902; Booth, Keating & Peters in 1904; Booth, Keating, Peters & Pomerine in 1909 and Booth, Keating, Pomerine & Bulger in 1917.

Mr. Booth was president of the Franklin County Bar Association in 1882; president of the Ohio State Bar Association in 1903-'4, and a vice-president of the American Bar Association in 1904-'5; was a delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists held at St. Louis in 1904, and is the author of "Law of Street Railways," (1902-1911), the pioneer and still the standard text book on that subject.

Mr. Booth has served as trustee of the Ohio State University, the Columbus Medical College, the Starling Medical College, the Starling-Ohio Medical College, and the Franklin County Law Library. In 1878-79 he was a member of the Ohio General Assembly; has served as director and president of the Columbus Board of Trade and is now an active member of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce; was the first president and chairman of the Building Committee of the Columbus Athletic Club, a director of the Columbus Country Club and is a member of the Columbus Club, and the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities.

In July, 1876, Mr. Booth was united in marriage with Madge I. Coney, a native of Virginia, but a resident of Columbus at the time. Mrs. Booth is a collateral descendant of the Irish patriot, Robert Emmet. To them have been born the following children: Florence, wife of Charles D. Young, division superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad, Reading, Pa., where they reside with their children, John Randolph, Marjorie and Anne Foester; George H., who resides with his wife and one child, George H., jr., on South Isle plantation near Clarkton, Virginia; Marjorie Booth Bonnett, who resides on the same plantation with her husband, J. N., and their daughter, Susan; and Herbert Barton, who resides with his wife and their son, George Henry, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he is chief accountant for the Pittsburg & Allegheny Telephone Company.

CURTIS CHANDLER WILLIAMS. Conspicuous in the roll of names of men that have conferred honor upon the profession of the law in central Ohio is that of Judge Curtis Chandler Williams, for many years one of the influential citizens of Columbus, and whose labors have contributed much to the development and general progress, especially in civic affairs in Franklin county, where he has for some two decades been regarded as a leader of the bar and a citizen of progressive ideas.

Judge Williams is a native of Ohio and is of the third generation of his family in this State. His grandfather, Joseph H. Williams, who was a Pennsylvanian, came to Ohio early in the nineteenth century and settled in Columbiana county, where he became prominent in business and public affairs, and from which he was elected to the House of Representatives and later to the State Senate, making a splendid record as a legislator in those early times. He married Mary Gilson.

The Judge's father, the late Dr. R. G. Williams, who was for many years a successful and well known physician, was born in Columbiana county in 1836. He practiced medicine in Alliance and surrounding towns a long time and served two terms in the Ohio Legislature. His death occurred in Alliance November 9, 1906, at the age of seventy years. He married

Elmira Frost, a native of Columbiana county, daughter of William A. and Beulah (Chandler) Frost, natives of Pennsylvania, and early settlers of Columbiana county.

Curtis C. Williams, after attending the public schools, entered Mount Union College, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1883, and later his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Deciding upon the legal profession as a life work he read law in the office of Converse, Booth & Keating, a well known law firm of Columbus in the early days, and, making rapid progress, was admitted to the bar in 1886, and not long thereafter began the practice of law in Columbus, and in due course of time rose to a position of high rank among the attorneys of central Ohio and has continued to enjoy a large and lucrative practice.

Taking an interest in public affairs Mr. Williams was elected prosecuting attorney of Franklin county in 1891, discharging his duties ably and acceptably, and in 1897 was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court, and continued on the bench until 1903, when he retired and resumed the active practice of law, which he has continued uninterruptedly to the present time, appearing in all the Federal and State courts.

Judge Williams came to the bench peculiarly well fitted for the discharge of his duties, owing to his years of profound study of jurisprudence and varied practice at the bar. His decisions were always characterized by fairness to all concerned and by caution, wisdom and established practice.

The Judge is a member of the Franklin County Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Association, and the International Law Association. Fraternally, he is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Knights Templar, being past eminent commander of the latter, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

July 5, 1893, Judge Williams was united in marriage with Margaret Owen, of Columbus, and to their union the following children have been born: Elmira Ann, Curtis Chandler, jr., Margaret Lola, Marie Owen and Arthur Frost.

Judge Williams has always been deeply interested in all that pertains to the general welfare of his city, county and state, as well as nation, and his support may always be counted on in movements having for their object the general good of his fellow men.

JUDGE THOMAS M. BIGGER. Judge Thomas M. Bigger, of Columbus, is a native of Pennsylvania, and is descended from an old Pennsylvania family that settled there prior to the Revolution. His great-grandfather, Thomas Bigger, was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock. In 1773 Thomas Bigger, then newly married, decided to come to America and to bring with him his widowed mother, Martha, (who was born about 1695) his unmarried sister, Jane, (who later in America married a man by the name of Walker), and his wife, Elizabeth. Before leaving they received a church certificate from the Presbyterian Church at Ballymoney certifying to their moral and religious character and this original certificate, signed by the pastor and dated July 24, 1773, is in the possession of Judge Bigger. Thomas Bigger and his party arrived in America late in the year 1773 and in the following spring settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania, not far from the Virginia line where he had taken up land on a land grant from the colony of Virginia. The Revolutionary War coming on, the frontier was made unsafe by hostile Indians and Bigger, together with three other neighbors, who were living on the extreme frontier, one being named Dillow, erected a small block house for protection against the Indians. This fort was known as Fort Dillow. On one occasion the four men with their families took refuge in the block house on an alarm that the Indians were coming from the Ohio country. On the following night Bigger heard or believed he heard a settler whom he knew and who lived some distance to the east ride up to the front of the block house and call out that the Indians were crossing the Ohio river, warning them to flee, as their small fort would not protect them. The next morning Bigger informed his neighbors of his warning and was laughed at. But so impressed was he that he took his family to another settlement farther east, believing that the others would follow. That night the Indians came and the entire party in the fort were massacred, except one boy, who was taken captive and held by the Indians for many years. That neighborhood is today known as the Fort Dillow settlement. In the settlement to which Bigger had gone for safety, he finally bought a farm from a man named McBride



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and began farming it. One day General Washington, on a trip made for the purpose of inspecting his land-holdings, visited the settlement and laid claim to the land in possession of twelve or thirteen of the settlers including Bigger as being one of his land grants for services rendered in the French and Indian War. A lawsuit resulted in General Washington's favor and Bigger returned to his own land grant near Fort Dillow where, in 1797, he built his home, which is still standing and occupied by one of his grandchildren, the farm never having passed out of the Bigger family. Thomas Bigger was the father of eleven children, one of whom died in infancy, one at the age of twenty-nine years, and all the others lived to reach ages averaging eighty-one years.

Samuel Bigger, son of Thomas, the pioneer, was born on the old Bigger farm in Pennsylvania about 1785. He married Jane Wills and they also had eleven children, of which several are still living.

Thomas Bigger, father of Judge Thomas M. Bigger, was born in the Bigger homestead in Pennsylvania November 23, 1824. He married Esther Donaldson, of the neighboring family of that name, the coming to America of which family probably ante-dated that of the Bigger family. Thomas Bigger died in 1908, his wife in 1863. They had three children, all now living.

Judge Bigger was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1855. He attended the common schools of Pennsylvania and Frankfort Springs, Pa., Academy. In the winter of 1779 he entered Hopewell College in Harrison county, Ohio, and completed his literary education at the University of Wooster, where he graduated with the class of '83, with the degree of A. B. and two years later received the M. A. degree from that college. Leaving Wooster he taught at Hopedale College for a year, during which time he also read law.

In 1884 he came to Columbus and finished his legal study and was admitted to the bar in October, 1885. At Hopedale he had studied stenography and becoming an expert stenographer he supported himself in Columbus while preparing for the bar and after his admission while getting a start as a practitioner by teaching stenography.

In April, 1894, Judge Bigger went on the bench of the Police Court of this city and served as Judge of that Court until February, 1897, and then resigned to go upon the bench of the Common Pleas Court of Franklin county, to which bench he had been elected in November, 1896. By successive re-elections Judge Bigger has since continued on the Common Pleas bench, a period of over twenty years, he now being, in point of length of service on the bench, the oldest of the six Judges of that court.

In 1892 Judge Bigger was united in marriage with Nellie Miskimen, of Newcomertown, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, the daughter of Daniel Miskimen, a veteran of the Civil War.

To the Judge and his wife three daughters have been born: Esther L., graduate of Ohio State University and of Radcliff (Harvard) College, and in 1917-18 taking post-graduate work at Columbia University; Mary E., a graduate of Ohio State University, and in 1917-18 taking post-graduate work in Columbia University; Jean W., a student of Ohio State University of the class of '17.

CYRUS HULING. For nearly forty years Cyrus Huling has been prominent in the affairs of the city of Columbus. As a lawyer, public official and in business he has been a conspicuous figure and one of the leading spirits in the growth of the city during his residence here. Mr. Huling came of Revolutionary stock, his first progenitor in this country being James Huling, who migrated to the then English colonies in North America about 1650, coming from England and settling at Newport, R. I., where he died March 6, 1686.

The Huling family were active Huguenots in France and fled from that country after the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572, and scattered to various countries of Europe, one branch going to England, a descendant of whom was the James Huling above. Walton Huling, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, "went west" from Huling Corners, at Newport about 1750 and located in Dutchess county, New York, where he and a brother, John Huling, were living when the Revolution came on, and the two brothers were the twenty-third and twenty-fourth signers of the Whig Pledge as it was known, adopted ten days after the battle of Lexington. This was a pledge drafted in the town of New York and sent all over the colony for signatures. It bound the signers "under the ties of

religion, honor and love to our country to adopt and to endeavor to carry into execution whatsoever measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress or resolved upon by our Provisional Convention for the purpose of preserving our constitution and of opposing the several arbitrary Acts of the British Parliament."—"and that we will in all things follow the advice of our general committee representing the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of peace and good order and the safety of individuals and property."

Walton Huling served as a private in the Fifth regiment, Dutchess county, New York, militia in the war of the Revolution and died at Half Moon, New York, in 1823. His son, Alexander Huling, served in the war of 1812, came to Ohio about 1820 and located as a farmer near North Prairie, where he died in 1828. Alexander's son, Nathan Huling, born in 1803, married Eliza Wyckoff. To them eight children were born—three girls and five boys, the youngest of whom (Cyrus) was born on a farm in Seneca county, Ohio, August 10, 1851. His mother died when he was less than one year old and his father when he was at the age of four.

Peter Brayton, then a prominent citizen living in the old Indian town of Springville, Seneca county, became his guardian and he spent his younger boyhood days until seventeen years of age as a farmer boy in that vicinity. At the age of seventeen he "went west" on horseback locating at Monticello, Illinois, in which vicinity he worked one year as a day laborer and one year as a renter on farms in that vicinity. He expected to be a farmer for life, but returned to Ohio to spend the winter of '70 and '71 and, becoming interested in school matters, attended Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, meanwhile teaching school most of the winters, and graduated with the class of 1878 at that institution. Upon the establishment at the Ohio Wesleyan University of a Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, which is composed of honor students in the various institutions where it exists, Mr. Huling, on his record, was elected to membership therein. Mr. Huling was principal of the Marysville, Ohio, High School for two years, 1877 and 1879, and during his leisure moments read law and made up the studies of the senior year in his college course. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar with the first class under the law providing for admission to the bar by the Supreme Court only. He entered into a partnership in the practice of the law with John R. Bowdle, a college classmate, under the firm name of Bowdle & Huling, and located in what was then the First National Bank building south of State street on High, from whence they moved to the Denig-Ferson building in 1881. This building was then so far out of the center of the city and the law business district that the move was esteemed a bold venture. But it succeeded. Mr. Huling made rapid strides in his acquaintance in the city and early took a prominent place at the bar. In 1885 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county as a Republican, the county then being Democratic by about three thousand majority. He was the second Republican Prosecuting Attorney elected in the county. Hon. George K. Nash having been the first. The election in 1885 was a very exciting one. A United States Senator was to be elected from Ohio and the contest was between Senator Sherman, Republican, and John R. McLean, then editor and owner of the Cincinnati Enquirer, Democrat. The election was hotly contested and the count in the State and especially in Franklin county was very close. There were a number of irregularities in returns from several precincts and the Board of Canvassers consisting of Justices Fritchey and Mat Martin and John Joyce, Clerk of the Courts, occupied three days hearing counsel for opposing political parties and adjourned on Saturday night until Monday morning without finishing the count. When the returns were opened on Monday morning it was found that the tally-sheet in Precinct A of the Thirteenth Ward had been tampered with by the addition of three hundred tallies to the Democratic candidates. Out of this a contest at once arose as to whether these tallies should be counted, but the Canvassing Board decided that they should not and counted the vote as originally made up by returning officers.

This circumstance and the fact that it might have controlled the election of the United States Senator threw the whole community and the State and to a large extent the country into a paroxysm of rage at the bold attempt to carry the election by such means. Mr. Huling was elected on the face of the returns and at once became a target of the opposing party and its press. There followed two or more years of prosecution of persons accused of the commission of the crime, during which period Mr. Huling was roundly abused by one side and praised for his firmness and ability in prosecuting the cases by the other.

Mr. Huling, with indefatigable zeal and energy, prosecuted the search for evidence as to

the identity of the persons committing the crime; two indictments were returned by different grand juries of persons accused thereof, and one case was tried to a jury in the spring and summer of 1887, occupying more than three months in its trial. Mr. Huling had as his assistants in this case the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, then Senator from the State of Ohio, Judge George K. Nash, Col. J. T. Holmes, and Luther Laffin Mills of Chicago, then one of the most eminent lawyers and orators of the west.

Another celebrated case of that day, in which Mr. Huling figured as prosecutor, was that of the Elliotts on account of the murder of Osborne during a gunning expedition wherein the editors of rival Sunday papers figured. Like the tally-sheet trial, but in a less degree, this was a bitterly contested case and occupied a number of weeks.

Mr. Huling was re-elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1888 at the Presidential election when the county was Democratic by about twenty-five hundred, mainly on his reputation in the tally-sheet case. He was a fearless prosecutor but lenient and kindly to persons charged with crime where reformation was promised.

Leaving the office of the Prosecuting Attorney, January 1, 1892, he entered a partnership with Col. J. T. Holmes, with offices in the old bank building mentioned herein. This partnership continued for three years, when, desiring to leave this location, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Huling and Mr. Frank A. Davis became the first co-tenants in the then newly erected Wyandotte building on West Broad street. For fifteen years after leaving the office of Prosecutor Mr. Huling was engaged in the active practice of law, being engaged in many important cases tried in the courts during that time. Becoming interested in other business outside of the law and tiring of continual labors at the counsel table, he gradually withdrew from the practice of the law, and for the last ten years has devoted his energies almost entirely to other business, in which he has had remarkable success. He is interested in a number of leading corporations now doing business in the city of Columbus and elsewhere, his chief interests at this time being as a director of The Columbus McKinnon Chain Company, President of The Broadway Company, which owns the Seneca Hotel, and President of The Pittsburgh and Allegheny Telephone Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. He is also a director in a number of Columbus corporations.

As a citizen Mr. Huling has been as ardent and loyal as he was as a public official. Frank, fearless and honest, he has never failed in his advocacy of the cause he believed to be right and he has rendered active service in many different fields. For a number of years he was a leader in the campaigns of the Republican party, both in his own county and in the State; was chairman of the State Central Committee; was delegate to the National Conventions of his party and always an upholder of its principles.

He is a member of Magnolia Lodge F. & A. M. No. 20 of Columbus, of Mt. Vernon Commandery, of Scioto Consistory, Aladdin Shrine, and of all the intervening Masonic bodies. He is also a member of Excelsior Lodge of Odd Fellows, Franklin Lodge K. of P., Columbus Lodge of Elks, The Columbus Club, the Scioto Country Club, Columbus Country Club, the Athletic Club, and he is affiliated with many other organizations in the city and State.

Mr. Huling was married in 1875 to Miss Rosa Marguerite Hack, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University. They have three children, Mary Wyckoff, now Mrs. William B. Woodbury, Helen, now the wife of Dr. Arthur W. Newell, and Frank C. Huling, who was admitted to the bar and who was until recently a partner with his father in the law business, but now manager of the Seneca Hotel.

Mr. Huling is not a church member, but served on the building committee of the First Baptist Church in 1898, contributing largely to the erection of the Broad street edifice and acted as treasurer of the organization during that period.

HON. JAMES EDWIN CAMPBELL. Hon. James Edwin Campbell was born at Middletown, Butler county, Ohio, July 7th, 1843, and is descended from two old American families. His paternal grandfather served as a soldier in the American Revolution for six years, while both his grandfathers were soldiers of the War of 1812. His father, Dr. Andrew Campbell, a physician and surgeon of note in Ohio, was born at Middletown, Ohio, June 22, 1807, of Scotch parents. He spent his youth at Franklin, Ohio, where he secured an excellent English and classical education, graduating from the Medical College of Ohio in 1830, making a special study of surgery and in 1831 began the practice of medicine and sur-

gery at Middletown, removing to Hamilton in 1848. His death occurred at the old Campbell home at Franklin September 5, 1851. His skill in surgery and his advanced ideas in both branches of the profession gained for him more than usual prominence and he was regarded as one of the medical leaders of his time in the west. In March, 1835, Dr. Campbell married Laura P. Reynolds, daughter of John P. Reynolds, sr., pioneer merchant of Middletown, Ohio, and a former publisher in the east. Mrs. Campbell was descended from an old English family which was established in Massachusetts prior to 1636, the family later removing to Wetherfield, Conn., and from there to Ohio in pioneer days. Mrs. Campbell was a collateral descendant of Captain John Parker, who commanded the American forces at Lexington.

James Edwin Campbell became a school teacher at the age of eighteen years and while teaching he read law. For a period of over a year he served in the Mississippi Squadron of the United States navy during the Civil War, being discharged for disability, his health having been impaired by service in a malarious climate. After his recovery he completed his law studies and was admitted to the bar in 1865, and two years later entered the practice at Hamilton. In 1876 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Butler county and re-elected in 1878. During early manhood Mr. Campbell was a Republican, but in 1872 he supported Greeley for the presidency and since then has been a member of the Democratic party. In 1882 he was elected to Congress from the Butler county district and re-elected in 1884 and 1886. In 1889 he was elected Governor of Ohio by a majority of over ten thousand votes over the late Governor J. B. Foraker. The late President McKinley defeated Mr. Campbell for Governor in 1891, and in 1895 he was defeated for election to the same office by Governor A. S. Bushnell. In 1906 he was defeated for Congress and in 1908 for the United States Senate. In 1907 Governor Harris appointed him a member of the Commission to revise and consolidate the general statute laws of Ohio. Mr. Campbell practiced his profession in Hamilton until 1907, in which year he located in Columbus, where he practices law and attends to his many other interests. He holds membership in the G. A. R. and the Masonic and B. P. O. E. Lodges.

January 4, 1870, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage with Maude Elizabeth Owens, daughter of J. E. Owens, a leading manufacturer of Hamilton. Mr. Owens was a native of Wales and his wife was of Welsh descent. Mr. Campbell's wife died July 10th, 1913, leaving four children and a grandchild. The children are Elizabeth Campbell Taylor, wife of John M. Taylor of Columbus, Jessie Campbell Coons, wife of Dr. J. J. Coons of Columbus, Andrew O. Campbell, a manufacturer of Columbus, and Captain James E. Campbell, jr., now with his regiment in France. The grandchild is Campbell Taylor, a sophomore at Harvard.

JUDGE FRANK RATHMELL. Proper intellectual discipline, thorough professional knowledge and the possession and utilization of the qualities and attributes essential to success have made Judge Frank Rathmell of Columbus, at present on the Common Pleas bench, eminent in his chosen calling—the legal profession, and for many years he has stood among the scholarly and enterprising lawyers in a community long distinguished for the high order of its legal talent.

Judge Rathmell, who has proved himself to be worthy of the people's trust in high positions, has come up from the soil, battling his way alone and unaided up the ladder of professional success. He is a native of Franklin county, Ohio, and is of the third generation of his family in the Buckeye State, his progenitors having cast their lot in this country in early pioneer days and from that time to the present members of this family have been important factors in the development of Franklin county and the city of Columbus.

The Rathmells are of Yorkshire, England, stock. The first member of the family to emigrate to America was Jonas Rathmell, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came over at about the close of the eighteenth century or the beginning of the nineteenth and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. His son, Thomas Rathmell, grandfather of the Judge, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and became the pioneer of the family in Ohio. He learned the blacksmith's trade in Pennsylvania and prior to 1820 he came to Ohio and established a shop on the Big Walnut, between Columbus and Groveport. Later he turned his attention to farming, buying a farm in the neighborhood of his shop, and there he continued to reside until his death in 1855.

John Rathmell, son of Thomas and father of the Judge, was born at the old Rathmell



Frank Pettinell

homestead in Franklin county in 1820, and he grew to manhood amid pioneer conditions. He devoted his entire life to farming. He took an active interest in the public schools of his locality and for many years served as school director in his township. On January 16, 1845, he was united in marriage with Susan Frank, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Her father Jacob Frank was a miller by trade, who dying at an early age, left his widow Julia Ann Frank with a family of small children of which Susan was the youngest. Her mother Julia was later married to Amor Rees who removed his family, in 1831, to Fairfield county, Ohio, and nine years later to Franklin county. The trip from Lancaster county to the west was made in a covered wagon of the prairie schooner type.

The death of John Rathmell occurred on October 24, 1885, his widow surviving until July 26, 1906. They were honest, industrious and hospitable people, devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Frank Rathmell was born on the home farm on October 15, 1855, and there he grew to manhood, assisting his father with the general work about the place during the summer months, and in the winter time he attended the rural schools in his district. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1882, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, then entered Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1885, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Soon thereafter he was admitted to the Ohio bar and began the practice of his profession in Columbus in 1886, as a member of the firm of Rankin & Rathmell. In 1887 he became senior member of the firm of Rathmell, Dyer & Webb, which partnership was terminated by the elevation of Mr. Dyer to the office of prosecuting attorney, and from that time on Mr. Rathmell practiced alone until he went on the bench. He built up a large and important clientele and took a position in the front ranks of the local bar.

Judge Rathmell served on the board of education of the City of Columbus for three years, one year as president of the board. He served as a member of the City Council one full term of two years and was re-elected but resigned after serving one year of his second term to go upon the bench. During this period he did much to give Columbus a better school system and in many ways helped the city along material and civic lines.

In 1902 he was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court and took his seat on the bench in 1903, and by successive re-elections he has continued on the bench to the present time, his long retention in office being sufficient evidence of his popularity and ability. He has ever displayed a proper sense of dignity while on the bench and that research which is due to his court. His decisions are marked by a profound knowledge of the law and a sense of fairness to all concerned.

Judge Rathmell is a member of the Franklin County Bar Association and the Ohio State Bar Association, also the Phi Beta Kappa. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Scioto Country Club.

On December 27, 1893, Judge Rathmell was united in marriage with Emily P. Felch of Columbus. She was born at Salem, Ohio, and is a daughter of Allen S. and Phoebe B. (Ward) Felch, natives of Connecticut and New Jersey respectively. From Salem the family removed to Reynoldsburg, thence to Columbus.

To the Judge and wife a daughter has been born, Margaret H. Rathmell, who was graduated from Ohio State University with honors in 1918, and in the same year was married to Edward Spencer Myers.

The record of Judge Rathmell in all relations of life has been most exemplary and he is in every way deserving of the high public esteem in which he is held.

JUDGE SAMUEL L. BLACK. Judge Samuel L. Black, during his residence in Columbus, has served the public as Attorney, Mayor, Probate Judge and Judge of the Juvenile Court, the latter two offices being held for several terms concurrently. In each capacity he has well acquitted himself, but it is as Judge of Juvenile Court that he is best and will always be most favorably known. The iniquity of dealing with juvenile offenders in the regular court room and of imprisoning them with hardened criminals early claimed his attention. While he was sitting on the Probate Court bench he inveighed against this social injustice, assisted materially in the framing of the present juvenile court law of Ohio and, by the natural selection of his associates on the bench of Franklin county, became the first juvenile court judge of Franklin county. He entered zealously into this work of saving

dependent children, homeless children and children who were being abused by adults, from degradation and crime. As far as it was possible, he fearlessly administered the discipline of the law to negligent parents, runaway fathers and dissolute adults who were leading boys and girls astray, and in every way set new and high standards of protecting child life. It was a difficult and trying service in which any man of the sympathies of Judge Black was bound to suffer. But, with the exception of a few weeks when the work was temporarily transferred to another, Judge Black maintained the service until the end of his fourth term as Probate Judge.

Judge Black is a native of Ohio and is descended in the third generation of two of the pioneer families of the state. His grandfather, Samuel Black, was a native of Ireland, from which country he brought his family to America by steerage passage in the year 1826. He ultimately took up eighty acres of government land in Guernsey county, Ohio, and when he went to take possession of his land he walked from Wheeling, West Virginia, then a part of the Old Dominion, to Zanesville in Muskingum county, Ohio, for his patent from the Government for eighty acres of land in eastern Guernsey county, Ohio, where he began carving out a home from the primeval forest, and by perseverance and close application, he succeeded, himself and family undergoing the usual hardships to life on the frontier.

The Judge's maternal grandfather, Naphtali Luccock, was a native of Kimbolton, England, and spent his early life in his native land. He finally emigrated to America and was a pioneer in Guernsey county, Ohio. The village of Kimbolton in that county was named in honor of his birthplace in England.

Judge Black's father, the late Dr. William Black, came over from Ireland with his parents, and with them went to Guernsey county, where he was reared and educated. He studied medicine and was graduated from a medical college in Cincinnati and for many years followed his profession at Kimbolton and later at Cambridge, Ohio, becoming one of the successful and popular early physicians of that section of the state. After retiring from active practice he located in Columbus, in 1890, and here his death occurred in 1894, at the age of seventy-six years, after a life of honor and usefulness. His wife, Maria Luccock, was born in Guernsey county, this State, and there grew to womanhood and attended school. Her death occurred in Columbus in 1903 at the age of seventy years.

Judge Black was born at Kimbolton, Ohio, December 22, 1859, and he spent his boyhood in Guernsey county and received his early education in the public schools. He was graduated from Cambridge high school in 1878, and from Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, this State, in 1883, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Coming to Columbus, January 14th, 1884, he became a law student in the offices of Powell & Ricketts, and, making rapid progress, he was admitted to the bar in 1887, and soon thereafter entered practice in this city as junior partner in the firm of Powell, Ricketts & Black, the senior members of the firm having been his preceptors. He rose to a prominent position at the local bar and he has maintained this position for more than three decades.

Taking an active interest in civic affairs from the first, Judge Black has continued to be a potent factor in the city's affairs to the present time. He served one term as Mayor, and during those two years did much for the permanent welfare of the city, making a record highly pleasing to his constituents and all concerned. In 1902 he was elected judge of the Probate Court of Franklin county, which office he held by successive re-election until 1917, his long retention in the same being sufficient evidence that he discharged his duties in an able, faithful and eminently satisfactory manner.

Upon retiring from the bench he returned to private practice of the law in which he is still successfully engaged. He is a member of the Franklin County Bar Association, the Columbus Country Club and the Columbus Athletic Club.

Judge Black married Carrie Nelson, daughter of the late James Nelson, of Columbus. Mrs. Black's service in the cause of the unfortunate, has paralleled that of her husband. She was a prime mover in the organization of the District Nursing Association and later of the Society for the Prevention and cure of Tuberculosis. Of this latter organization she has been the enthusiastic president from the first. During the war with Germany, Mrs. Black was the head of the Junior Red Cross and successfully directed its large and useful activities. Thus Judge and Mrs. Black have been an unusual power for the making of better citizenship and the amelioration of social conditions.



Gen. Beecher Kauffman

JUDGE D. C. BADGER. D. C. Badger, lawyer, was born in Madison county, Ohio, in 1858. Taught school when 17 years of age; attended Mt. Union college and was admitted to practice law by the Supreme Court in 1881 and in 1882 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Madison county, Ohio, and served three years, and continued in practice of law at London, Ohio, until elected Judge of Common Pleas Court in 1893 for the counties of Madison, Franklin and Pickaway; in the same year he removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he has since resided continuously; in 1897 he was re-elected Judge of Common Pleas Court and served until 1903, when he resigned to serve the Twelfth Ohio District in Congress, where he served from 1903 to 1905, and in 1905 was elected Mayor of Columbus and refused the nomination for another term, and since the expiration of his term has engaged in the practice of law at No. 8 East Broad street, Columbus, Ohio, where his office has been located since 1907.

In 1899 he was the candidate of his party for Supreme Judge of Ohio and led the Democratic ticket by nearly 50,000 votes. In the last several years Judge Badger has devoted his time exclusively to the practice of law. He is the owner of some fine farm lands, and is also an authority on farming as well as law.

Judge Badger is a positive character, a fast friend and a good fighter, and has the reputation of always doing his duty, either in office or in law.

GEORGE BEECHER KAUFFMAN. Strongly in contrast with the humble surroundings of his youth is the brilliant position which George Beecher Kauffman now fills in the business circles of Columbus, principally as president of the Kauffman-Lattimer Company. He has won for himself a place of prominence and honor as one of the world's army of strenuous and efficient workers and in his earlier years made his way over obstacles seemingly insuperable and which would have, no doubt, thwarted the man of less courageous spirit meeting to the full the test of fire to which a far-seeing Providence subjects those who are destined to succeed.

Mr. Kauffman is a native of Ohio and is descended from early pioneers of this State. His father, George Kauffman, was one of the first druggists of Lancaster, establishing the second drug store ever opened in that town. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 14, 1797, and his death occurred at Lancaster, Ohio, November 6, 1866. He was in his twenty-first year when, in 1818, he migrated to this State and entered the retail drug business at Lancaster. There, on December 3, 1833, he married Henrietta Parnell Beecher, who was born in Connecticut, June 30, 1817. She was a cousin of Henry Ward Beecher, the eminent divine. She died in Columbus, March 27, 1909.

George B. Kauffman was born in Lancaster, Ohio, September 19, 1855. He attended the public schools and began his business career as clerk in his father's drug store. He later clerked in a drug store in Zanesville, but thirsting for more education he finally entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1875. The following year he came to Columbus and purchased what was then known as the "City Hall Drug Store," on State street, across the alley from the present City Hall. In 1882 he and his brother, Linus B. Kauffman and George W. Lattimer organized the Kauffman & Lattimer Company and engaged in the wholesale drug business. Both Linus B. Kauffman and Mr. Lattimer had graduated from Amherst College only a few years previous to that time and had continued fast friends, and the business association of the three men formed at that time continued uninterruptedly and most satisfactorily during a period of over thirty-five years. The business was incorporated in 1888 as The Kauffman-Lattimer Company, with George B. Kauffman as president, which position he has filled ever since, and the continued and pronounced success of this well known and important company has been due for the most part to his able and judicious management, his close application and perseverance. He has built up a vast annual business, the trade of the company extending over a wide territory.

Mr. Kauffman has been interested at different times in other Columbus enterprises, was one of the main incorporators of The American Druggists' Fire Insurance Company, of which he is treasurer; was for many years a member of the board of directors of the Capital City Bank; has successfully filled the chair of professor of pharmacy at Ohio State University since the organization of the College of Pharmacy at that institution. For many years he has been a member of the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church and a liberal

supporter of same; belongs to the Columbus Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Phi Gami Delta and an honorary Sigma Xi.

Mr. Kauffman was married at Delaware, Ohio, September 5, 1877, to Eunice Hughes, who was a school teacher prior to her marriage, and she has continued to be interested in educational affairs. She was the promoter of the first open air schools of Columbus and an instructor in them for some time. She is a lady of culture and high mental attainments.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman two daughters and three sons have been born, namely: Margaret, who married John M. Barringer, who is now general manager of the Franklin Axle Works of Canton, Ohio, and Detroit, Michigan; Henrietta married Charles Cunningham, who was an attorney in Toledo, Ohio, until his death some time ago; Myron Beecher is connected with the Kauffman-Lattimer Company; George Hughes is also with the Kauffman-Lattimer Company; Lineus is engaged extensively in farming at Chester, not far from Richmond, Virginia.

During his long residence in Columbus, Mr. Kauffman has proven to be a public-spirited and useful citizen, always ready to assist in all laudable movements for the welfare of his fellow men, by whom he is held in the highest esteem.

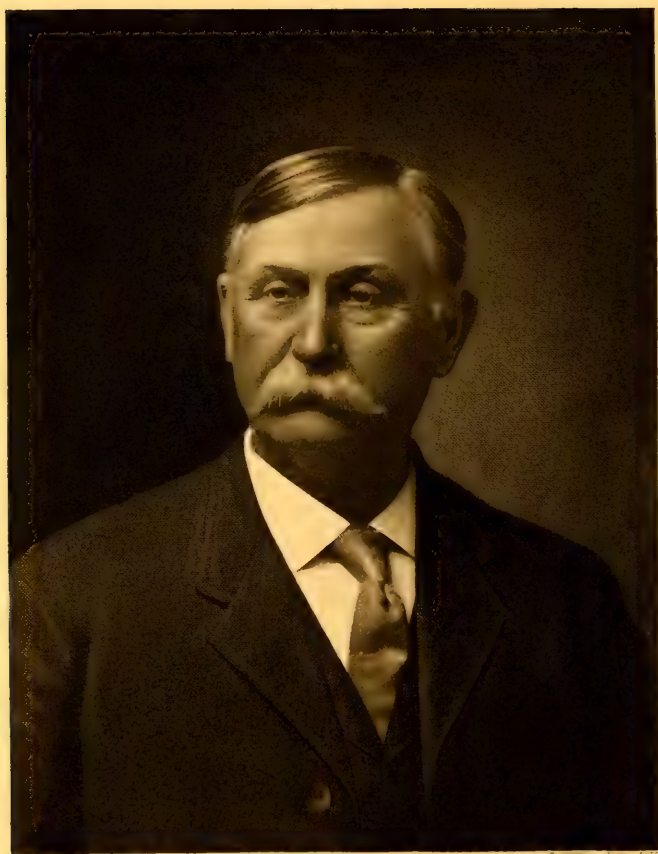
JUDGE DAVID F. PUGH. One of the prominent members of the Franklin county bar and a leading citizen of Columbus is Judge David F. Pugh, who knows enough to know, and he knows it by both intuition and experience, that to be a good lawyer, a successful one, means hard study and devotion to the profession. Hence we refer to him as a student, or a student lawyer, as a man among his books, not as a recluse, or a book-worm, but as a lawyer who busies himself with those things in which success depends upon the symmetrical judgment and practical grasp that come from reading and reflection.

Judge Pugh is a descendant from one of the oldest families of central Ohio his paternal grandfather, David Pugh, having settled in Truro township, Franklin county, in the year 1814, while this section was still in the domain of the red men, and white settlers were few and far between.

David Pugh, sr., was a native of Radnorshire, Wales, from which country he emigrated to America in 1803, coming on to Ohio a short time thereafter, settling first in Delaware county, where he formed the Welsh settlement of Radnor, which he named in honor of his native shire in Wales. In 1811 he removed to Franklin county and settled in Truro township, where he cleared and developed a farm, literally carving a home from the wilderness. There he engaged in farming and kept a country tavern, about eight miles east of the present city of Columbus, on what is now Broad street. He married Jane Murphy, who was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. David Pugh, jr., son of David and Jane (Murphy) Pugh, was born on the old Pugh homestead east of Columbus in 1814, the year his family settled in Truro township. There he grew to manhood amid primitive conditions and worked hard when a boy. He married Elizabeth Witsell, who was also born in that township, the daughter of Daniel Witsell, a native of Pennsylvania, who settled in Truro township in 1820.

Judge David F. Pugh, of this sketch, is the son of David and Elizabeth Pugh, and was born in a one-room log house on his father's farm in Truro township, Franklin county, Ohio, August 24, 1845. There he grew to manhood and worked on the home farm during the summer months, attending the district schools of that community in the winter time. He also spent two terms at a select school at Reynoldsburg. In October, 1861, at the age of sixteen years, he ran away from school, and at Worthington, Franklin county, enlisted in Company C, Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Despite his youth he proved to be a faithful and efficient soldier for the Union and was promoted to orderly sergeant. He took part in a number of important campaigns and battles and was wounded at Shiloh and in front of Atlanta during Sherman's siege of that southern stronghold. He was mustered out and honorably discharged on July 28, 1865, thus having served throughout the Civil War.

After his military career, young Pugh returned home and, being ambitious to obtain a higher education, entered Ohio University at Athens but left that institution at the end of his junior year and went to Middleburn, Tyler county, West Virginia. He read law and was admitted to the bar in that state and engaged in the practice of law for a period of ten years at Middleburn. During that period he served as Prosecuting Attorney for Tyler county and while there was also honored by his constituents sending him to the Legislature



Henry Taylor

of West Virginia for one term. He discharged his duties in both these offices to the satisfaction of all concerned. He was also during that period a delegate from Tyler county to the West Virginia constitutional convention.

Judge Pugh removed to Columbus in 1880 and here he has been engaged in the general practice of law. During this protracted period of forty years he has become widely known as one of the able members of the local bar and has figured prominently in many important cases in the Columbus courts. He has met with a fair measure of success all along the line and has kept steady in the practice with the exception of the time he spent on the bench of the Common Pleas Court.

Ever a staunch Republican, Judge Pugh has long been regarded as one of the leaders of his party in Franklin county and he has done much for the success of his party in this section of the State. In 1883 he was the choice of the Republicans for the State Legislature from this county and in 1886 he was nominated by his party for the office of Mayor of Columbus, his opponent being General Walcutt, of the Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Judge Pugh having served under him during the Civil War. In April, 1887, Governor Joseph B. Foraker appointed Mr. Pugh judge of the Common Pleas Court and in 1888 he was elected for the full term of five years, and so ably and faithfully did he discharge his duties that he was re-elected for another term of five years. As a judge he more than met the expectations of his constituents and friends, for he came to the bench well fortified in every respect for the discharge of his duties. He was profoundly versed in all phases of jurisprudence and his decisions were ever marked with sound judgment, a sense of fairness to all concerned, and a rare knowledge of the law. He presided over the trials of three very important cases—the case of Ohio vs. Robert Montgomery, called the "Tally Sheet" case, in which several prominent lawyers were engaged, Judge Thurman, Colonel Holmes, Luther L. Mills of Chicago, George L. Converse, E. L. Taylor, Cyrus Huling, and Governor Nash; Church vs. Church, a celebrated divorce case; and the State of Ohio vs. William J. Elliott, a sensational murder case.

Upon leaving the bench Judge Pugh, in June, 1898, resumed private practice, which he has since continued with his usual success. For a period of nine years he was professor in the law department of Ohio State University, teaching the branches of equity, municipal corporation and real estate law.

He is a member of the Franklin County Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Association, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Judge Pugh married Ida Swan, who was born in Tyler county, West Virginia, the daughter of Randolph Swan, a merchant of that county. To the Judge and wife two children have been born, namely: Lawrence R., who was graduated from the law department of Ohio State University, is engaged in practice with his father; and Belle, who is at home.

HENRY CLAY TAYLOR. It is seldom given to any man to attain the heights of true citizenship as was given the late Henry Clay Taylor who, as lawyer, public man and philanthropist, left a record which easily distinguished him and won for him the title of "foremost citizen." He was born in Franklin county, and was the son of pioneers of the county, his paternal grandfather having, in 1804, made the first settlement along Big Walnut creek in Truro township, which township he named in honor of his birthplace, Truro, Nova Scotia. His father, the late David Taylor, was born in Truro, Nova Scotia, July 24, 1801, and was but a child when the family came to Franklin county. He married Margaret Livingston, who was born in this county November 2, 1809, and both lived all their lives in this community, the father dying July 29, 1889, the mother February 12, 1895.

Henry C. Taylor was born May 15, 1844, in the house built by his father and known as "West Crest," which stood just east of the city in Truro township, and he spent all of his long, useful life here. He was graduated from Miami University with the class of '65, A. B. degree and that University gave him the Hon. A. M. degree in 1867. Leaving Miami he read law in the office of Henry C. Noble, then entered Harvard Law School where he was graduated with the class of '67, B. L. degree, and was admitted to the bar and began practice in Columbus in 1867. His success and progress soon placed him in the front ranks of the local bar and for the next half century he held recognition as one of the leading attorneys practicing in the State and Federal courts in central Ohio.

In 1862 Mr. Taylor volunteered for service as a soldier in the Civil War and as a member of Company A, Eighty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers Infantry, rendered faithful support to his country in the time of peril.

In 1890 he was made president of the Franklin County Bar Association, was a member of the City Council in 1887 and 1888, was elected to the Ohio General Assembly in 1886-'88, and was Judge Advocate General of Ohio on the staff of Governor Nash in 1900-1904. He was a candidate for Mayor of the city on the Republican ticket. Mr. Taylor was for many years actively identified with a number of public organizations, charitable and philanthropic, and gave generously of his time, advice and means to all worthy movements. He served as vice president of the Humane Society for about 14 years and as its president for two years, he was vice president of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in 1907, president of Green Lawn Cemetery Association, trustee of the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts, was one of the founders and for many years a trustee of the Broad Street Presbyterian Church, was a member of McCoy Post, G. A. R., president of The Harvard Club of Central Ohio in 1908, was a charter member of the Columbus Club and was vice president of the Columbus Country Club Company from 1904 until his death.

On June 9, 1897, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca W. McKee, daughter of James M. and Indiana (Lodge) McKee, the father a native of Ireland and the mother of Indiana. Both were early residents of Columbus.

To this marriage one son was born, Livingston Lodge Taylor, born May 10, 1898, in the old family home at No. 1100 East Broad street. He attended the Columbus public schools, Columbus Academy, St. George's Preparatory School of Rhode Island and is now (1918) a Sophomore at Princeton University.

The death of Mr. Taylor, March 27, 1917, was universally mourned by all who knew him and was the occasion of many tributes to his worth as a citizen and man.

The Columbus Evening Dispatch of March 28, 1917, said editorially:

"Columbus had no better citizen than the late Henry C. Taylor. The son of one of the sturdy pioneers of this county, he was himself a man of heroic mold, a soldier in the Civil War, a lawyer of high ideals and a representative of the philanthropic spirit of the city. After an active and useful service of country, State and county he has gone, leaving a record of fine achievement and the memory of a gracious, sympathetic and helpful personality."

The Ohio State Journal, March 29, 1917, said editorially:

"Another noble citizen gone. . . . Death has removed from our midst another of our noble citizens, Henry C. Taylor, a gentleman of clean and tranquil life and one who was closely identified with the traditions of Columbus. His ancestry was of pioneer days, which came here when the Indians left and founded a home that has continued ever since. Henry C. Taylor was a fine personality, a man of the truest ideals and of high companionable qualities."

The Franklin County Bar Association, The Columbus Humane Society, and other organizations of which Mr. Taylor was a member passed resolutions on his death.

WILLIAM OXLEY THOMPSON. It has been given to Dr. William Oxley Thompson, president of the Ohio State University, to serve with distinction in many different, but allied, fields of human endeavor. A minister of the gospel, his eloquence is still often heard in the pulpit and he ranks among the leaders of religious thought and action in the State and nation. An educator and University executive, he has given and is still giving to a large faculty and to thousands of students every year the inspiration of a close fellowship and an optimistic personality. In the great war just ended, he gave, as related elsewhere in this volume, notable service to the State and nation, both as counselor and speaker in the cause of democracy. First on the campus, not only because of his position, but also because of the esteem in which he is universally held, he is also among the first citizens of Columbus in influence for good. Called in emergencies to lead in movements for a better Columbus, he has never shirked, nor has he by his service lessened the regard of his fellow-citizens. On the contrary, strong in his convictions, through his mental alertness and resourcefulness, his broad sympathy, his ready utterance and his sense of humor, he has won the respect even of those who oppose him. It was in the spirit of this truthful characterization that the con-

clusion of Dr. Thompson's twentieth year as president of the Ohio State University was celebrated, under the auspices of the Alumni Association, in June, 1919.

David Thompson, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch and a weaver by trade, came from the north of Ireland in 1814, and settled on 160 acres of land in Guernsey county, three and a half miles northeast of New Concord, Ohio, where he lived as a farmer till his death. Joel Murray Oxley, his maternal grandfather, was a wool carder of Irish-English stock who, after losing most of his property in a flood of Wheeling creek in eastern Ohio, moved to Cambridge. It was at that place that David Glenn Thompson, youngest son of David, then and during his working years a shoemaker, met Agnes Miranda Oxley, daughter of Joel Murray, then a school teacher in the village. They were married in Cambridge, June 8, 1854, and became the parents of ten children. The first of them was William Oxley Thompson, born at Cambridge, November 5, 1855. Three brothers and three sisters are still living. In 1858, the little family removed to New Concord, where in 1864 the husband and father enlisted in Company D, 160th Regiment, O. N. G., serving as a substitute for one James Hogseed. On his return in the autumn of 1864, the family moved to Zanesville, where William Oxley's school education, begun at New Concord when he was five, was continued. "It is said," Dr. Thompson reports, "that I began my education in the village school at New Concord, in the fall of 1860, just before I was five years old, with the second reader in hand, able to read rapidly and easily. My mother had taught me to read, and so far as I know, reading and spelling came as a matter of absorption. I have no recollection of the pains of a modern boy in learning either to read or to spell. After this village school experience I attended school one winter in Zanesville. My teacher was Miss Rose Kerner, to whom I am greatly indebted for the accuracy of her instruction. After that I had one spring term in the Ream school house near Sego, and the following year at a school known as Ireland, some distance north of Mt. Perry. I attended the public school in Brownsville while we resided there, and went to Muskingum College first in 1870, when I was fifteen years of age, and continued with some irregularity until I graduated in 1878."

The beginnings and progress of education are in this case most interesting. It should, therefore, be stated that when he was thirteen, the subject of this sketch attended school for a few weeks where the teacher gave a daily drill in mental arithmetic. "It was the custom," says Dr. Thompson, "to chase an imaginary squirrel up and down a tree by leaps and bounds, so that we learned to add and subtract with great rapidity and accuracy. Later, processes of multiplication with all sorts of combinations were developed until we could multiply and divide all ordinary numbers as fast as anybody could name the processes. To these were added squaring, extracting the square root and even more difficult mental problems. I regard these exercises as having given me the foundation in quick and accurate computation, self-reliance in my own processes and a facility in numbers that abides with me to this day."

In the spring of 1869, the boy worked as a hired hand on a farm for Joseph Bogle, some distance south of Brownsville, and at the close of the harvest entered the summer school taught by Rev. H. A. McDonald at Brownsville, being the youngest and smallest pupil in the school. Here he learned his first Latin and continued his study of advanced arithmetic and algebra. In the summer of 1870 he worked on the farm of D. G. Hamilton for \$8 a month and board. It was then that he went first to Muskingum College, working at intervals for Mr. Hamilton and his brother-in-law, J. Morton Black. At the close of one eight-month period of farm labor under a contract at \$10 a month and board, his employer gave him an extra \$1 a month. That \$8, he says, seemed the largest sum he had ever known and was quickly added to his other accumulations to meet his expenses at Muskingum College. When necessity again drove him back to farm work, he was able to command a wage of \$16 a month and board.

In 1872 he was examined at Zanesville and granted a certificate to teach and, when repeated applications for a school in the vicinity met with no success, he secured, through the influence of his uncle, William T. Brown, a school near Lawn Ridge, Marshall county, Illinois. Thither he went in November, secured a certificate at Wenona and, until the date set for the opening of the school, husked corn for Joseph Smith, agreeing to take his pay in board while serving as teacher. His salary as teacher during the four-months winter term was \$45 a month. At the close of school he returned to farm work and labored as

opportunity offered in various places until December, 1873, when he taught again, this time at the Kellogg school house, four miles north of Lawn Ridge, at \$50 a month. Farm work in the summer of 1874 brought him \$23 a month and board, and after another winter term of school, he returned to Muskingum College, continuing straight through two years. During the first winter, he acted as janitor, tending the fires in the one building then standing for Muskingum College, and taking complete charge of the building. Later when a professor of mathematics disappeared, he became a tutor in that study, earning a little more for his college expenses. In the winter of 1877 he taught a district school in Oxford township, about a mile west of Fairfield, Guernsey county, but, despite his best endeavor, the last year in college found him \$100 short of the amount necessary to graduate.

When Joseph Smith, his Illinois farmer friend, learned of this predicament, he drove one evening to the home of another farmer, Jacob Clemmer, with the news. "Gosh all Harry!" he exclaimed. "Will is out of money and needs \$100 in order to graduate." Neither of the men had any money, but they knew a neighbor who did have it. So on their joint note, they borrowed the \$100 and sent it to the impoverished student, asking no security. It was a test of friendship and loyalty that any young man might well prize.

Dr. Thompson's years at Muskingum lay in that period when college boys were not aided, as now, in the discovery of outlets for their surplus vitality. They had to invent much of their amusement, and the inventions did not always meet with the approval of the faculty. It is not recorded that Will Thompson had anything to do with the pranks that then took the place of athletics. Perhaps, being janitor of the building and later a tutor at twenty cents a lesson, he was considered in the pale of those who had authority. But he was good-humored and alert, and there was one occasion when he fell under suspicion. A group of students one night pastured some sheep in the college building. In the morning when the new-comers were discovered there was a great sensation. Many saw them leave college, but there was no one who would admit having seen them enter. Suddenly from the throng that was discussing the incident, there arose the cry, "See the sheep in Thompson's eyes!" There was great laughter and the charge, while never proved, was accepted as true and was generally believed until the conspirators years after themselves revealed the truth.

If the presidency of the class of '78 had gone, as was customary, to the student of the best scholarship rank, Will Thompson would have got it. But by a vote which became a majority by the other candidate voting for himself, the office went to another. The Thompson adherents rebelled and, finding that they could not reverse the action, induced the president of the college to put on the commencement program the statement that the class presidency carried with it no significance of superior scholarship. This was supplemented, during the commencement exercises by an interruption of the program, the Thompson adherents bringing to the stage a great floral harp, between the arms of which was suspended a gold watch. The band was directed to play to cover up the interruption, but the members of the band were sympathizers and conveniently failed to hear the order. The harp and watch were then presented to Will Thompson and by him accepted, much to the discomfiture, no doubt, of him who had obtained the class presidency in an irregular way.

Muskingum College traditions concern, of course, the entire alumni body, but there are three men who are more often involved than any others. They are Dr. Thompson, Dr. William Gallogly Moorehead and Dr. William Rainey Harper. The latter two are both dead. Dr. Harper, after graduating at Muskingum, became a great Hebrew scholar and educator and was the organizer of the University of Chicago, and until his death the president. Dr. Moorehead became a United Presbyterian minister and missionary and was for many years professor of theology and president of the Xenia Theological Seminary. All the friends of Muskingum talk of these distinguished men, and by the older generation their footprints are still pointed out on the campus. And in Oxford township, Guernsey county, there is the Thompson school, so called in honor of the teacher who served there for a short time in 1877-78.

With the diploma he had worked so hard to obtain, at last in his possession, Mr. Thompson returned to Illinois, where the two schools in which he had previously taught were offered to him without solicitation. He chose the one at Lawn Ridge. There he taught and again worked in the harvest field and, having paid with interest the note for \$100, left for the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa., to prepare himself for the ministry. There his small savings were soon spent, but he was rescued from his financial plight by the offer,

through a member of the faculty, Rev. Samuel J. Wilson, of an opportunity to operate a 20-weeks summer school on a subscription basis, at Plumville, Indiana county, Pa. He seized the opportunity and, with his earnings at Plumville, managed to get through another year of his theological course. At the meeting of the Zanesville Presbytery at Dresden, Ohio, he was licensed to preach, and during the following summer, he taught in Glade Run Academy, conducted by Rev. George Mechlin, D. D., and on Sunday preached for two country churches. Returning to the seminary for his senior work, with a little money ahead, he was pleasantly surprised by the award of a scholarship of \$200 from an unknown source. This enabled him to complete his course without further financial anxiety.

He offered himself as a missionary to Siam, but instead found himself in May, 1882, a few weeks after his graduation, located as a home missionary at Odebolt, Sac county, Iowa, with no assurance as to salary or other conditions. There had been a church quarrel, and only twenty members were left, and of these only three were men. The outlook was rather dark when on the Fourth of July, Mr. Thompson was unexpectedly called upon to fill the place of a missing orator. He accepted and acquitted himself so well that two school house preaching appointments were given to him, and within a month \$550 had been pledged toward his salary; so he preached three times on Sunday, once at Odebolt, once ten miles north and once seven miles south of the village. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Ft. Dodge in the Presbyterian church there, July 13, 1882, and installed as pastor of the church at Odebolt at a salary of \$900, and remained in that charge till March, 1885.

A call from the Presbyterian church at Longmont, Colorado, took him thither in the spring of 1885, and he served there from April of that year till July, 1891, preaching not only at Longmont, but in school houses in various directions, churches being organized and developed at two of these places. A project for the creation of a Synodical College of the Synod of Colorado was under way when Dr. Thompson went to Longmont. He helped to raise the last \$50,000 of the money needed and became the first president of the institution. He continued in this service for three years and was succeeded by Rev. George Crissman, D. D.

In 1891 Dr. Thompson was elected a commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Detroit. Before leaving for that service, he received notice from the late Bishop David H. Moore, then editor of the Western Christian Advocate, that he had been recommended for the presidency of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. At Detroit a committee of the Miami University trustees interviewed him, and a short time later while in Columbus attending the Republican State convention as a spectator, he was notified of his election to the presidency of Miami. Returning to Longmont, he resigned his pastorate, accepted the presidency and began his service at Oxford, August 1, 1891. He filled that office for eight years and while there was elected president of the Ohio State Sunday School Association, serving in that capacity for six years. During the observance of the seventy-fifth anniversary of Miami University, in June, 1899, Dr. Thompson was elected to the presidency of the Ohio State University. He accepted and removed to Columbus in mid-summer, serving both institutions for a portion of the summer in the matter of correspondence.

Of his service at the Ohio State University, there is no better record than is to be found in the development of the institution, its excellent morale and the continuing esteem of faculty, alumni, students, and the general public. Muskingum College has conferred upon him the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Divinity, while the Western University of Pennsylvania, Oberlin College, the University of Vermont and the University of Michigan have conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was an active member during the war of the State and Federal Councils of National Defense. He was designated by the Agricultural Department for a speaking and inspection trip through the Northwest with special reference to the production and conservation of food, and he was chairman of an agricultural commission sent to England and France to report the conditions there. President Wilson, in the period following the war, signally honored him twice—first by appointing him a member of the second Industrial Commission charged with devising a program for the just and friendly co-operation of capital and labor, and, second, by naming him as one of the commission to adjust the differences between the anthracite coal operators and miners. For both of these high services he was temporarily released by the Board of Trustees from his duties at the Ohio State University. It was during this period of exacting public service that Dr. Thompson tender-

ed his resignation of the presidency of the University, later withdrawing it when the trustees, faculty, alumni, student body and the public refused to let him retire.

Dr. Thompson has been a member of the Ohio Teachers' Association since 1891, and a member of the National Education Association since 1894. He has served as president of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, and for a number of years was chairman of the executive committee. He has also served as president and member of the executive committee of the National Association of State Universities. He is a member of the Ohio Society of New York, of the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C., and an honorary or non-resident member of various clubs here and elsewhere. He has been four times a commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, has served as delegate to the Assembly and also as delegate to represent the church in the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. He is now a member of the Executive Commission of the General Assembly and is president of the International Sunday School Association, having been elected at the convention in Buffalo, June, 1918, for a term of four years.

In local business affairs, Dr. Thompson has been active and successful. For many years he has been a director of the City National Bank. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Midland Mutual Life Insurance Company, and has been its president ever since its incorporation.

On September 21, 1882, Dr. Thompson married Rebecca J. Allison, of Indiana, Pa., who died at Longmont, Colo., August 15, 1886, leaving one daughter, Bessie. In October, 1887, he married Helen Starr Brown, of Longmont, who bore him two sons, Lorin and Roger, and died December 27, 1890. On June 28, 1894, he was united in marriage with Estelle Godfrey Clark, of Cleveland, who graciously presides over his home on the campus and whose qualities have won her an esteem which parallels well that of her distinguished husband.

Dr. Thompson, during his incumbency as University president in Ohio, has had numerous offers to take up other work. Twice he was invited to a pastorate in Kansas City, and he has been asked to consider the presidency of several other universities. But all these and others offering opportunity of high service, he has declined, holding that there is no more necessary work than that which he is doing.

THEODORE W. RANKIN, M. D. T. W. Rankin, M. D., one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of this section, has been closely identified with the medical profession of Columbus for over a quarter of a century. He is descended from two pioneer Buckeye families—the Rankins and Watkins, and his father and maternal grandfather were physicians before him. The Ohio settler was Dennis Rankin, who was of Scotch-Irish stock, and who settled at Brownsville, Licking county, in pioneer days, where he owned a mill, general store and hotel and also a large farm. The founder of the Watkins family in Ohio was Dr. John Watkins, a Virginian, who was graduated from a Virginia college, read medicine and acted as intern in a Philadelphia hospital before he settled in Zanesville, Ohio, where he was one of the earliest practitioners of medicine. He also took an active interest in public affairs and served one term in the Legislature.

The father of the subject of this sketch was Dr. Dennis M. Rankin, who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio. He was a graduate of Denison College, and a Philadelphia medical college. He practiced his profession in Muskingum county, this State, building up a large patronage for such a young man, his career being cut short by death at the early age of thirty years. His wife, Amanda E. Watkins, was born in Virginia. She survived to a ripe old age, dying in 1914, after passing her eighty-fifth birthday.

Dr. T. W. Rankin was born at Fultonham, Muskingum county, Ohio, April 20, 1856. After attending the public schools he was a student at the Fultonham Academy and the Zanesville High school, later entering Washington University at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. He was a medical student in the office of Dr. D. N. Kinsman, in Columbus, and was graduated from Columbus Medical College with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After graduation he practiced medicine for a few months at Zanesville, later going to Kirksville, Licking county, Ohio, where he soon built up a large general practice. His skill as a surgeon was recognized in that locality where he performed many major operations in the homes of the people under adverse circumstances, with inadequate assistance or none. Later he took post-graduate work in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1889 and 1890 studied at the



T. W. Rankin, M.D.

New York Post-Graduate Medical School, also took instructions at Bellevue Hospital under Dr. Joseph O'Dwyer, and, thus exceptionally well equipped for his chosen career, he entered the practice of his profession in Columbus in 1890. He was assistant to Dr. Kinsman, at the Columbus Medical College, professor of physical diagnosis at Starling Medical College, and in this institution became professor of children's diseases, when the two old schools were merged, after which Dr. Rankin served on the staff of Ohio Starling Medical College as professor of materia medicine and therapeutics, and later succeeded Dr. Kinsman as professor of practice and clinical medicine and when that institution became the medical department of the Ohio State University he continued on the staff until 1914, when he resigned and was made emeritus professor of practice and medicine. He helped organize and was one of the staff of the Protestant Hospital and taught the first class of graduated nurses ever taught in Columbus, resigning from that staff in 1913. Dr. Rankin was the first in his county to perform intubation for the relief of membranous croup or laryngeal diphtheria.

During the first seven years after the organization of the Children's Hospital, Dr. Rankin was visiting physician to that institution and he has been a consulting physician to it ever since.

He and Dr. E. J. Wilson organized a small private hospital on Broad and Third streets, which, for larger accommodations, was removed to Washington avenue. Dr. Baldwin later became identified with that hospital and continued so until he built the first Grant street hospital, at which time the Washington avenue hospital was merged into the Grant street hospital, Dr. Rankin becoming president of the latter. He held this position until its reorganization, and is still identified with it professionally. He has long been influential in securing for Columbus modern hospital service.

Dr. Rankin was one of the promoters and organizers of the Columbus Academy of Medicine. He helped write its first constitution and issued the first call for membership. Dr. Kinsman was the first president of this institution. He was succeeded by Dr. Rankin, who is still a member of its board of trustees. Dr. Rankin helped organize the Ohio State Medical Society under its present regime and was the first counsellor of this district, which embraces ten counties. He also organized the different societies of this district. He is a member of the American Medical Association, is medical director of the Ohio State Life Insurance Company, of Columbus, belongs to the Columbus Club, the Wyandotte Club and the East Side Country Club.

Dr. Rankin married Lillia A. Black, daughter of Dr. J. R. Black, of Newark, Ohio, and to their union four children have been born, namely: Vera, who married Emerson Powell, of Columbus; Eva, who married Stanley Brooks, of Columbus; Helen is the wife of Douglas Brown, and they reside in New York City; Doris is the wife of West W. Jordan, and they make their home in Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Rankin is widely known in medical circles in central Ohio, in which he has been regarded as a leader for many years. In all the positions of responsibility mentioned in the preceding paragraphs he discharged his duties in an able, faithful, conscientious and satisfactory manner. Being a profound student, persevering and of an inquisitive turn of mind, he has kept fully abreast of the times in all that pertains to medicine and surgery. He is frequently called in consultation on baffling cases and his advice is often followed with gratifying results. Moreover, he is held in highest esteem by all who know him for his many commendable personal qualities.

GEORGE W. BRIGHT, banker and man of affairs, has been a part of the business history of Columbus for over forty-five years and has won a place among our notable men and patriotic citizens. He is a native of Ohio and is descended from two pioneer families of the State. His paternal grandfather, Major Bright, a native of Maryland, was a pioneer of both Fairfield and Hancock counties, and was the owner, by entry and purchase, of upwards of two thousand acres of land in Hancock county. His maternal grandfather, George Stoner, also a native of Maryland, settled in Seneca county in about 1825, from where he removed to Westerville, Franklin county in 1852.

His father, the Rev. John C. Bright, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, October 13, 1818. He entered the ministry of the United Brethren Church when nineteen years of age and was very active and prominent in the work of that church for over a quarter of a century, holding charges at different points in the State. He was the first secretary of the Ohio United Brethren Church Missionary Society, a position he held for several years, retiring

from it only a short time prior to his death, which occurred at his home in Galion, Ohio, August 6, 1866. On July 15th, 1844, he was united in marriage with Sophia Ann, and following her death, he on July 1, 1851, married her sister, Ann M. Stoner.

George W. Bright was born near Tiffin, Ohio, April 25, 1846. He was educated in the public schools and Otterbein University and at Columbus High school. He left Otterbein when fourteen years of age, and worked on neighboring farms until September, 1863, when he came to Columbus and attended high school until the spring of 1864, when he entered the army. He attempted to enlist in 1863, but was refused on account of his age and physical condition, but on May 2nd, 1864, he passed the examination and was mustered into Company H, 133rd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Three and one-half months later he was invalided home with typhoid malaria and was discharged from the service. In February, 1865, having recovered from his illness, he enlisted in Company A, 187th Regiment, O. V. I., and served until he was mustered out and honorably discharged January 20, 1866.

After leaving the army Mr. Bright became a student at Oberlin College, but his college days were ended after two months time by the death of his father. He then came to Columbus and secured a position with his aunt, Mrs. A. E. Souder, who was engaged in business on south High street, in the jobbing millinery line. In 1872 he and his cousin, J. W. Souder, (son of Mrs. A. E.) purchased that business and conducted it under the firm name of Souder & Bright. Later John L. Bright, brother of George W., was admitted as a member of the firm, which was changed to Souder, Bright & Brother. Mr. George W. retired from the firm in 1894. In the meantime, however, he had become, in 1884, interested in the Sunday Creek Coal Co., of which he was vice president in 1894. He was also president of the St. Paul Coal Company, of St. Paul, Minn., a subsidiary of the Sunday Creek Coal Co. He continued as an official of these corporations until the Sunday Creek Coal Co. was sold to the J. P. Morgan interests. He was one of the organizers of the Boomer Coal and Coke Co., of West Virginia, of which he was vice president and president until 1904.

Mr. Bright entered the banking business in 1876 as vice president of the Capital City Bank, which position he has since held. He was one of the organizers of the Ohio Trust Company in 1900, of which he was president until 1908. In July, 1909, the capital stock of the Ohio Trust Company was increased from \$500,000 to \$700,000. Soon after this time \$200,000 of the stock was sold and the Ohio Trust Company and Citizens Savings Bank Company consolidated and formed what is now known as the Citizens Trust & Savings Bank. Mr. Bright was made chairman of the board of directors August 14, 1909, which office he is holding at the present time.

He was one of the organizers of the Lincoln Savings Bank, and is president of the same. He is vice president of the Bank of Basil at Basil, Ohio; vice president of the Bank of Corning at Corning, Ohio, and president of the Bank of Westerville at Westerville, O., all of which he was one of the organizers.

He was one of the organizers of the Columbus Transfer Company in 1884 and is Treasurer of that Company at present. He was President of the Columbus Board of Trade in 1896, and has been identified with, (and President at one time) the Y. M. C. A since its organization in Columbus. He has been a member of the First Congregational Church since 1874 and previous to 1917 he had served in one or another official capacity of that church for over twenty years. He is a member of the G. A. R., the Chamber of Commerce and of the Columbus and the Columbus Country Clubs.

Mr. Bright married Martha Worrel, the daughter of Samuel Worrel, of Pickering, Ohio, and they have one daughter, Mary Louise, who married Sinclair B. Nace, President of the Columbus Bank Note Company.

SAMUEL STRASSER RICKLY. It is the dictate of our nature no less than of enlightened social policy to honor the illustrious dead; to bedew with affectionate tears the silent urn of departed genius and virtue; to unburden the fullness of the surcharged heart in eulogium upon deceased benefactors, and to rehearse their noble deeds for the benefit of those who may come after us. It has been the commendable custom of all the ages and all nations. Hence the following feeble tribute to one of nature's noblemen. The biographers of some great men say that they grew ashamed of their lowly origin and wished never to be reminded of their early years; but the late Samuel Strasser Rickly, pioneer educator and banker of Columbus, was of too simple and sincere a mould to affect any such weakness.



Samuel S. Rickly

On the contrary, he was proud of his humble beginnings, because they showed how high he had climbed, and more than that, they fitted in with his hopeful, helpful philosophy of human life that merit will have its reward and that in this free country, which he loved, although born under a foreign flag, and early taught other customs and manners, young men may still look forward to success and honor as confidently as at any time in its history as the prizes of fidelity, courage and indomitable energy, which were among his attributes.

Mr. Rickly, who was for a long lapse of years a vital force in the business interests of Columbus, was born in Büttberg, Canton of Bern, Switzerland, on January 2, 1819. He was a son of John and Anna (Strasser) Rickly (spelled originally Rikli). Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers were extensive grain dealers in Switzerland and were in that business at the time of the French Revolution. John Rickly, father of our subject, was a saddler by trade, and also bought and sold grain. He served as postmaster of his parish at one time.

Samuel S. Rickly carried the mail under his father when he was but a boy, and also learned the saddler's trade and worked at it with his father. The family immigrated to America in 1834, locating at Baltimore, Fairfield county, Ohio. But a short time had passed in the new home, when the entire family, consisting of the mother and sister of the father of our subject and twelve children were taken sick, and within a few weeks time the parents and five of the younger children and the grandmother and aunt died. The family was then broken up, and Samuel S. Rickly was apprenticed to a carpenter for whom he worked, doing the hardest and most menial labor, for three years. Finally, rebelling against the tyrannical treatment and hardships which he had been forced to endure so long, he left his employer, going to Lancaster, Ohio, where two of his brothers were living. In 1836 he came to Columbus, making the trip on a canal boat, but soon afterwards returned to Fairfield county, and at Lancaster found work at the carpenter's trade, also did cabinet making. In 1838 he was employed as clerk in a dry goods store, which store was closed out in 1839, and in that year he entered Marshall College at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, defraying his expenses with the money he had earned by carpentering. He was ambitious to obtain a higher education and, applying himself assiduously to his text books, was graduated from that institution with the class of 1843, and at the graduating exercises he delivered the first oration ever heard in that college up to that time, in the German language. Later he studied theology, being ordained in the ministry in the Reformed Church in 1844, near Somerset, Ohio, then engaged in teaching in private families in Maryland and Virginia in the environs of Washington, D. C.

Returning to Columbus in 1847, Mr. Rickly established the German-English school at the corner of Mound and Third streets, which school became a popular success. In 1848 he was chosen principal of the Columbus High School. In the spring of 1849 he established an academy at Tarlton, Pickaway county, which in the year following was adopted by the Reformed Church as a nucleus of a church institution and named it Heidelberg College, which in the succeeding autumn was removed to Tiffin. Mr. Rickly continued the head of the college until he was elected superintendent of the Tiffin Union Schools, and even after that he held for a number of years the chair of professor of "Theory and Practice of Teaching" at Heidelberg College. "Rickly Chapel" at Heidelberg was named in his honor.

In 1853 Mr. Rickly returned to Columbus and opened a select school in the basement of the Reformed Church, but in the following winter he was, unsolicited, elected journal clerk in the Ohio House of Representatives, and he then gave up teaching. At about this time he became secretary of the Ohio Manufacturing Company of Columbus, which was a growing concern, and in the management of which Mr. Rickly became an important factor and eventually became one of the strong men financially of Columbus. In 1857 he and his brother, John J. Rickly, organized the banking house of Rickly & Brother, which in time became one of the strongest banking concerns in Columbus. In 1870 Mr. Rickly bought the interests of his brother and conducted the business until becoming involved in the failure of Jay Cook & Company during the financial panic of 1873, at which time he made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, knowing that he had abundant resources to meet all liabilities if a reasonable time was given him to convert his assets into cash. However, he was soon released from his assignment and his assets returned to him. He resumed business and in due course of time he paid all his creditors in full, and in 1875 he organized the Capital City Bank, one of the most substantial banking houses of Columbus. This bank was robbed in broad daylight during the State Fair in 1879 of twenty thousand

dollars, of which amount only one thousand dollars was recovered. One year later, on July 13, a man entered the bank and sought to negotiate a loan with Mr. Rickly, who perceived from the man's actions, that he was insane. After listening to the stranger in all kindness, he declined to make the loan, and turned his attention to other matters, when without any warning, the intruder drew a pistol and fired at the banker. The aim was at the temple, but the ball was deflected and destroyed the sight of both eyes, and he was totally blind thereafter. But this misfortune did not prevent him from carrying on his usual business activities.

Mr. Rickly was one of the stockholders of the first street railway built in Columbus, and assisted in the organization of the East Park Place Street Railway, of which company he was chosen treasurer; was a stockholder in the Greenlawn Street Railway Company; a director in three of the turnpike companies of Franklin county. In 1870, in partnership with others, he purchased the grounds for the old asylum for the insane, which land they sub-divided and sold, and thus was established the East Park Place district; was one of the syndicate who sold the lots of what is now West Park Place; was a prominent member of the Board of Trade, of which he was president for one year, and on January 6, 1885, he introduced a resolution before the board for the holding of a world's exposition, commemorating the fourth centennial of the discovery of America, in Columbus. This idea was to take practical form later in the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. He also introduced a resolution which resulted in the erection of the Board of Trade building in Columbus.

Mr. Rickly continued to take an abiding interest in educational affairs and served as a member of the school board; was a member of the Board of Equalization and a trustee of the Public Library, and by appointment from the governor and mayor was a delegate to six different important national commercial conventions.

The domestic life of Mr. Rickly began on September 16, 1845, when he was united in marriage with Maria M. Reamer, near Chambersburg, Penn. To Mr. and Mrs. Rickly the following children were born: Signora Elizabeth, S. Andelusia, Ralph R. and Alva Eugene, all deceased.

The death of Samuel S. Rickly occurred November 22, 1905.

DR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN. Dr. Washington Gladden was born at Pottsgrove, Pa., the son of Solomon Gladden and Amanda Daniels, who were married in 1833, and went to Pottsgrove to live, the two teaching in adjoining districts. His great grandfather was Azariah Gladden, a soldier in the Revolution, who presumably traced his ancestry back to John Gladden, who came to Plymouth, Mass., in 1640, and later settled in Bristol, R. I. His grandfather was Thomas Gladden, a shoemaker and farm worker. His father was born at Southampton, Mass., attended the academy there and was a teacher before he was of age. He taught at Owego, N. Y., one winter and then moved into Pennsylvania, becoming master of the school in Pottsgrove. It was while he was at Owego, that Solomon Gladden met and loved Amanda Daniels, the daughter of a shoemaker who had a little farm of his own, and invited her to share his lot in Pennsylvania. She accepted, and the two, after their marriage, taught in adjoining school districts for a time. This arrangement ended with the birth of Washington Gladden, February 11, 1836. His education naturally began at a very early age. In his "Recollections," Dr. Gladden says he can faintly recall when he was four years old committing certain spelling lessons to memory before his father's return home in the evening. In 1840 the family removed across the Susquehanna to Lewisburg, where the father became head master of the village schools. There the following year, Solomon Gladden died and his wife for a few months took up the work he had laid down, but in 1842, she, with her two boys, returned to Owego. Washington lived for a few months at the farm house of his uncle and then went to Southampton for a year with his grandfather and grandmother, returning to the farm of his uncle, Ebenezer Daniels, where he spent the next eight years. There, as he had in Southampton, he attended the district school, working on the farm under the terms of an ordinary apprenticeship. Farmer Daniels was a great reader, and there are pleasant recollections of the evenings of reading from the books of travel and history in the district library. He read aloud for the family group, and taught his nephew to read aloud, insisting that the words be spoken distinctly and that the meaning of the author be understood. "In that practice," says Dr. Gladden, "I learned most of what I have known of the art of oral expression."

It was an industrious family; every member worked hard. It was a religious family with its morning and evening devotions and regular church attendance, regardless of the weather. It is significant that it was a Presbyterian Church with which the family was connected and that the doctrines then taught were most carefully studied in the family circle, in connection with the reading of the Bible and in the atmosphere of fierce antagonism to all other creeds.

When he was sixteen, the farm boy had shown such aptitude for something different that his uncle advised him to seek a wider education and succeeded in getting for him the place of printer's apprentice in the office of the Owego Gazette. From apprentice, he soon passed to writer of local news, which he also put into type, and to looker-on and in a small way, participant in politics. An evangelist rekindled his interest in religion, and the young man joined the Congregational Church and entered actively into its work. In 1855, after teaching a term in a country school, he entered Owego Academy with his face set toward the work of the Christian ministry. Thence in September of 1856, he went to Williams College, matriculating as a sophomore, under the presidency of Mark Hopkins. He graduated in 1859 and in the same year was licensed to preach by the Susquehanna Association of Congregational Ministers at Owego. There at Owego he preached his first sermon. In the few months immediately following he helped in revival services and preached in several vacant pulpits and in 1860 went to Brooklyn to be the pastor of what was called the First Congregational Methodist Church. There he was formally ordained and in his own church was married to Miss Jennie O. Cohoon, who had been a schoolmate in Owego Academy.

Soon came the Civil War with its distress and its excitement and in the distractions of the times religious life lagged. The young pastor found his task hopeless and himself in physical collapse. He was forced to give up the work and soon after, with strength renewed, became pastor of a little church in Morrisania, two miles up the Harlem river. There he labored during the years of the war. He read and studied in the Astor library and in 1863, having secured an appointment to the Christian commission and served with the army until illness drove him home where for two months he wrestled with a slow fever.

In 1866 Dr. Gladden was invited to and accepted the pastorate of the Congregational Church of North Adams, Mass. There in addition to his preaching he began to write for the Independent, Scribner's Monthly and other periodicals, thus beginning a service never long interrupted. In 1871 he left the pastorate of North Adams to be religious editor of the Independent, and continued that work for four years; returning then to the ministry and becoming pastor of the North Congregational Church of Springfield, Mass. For two years, while he was there he was editor of "Sunday Afternoon," a magazine for the household, a monthly of ninety-six pages, designed to show how to mix Christianity with human affairs. He also wrote "The Christian League of Connecticut," first printed in four installments in the Century Magazine, the purpose of which was much the same. After eight years of this varied and important service, Dr. Gladden, in 1882, accepted the call to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Columbus, Ohio, becoming at once a strong factor in the city's life. From Sunday to Sunday during his active pastorate he labored to disentangle Christianity from what he believed to be its hampering dogmas, to vitalize it and make application of it to the problems of the individual, the city, the state and the nation. He had no sooner begun his pastorate here than the antagonism of labor and capital was forced on his attention by a strike in the Hocking Valley coal mines. Though prominent members of his church were among the employers, he spoke out from his pulpit and in private conference, setting up ethical standards that were new to some of them. Here, too, he preached his famous sermons, which were subsequently gathered into a book, "Who Wrote the Bible?" He was in the forefront of those who were fighting for municipal reform and in 1900-1902 he served as a member of the City Council. It was a critical period in the life of the city, and he greatly helped to put justice into interurban franchises and the new franchise of the Columbus Street Railway Company. He had a part in the extension of the municipal electric light plant so that all the street lighting should be done by the city itself, in the improvement of the water supply and in the organization of citizens for the election of better officials. It was from Columbus, Ohio, too, that he proclaimed his hostility to the use of wealth unjustly got in educational or missionary enterprises, and made a number of deliverances which, whatever else their result, helped to awaken the public conscience to the injustice of our commercial system.

Dr. Gladden was moderator of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of

the United States; also president of the American Missionary Association; was trustee of Williams College, and served a term as preacher at Harvard University. He was the author of some forty volumes comprising sermons, essays and treatments of public matters.

In 1914, Dr. Gladden was made pastor emeritus of the First Congregational Church, the burden of the pastorate having become too heavy, but up until his death, July 2, 1918, he was still writing and preaching his powerful message of peace on earth and good will to men.

CLARENCE E. RICHARDS, son of Ephriam G. Richards and Louise Shipman Richards, was born in Jackson, Michigan, February 22, 1865. On the paternal side Mr. Richards comes of a family of pioneers. His great-great-grandfather was a pioneer of Massachusetts, his great-grandfather a pioneer of western New York, and his grandfather a pioneer of the state of Michigan, moving there in 1831.

His father was a pioneer settler of Kansas, moving there in 1870 when the subject of this sketch was five years old. Mr. Richards is the third of four children in the family, all of whom are still living, Rev. Gerald R. Richards, of Cleveland, Gary F. Richards, of San Francisco, and Frank A. Richards, of Columbus.

The year after going to Kansas, in 1871, Mr. Richards' father homesteaded 160 acres of land and it was there that Mr. Richards received his early education in the country schools. The family left the farm in 1881, moving to the county seat, El Dorado, Kansas, where he attended the village schools and later the teachers' normal school, and during the years of 1883 to 1886 he taught in the country schools of Butler county, Kansas. During his school days, and while teaching he always had a fondness for mathematics and an ardent desire to become an architect or engineer, and was continually studying with that end in view. In 1886 and 1888 he was employed as an assistant engineer in charge of buildings and bridges for one of the branches of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which was then being built through that section of the country.

Mr. Richards came to Ohio in the fall of 1888, expecting to enter school at Denison University, where his two elder brothers had just graduated, but on account of financial reverses was unable to carry out his plans and was obliged to abandon his long cherished desire for a university course. Early in 1889 he entered the office of Edward Anderson, one of the older architects of Cincinnati, working for Mr. Anderson as a draftsman and superintendent. In 1891 he left Cincinnati and went to Newark, Ohio, going into business with his brother, who was an engineer, under the firm name of Richards Brothers, architects. He remained there two years, after which he came to Columbus as superintendent of construction for the firm of Yost & Packard, architects. He served in this capacity six years, and in 1898 organized the firm of Richards, McCarty & Bulford, architects, of which he is still senior member. This partnership has been longer in the practice of the profession, without a change of name or personnel in its organization than any other firm in the State.

Mr. Richards was united in marriage with Mary E. Whiteside, at El Dorado, Kansas, October 10, 1889. Shortly after his coming to Columbus his wife died, in February, 1894. By this marriage one son, Clarence E. Richards, jr., was born November 19, 1892. This son graduated at Denison University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During the war with Germany he enlisted in the naval reserve flying corps, was commissioned an ensign and placed in charge of the inspection of flying boats at the Brooklyn plant of the Curtiss Engineering Corporation. Immediately after his release from the service in February, 1919, he returned to Columbus, where he is now engaged in business with his father.

Six years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Richards was married to Miss Carrie B. Humphrys, daughter of Alfred S. and Martha Moores Humphrys. This marriage occurred January 17th, 1900, at Indianola, Florida, Mrs. Richards' parents having removed from Columbus to Indianola, Florida, in 1897. By this marriage a son, Alfred Humphrys Richards was born, July 22, 1901, and a daughter, Louise Moores, born April 14, 1903. The daughter died at the age of two years. The son is a midshipman in the United States Naval Academy. Mrs. Richards is a native of Columbus, having been born and raised here. Her mother was also a native of this city. Her grandfather, Henry Moores, was one of the early settlers of Columbus, having come here in the days of the canal in 1845. Mrs.



A. C. Richards

Richards was prominent in musical circles at the time of her marriage and is a member of the Women's Music Club and the Columbus Art Association.

During the period of over 20 years that Mr. Richards has been engaged in the practice of architecture in Columbus, his firm has become well known throughout the central west, having been connected with many of the largest building projects throughout the states in which they practiced. Among their buildings are the Ohio National Bank, the Citizens Trust & Savings Bank, the Athletic Club of Columbus, the new Ohio Penitentiary at London, Ohio, the largest institution of this kind in the country, and many office buildings, hotels and public institutions throughout the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Kansas, Texas and Iowa.

Mr. Richards is a member of the Columbus Club, Columbus Country Club, Scioto Country Club, Columbus Athletic Club, Columbus Rotary Club, Order of Elks, the American Institute of Architects, Columbus Chamber of Commerce and the Columbus Art Association. He is a member of the First Baptist Church and politically he is a Republican.

STUART ROBINSON BOLIN. The Bolin family, of which Stuart R. Bolin of Columbus, is an honored representative of the present generation, has been intimately identified with the history of central Ohio for considerably over three-quarters of a century. The family is of French-Irish stock and originally the family name was "Boleyn." The American ancestor, John Bolin, great-grandfather of Stuart R., came over prior to the war of 1812, and settled at Martinsburg, Va., (now W. Va.) He was a soldier in the American army during the above war and died at Norfolk, Va., while in the service. His son, John P., grandfather of Stuart R., was born at Martinsburg in 1807, and there married Mary A. Brannon, who was born of Irish parents in 1809. John P. Bolin removed to Ohio in 1834 and settled on his farm near Circleville, Pickaway county. Later he removed into Circleville where he was in the building and contracting business until 1875, in which year he purchased a hotel property at Harrisburg, Franklin county, and there passed his remaining years.

Hon. Andrew Robinson Bolin, son of John P. and Mary A. (Brannon) Bolin, was a distinguished lawyer, legislator and orator. He was born at Circleville in January, 1849. By the time he had reached his seventeenth year he had completed the course at the public schools and had been granted a teacher's certificate. He taught school one year and then entered Miami University, where he was graduated as honor man of the class of 1871, degree of A. B. Miami later gave him the A. M. degree, and he was a trustee of that institution at the time of his death. He read law in Cincinnati and at Circleville and was admitted to the bar in 1872. But in order to better fit himself for the profession he entered Cincinnati Law School, where he was graduated LL. B. with the class of 1873. He practiced law at Circleville until 1909 and after that in Columbus until his death, on September 18, 1913, as senior member of the firm of Bolin & Bolin, of which firm his son, Stuart R., was the junior member. He attained high honors in the profession and was associated, on one side or the other, in most of the important litigation of his day in Circleville. He was thoroughly trained as a lawyer, possessed a clear legal mind, was a hard worker and always a close student. He was a brilliant orator and his work in the Ohio General Assembly of two terms stamped him as a wise legislator.

On April 8, 1875, Mr. Bolin was united in marriage with Sophronia, daughter of Edward and Sophronia (Blodgett) Rector, of Pickaway county. Her father was a nephew and name-sake of Governor Edward Tiffin, first Governor of Ohio, with whom he came to this State before it was admitted into the Union. Mrs. Bolin is still living.

Stuart R. Bolin, son of the Hon. Andrew R. and Sophronia (Rector) Bolin, was born at Circleville on June 20, 1878. He was graduated from High School on his seventeenth birthday and from law college eight days after his twenty-first birthday. Leaving High School he entered Ohio State University where he was prepared for law school. He entered the two year's course of the Law Department of Yale University in 1897, and completing the full three years' course of study in two years was graduated LL. B. with the class of 1899. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1900 and entered the practice of law in Circleville as a member of the firm of Bolin & Bolin. His success at the bar was assured from the beginning, for he was not only conscientiously and adequately prepared for the profession, but, as was his father, he possessed natural legal ability and aptitude for the law.

During his career in Columbus he has met with success as a lawyer and prominence in public-legal affairs. He served as City Attorney in 1912 and 1913, and on June 5, 1915, President Wilson appointed him United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, and on February 12, 1916, the United States Senate extended his term. This appointment was made without solicitation on the part of Mr. Bolin, and was accepted on the condition that the headquarters of the District Attorney would be removed to Columbus from Cincinnati, in which latter city they had always been located. Thus did Mr. Bolin do a nice thing for this city, and in so doing demonstrated his loyalty to the State capital and expressed his idea of the "eternal fitness of things."

Mr. Bolin's appointment as United States District Attorney was well received by the profession and people, and his work and its results have proved that that confidence was not misplaced. It was his good fortune, so regarded, to be incumbent of this office during the war period, for probably in no other office can be found the opportunity to render such vital service to the Government as in that of the United States District Attorney, and to this important work Mr. Bolin devoted his entire time, his legal talent, and his vigorous personality, discharging his duties in the most strict, but always impartial manner, recognizing neither friend or foe, and with the best interests of the Government and the public always paramount.

In 1907 Governor Pattison appointed Mr. Bolin executive commissioner, representing the State of Ohio at the Jamestown Exposition, held at Norfolk, Va., that year. In the fall of 1914, at the request of Governor Cox, Mr. Bolin assumed charge of the Legislative Reference Library of the State, the duties of which was to gather and prepare information for the benefit of the Legislature, to be available and to frame such legislation for the General Assembly, which position he held until early in 1915, when he voluntarily resigned.

Mr. Bolin is a member of Yale Alumni Association, Yale Kent Club, Phi Delta Theta Fraternity (Ohio State University Chapter), and of the Columbus Athletic Club. He is Past Eminent Commander of Scioto Commandery No. 35, Knights Templar, stationed at Circleville, and a member of Aladdin Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Columbus.

On October 9, 1904, Mr. Bolin was united in marriage with Ada Rebeckah Brown, daughter of Ambrose and Flora (Cunningham) Brown, and to them have been born the following children: (1) Flora-Belle; (2) Ethel Virginia; (3) Ada Elizabeth; (4) Roberta Brown; (5) Stuart Robinson, jr.

HON. JOHN J. LENTZ. One of the notable men of Columbus is the Hon. John Jacob Lentz, president of the American Insurance Union, who has been a conspicuous figure in the affairs of the city, state and nation for over a quarter of a century. He has won a high place in the public mind by what he has accomplished as a lawyer, business man, public official, and as a patriotic citizen. He is a native of Ohio and the State has every reason to be proud of him for what he has done and is doing. His career is that of the man who has won his way from a humble position in life to an honorable and distinguished place in the nation by his own efforts. Born and reared on a small farm he early developed a capacity for hard work and a spirit of self-reliance. He walked a distance of five miles each morning to attend the St. Clairsville High School; he was a teacher of a district school at seventeen and superintendent of a village graded school when he was twenty-one years of age; he is a graduate of three colleges, was admitted to the bar and began practice when he was twenty-seven and was a member of Congress at forty.

Mr. Lentz was born in Belmont county, Ohio, January 27, 1856, the son of Simon and Anna (Myer) Lentz. After attending the district and High School he taught a country school in Belmont county two years, then in Clinton county one year, attended the National Normal University at Lebanon where he graduated in 1877 and that fall became superintendent of the Maineville, Ohio, graded schools. Before graduating from the University of Michigan with the degree of A. B. in 1882, he spent a year at Wooster University, Ohio, where he won second prize in an oratorical contest of eighteen entrants and took the highest rank in mathematics ever attained by any student in that University. While at Ann Arbor taking the literary course, he also attended the law lectures of Judges Cooley, Campbell, Feich, Wells, and Kent. He completed his law studies under Dwight, Chase and Dillon at the Law School of Columbia University, New York City, where he finished the two-year course in one year and graduated with the degree of LL. B. in the class of 1883.



John J. Lentz

And to Mr. Lentz's credit it should be stated that he earned every dollar of his expenses while attending all these Universities.

He was admitted to the Ohio bar in October, 1883, and immediately entered the practice in this city as a member of the firm of Albery, Albery & Lentz. In April, 1887, Judge George K. Nash, later Governor of Ohio, proposed a partnership to Mr. Lentz and the law firm of Nash & Lentz was formed, which ranked among the leading ones of the bar of Ohio and continued until Governor Nash's death in October, 1904. Since 1907 Mr. Lentz has been a member of the law firm of Lentz & Karns, but his presidency of the American Insurance Union, his membership on the Board of Governors of Mooseheart, his many addresses in behalf of fraternalism, the Anti-Saloon, and other reform movements have prevented his active practice in late years.

For many years Mr. Lentz has been very prominent in public affairs. He was for five years in his early practice of the law a member of the Board of Examiners of the Teachers of the city. In 1893 he received a handsome complimentary vote for Governor in the Democratic State Convention at Cincinnati, though he was in no wise a candidate. In 1896 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for Congress in the Twelfth, or Capital District, and after a gallant contest, and the memorable debates with his opponents was elected by a majority of 49, while Wm. McKinley, who headed the Republican ticket for the Presidency, carried the district over W. J. Bryan by a majority of 280 votes. He was re-elected to Congress in 1898 and was nominated again in 1900, but in the latter year he was defeated by a majority of only 18 votes, while President McKinley, who was a candidate for re-election, carried the district by a majority of 735 votes over W. J. Bryan. When Mr. Lentz entered Congress Thomas V. Reed was Speaker of the House, and assigned Mr. Lentz to membership on the Committee on Military Affairs and he continued on that committee during his four years in Congress. The Spanish-American War occurred during that period and the Committee on Military Affairs was one of unusual importance while Mr. Lentz was a member. In 1908 Mr. Lentz attended the National Democratic Convention at Denver and was elected honorary vice president of the Ohio delegation and was chosen to second the nomination of both Bryan and Kern as candidates for President and Vice President. He was honored by being selected as President of "Fraternal Day" at the Panama Pacific Exposition at San Francisco April 22, 1915.

Mr. Lentz is regarded and affectionately called the "father and founder" of the American Insurance Union, for to him is due and accredited in no small measure its organization and success. This institution began business in 1894 with fifty-five members and under Mr. Lentz's able management as its president it has in twenty-five years grown into the second largest life insurance company in the State of Ohio, with one hundred thousand members, carrying one hundred million dollars of insurance and a surplus of nearly two million dollars. Mr. Lentz has been the president and the guiding spirit of this great organization since its inception and incorporation.

On September 21st, 1919, the American Insurance Union celebrated its silver jubilee, at which Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, delivered the jubilee address.

At a meeting of the National Congress on that occasion, Mr. Lentz was unanimously made honorary president of the American Insurance Union for life, which is an honor unknown among fraternal insurance associations. It was also provided that should he retire from the active presidency at any time during life he should continue to receive throughout life an amount equal to two-thirds of his then salary, and continue as an emeritus member of the board of directors. He was given a most beautiful silver loving cup, on which were engraved these words: "John J. Lentz, President and Founder, American Insurance Union Silver Jubilee, September 21st, 1919. Presented by his fellow workers." Each member of the Congress was decorated by a handsome silver medallion carrying in bold relief his well-known and distinguished likeness, with the words, "John J. Lentz, Founder and President."

For many years he has been a prominent figure in the Loyal Order of Moose and at the International Convention of that order at Baltimore in 1910, he introduced the first resolution and delivered the first address in favor of founding a vocational and academic home for the care and training of the dependent children of deceased members and he coined and proposed the word "Mooseheart," which was unanimously adopted as the name of the institution. From the beginning he has been a member of the board of governors. He

assisted in selecting and purchasing 1,000 acres for the home in Illinois, 35 miles west from the heart of Chicago, and he presided at the laying of the corner stone ceremonies July 27, 1913, and delivered its first commencement address in June, 1919.

"Mooseheart" is now the greatest institution of its kind in the United States and Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, says it is destined to become the greatest of its kind in the world. The plan of "Mooseheart," provides for a home for 5,000 children on 5,000 acres.

In February, March and April, 1918, as president of the American Insurance Union and a member of the Moose War Relief Commission, Mr. Lentz under the auspices of the United States Government visited the American, British, French, and Italian war fronts. On April 7, 1918, which was the first anniversary of America's entrance into the World War, on invitation of the Italian Government, in the old Coliseum in the city of Rome, he delivered his famous address: "A Free Man in a Free Nation in a Free World," pronounced by Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page and others to be the truest definition of America's purpose and mission in the World War. After his return from abroad he delivered this address at the request of the United States Government and many civic, religious, fraternal, and commercial organizations at the same time, describing conditions as he found them at the front lines from the English Channel to the Adriatic Sea and emphasizing the importance of America doing her full part in establishing a condition in the world wherein one may proudly claim that America was the originator of the thought of "A Free Man in a Free Nation in a Free World."

Mr. Lentz has been one of the leading progressive thinkers and reformers of the nation, and like all reformers who think a generation ahead of their time, it has required courage and determination on his part to stand by his convictions but he did stand by those convictions because he had a vision even though it cost him money, position, and friends to do so. Few, if any, such men have lived to see so many of their dreams and ideals realized. He has been an ardent worker for prohibition for twenty-five years, and it was his stand in Congress against the canteen in the army posts that defeated him for re-election in 1900 because the liquor interests and their money were solidly against him. He gave the dry forces one month of his time free each year, making speeches in many states against the saloon and its influence, and donated not only his time but money also until Ohio and the whole nation were dry, and he has now entered upon the campaign for a dry world. He has been an advocate of equal suffrage for women for more than twenty-five years, contributing his money and his time to the cause and says he will continue to do so until it is triumphant. He has always been a friend of labor and has never failed to raise his voice in its behalf. While in Congress he introduced the resolution and was the leading member of the committee that investigated the Idaho bull pen outrages and the searchlight that he threw on the abuse of martial law for the oppression of labor in the Cour-de-Alene compelled the President to withdraw the troops from that state. He has advocated government ownership of a postal telegraph and telephone for a quarter of a century; was a champion of Rural Free Delivery, the Parcel Post, Postal Savings, and the one cent pound rate, and helped place these laws on the statute books at Washington. He assisted in securing the three cent street railway fare for Columbus and has been an untiring advocate of government and municipal ownership of public utilities, and is living to see these things rapidly coming to pass.

As an extemporaneous speaker and debater he has few equals. His voice has been heard on all these progressive measures for the up-lift and betterment of mankind in every state of the Union, including Canada, Cuba, Hawaii, and Europe. As a deep thinker and student of economic and political questions and conditions, as a brilliant orator and as a writer, Mr. Lentz is recognized as one of the notable men of this generation. His volume, "Thomas Jefferson, the Radical," from the Roycroft Press, is considered by critics to be one of the ablest books ever written on the life, character, and statesmanship of Jefferson.

JOHN DELANO KARNS. Success has come to John Delano Karns as a lawyer because he has put forth the proper effort to attain it, indefatigable industry being the keynote whereby he has advanced himself from the ordinary rural environment to a position in the front ranks of his profession.



J. D. Karns

Mr. Karns was born on the old homestead in Franklin county, Ohio, October 12th, 1863, the son of John M. and Millie Jane (Clover) Karns. His father was born October 16th, 1831, on West Broad street, Columbus, on the present site of the American Insurance Union building, in which Mr. Karns now has his office. His grandfather was John Karns, a native of Martinsburg, Berkley county, Virginia, born there in 1806, and removed to Columbus, Ohio, in 1825. So for nearly a century the Karns family has been well and favorably known and closely identified with the growth and history of Franklin county, and the capital city. John M. Karns, after returning from the Civil War removed to his farm in Prairie township, Franklin county, and followed general agricultural pursuits. His death occurred on May 10, 1912. His wife, Millie Jane Clover, was born on the family farm in Prairie township, this county, on December 14, 1837. She was a daughter of Joshua Clover, who was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1788, the son of Peter Clover, a native of Hesse, Germany. Peter Clover removed his family from Pennsylvania to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1802. Joshua Clover was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was taken prisoner by the English when General Hull surrendered at Detroit. In 1814, Peter Clover, with his wife, eight sons and two daughters went to Prairie township, Franklin county, bringing with them their household effects, live stock and other portable property and here they became very comfortably established through their frugality and industry. The death of the mother of the subject of this sketch occurred on June 25, 1915.

John D. Karns was reared on the farm where he did the ordinary work of a farmer's son during the crop seasons, and attended the district public schools in the winter time. Later he entered Reynoldsburg Academy, and taught school when in his seventeenth and eighteenth years, and in his nineteenth year he entered the junior class at Ohio State University where he was a student for one year. In the fall of 1883, he entered the United States Weather Bureau training school at Fort Myer, Virginia, near Washington, D. C., where he took special courses in meteorology, practical and theoretical electricity, observation and signalling work, and in 1884 he was sent west by the U. S. Government to establish two meteorological stations in Utah. He was next stationed at the mouth of the Columbia river, at Cape Disappointment. Although he became one of the experts in the Weather Bureau, he decided that the routine work was not entirely to his liking for a life occupation, and abandoned the service in 1888 to do work in western Oregon for the United States engineering department as sextant observer, and in the fall of that year was transferred by that department to St. Louis, Missouri, on the Mississippi river improvement work, where he was regarded as one of the most efficient and trustworthy employees of the Federal Government.

While stationed at St. Louis Mr. Karns entered the law department of Washington University in that city, from which institution he was graduated, June 12, 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and in that year he was admitted to the bar of Missouri, also to the Ohio bar, and entered practice in Columbus. From 1891 to 1893 he was a member of the law firm of Jones, Karns & Wilgus. He was one of the professors of the law department of the Ohio State University and served as Judge of the Municipal Court by appointment of Mayor John N. Hinkle. Since 1907 he has been the partner of Hon. John J. Lentz of the law firm of Lentz & Karns. He has not only met with success at the local bar, in building up a large and growing clientage, but has also been recognized by many of the leading lawyers of the United States, who have recently elected him President of the Fraternal Societies Law Association of America, which meets annually in Chicago.

Mr. Karns has always been a zealous student of history and general literature, and is recognized by all his acquaintances as a well informed man along these lines. He is an author of no mean ability, having written and published considerable verse which has attracted wide attention. He has also written many articles on meteorological and kindred subjects, which have brought him favorable mention as an author.

He is a member of the Franklin County Bar Association, the Methodist Church, and the Elks, and is the Associate Counselor of the American Insurance Union.

On April 22, 1891, Mr. Karns was married to Louise M. Bonn, a daughter of Frederick Bonn, a Methodist Minister of San Jose, California. They have one daughter, Bonnydell Karns, who was a student of the Ohio State University, and graduated from Cornell University in 1916, with the degree of L. A., and she is at this writing taking special courses in civics and philanthropic work at Nelson Morris Institute and at Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago.

EDMOND BOTHWELL DILLON. Standing out distinctly as one of the central figures of the judiciary of Ohio was the name of Hon. Edmond Bothwell Dillon, who died on the 11th day of November, 1919, and who at the time of his death was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county. Prominent in legal circles and equally so in public matters beyond the confines of his own jurisdiction, with a reputation in one of the most exacting of professions that won him a name for distinguished service second to none of his contemporaries, there was no more prominent or influential man in the community long honored by his citizenship. Achieving success in the courts at an age when most young men are just entering upon the formative period of their lives, wearing the judicial ermine with becoming dignity and bringing to every case submitted to him a clearness of perception and ready power of analysis characteristic of the learned jurist, his name and work for years were allied with the legal institutions, public enterprises and political interests of the state in such a way as to earn him recognition as one of the distinguished citizens in a locality noted for the high order of its talent.

Edmond Bothwell Dillon was a native son of the Buckeye state, having been born at Ironton, Ohio, on February 9, 1869, and was the son of Rev. J. W. and Mary Catherine (Cox) Dillon. The father, who also was a native of Ohio, was a well-known minister of the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is now deceased, being survived by his widow, who is still living. Edmond Dillon received his early education in the public schools of Gallipolis and Portsmouth, and then attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, which institution, in 1897, conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In 1887 he began the reading of law in the office of S. W. Durlinger, at London, Ohio, and later with George E. Martin, of Lancaster. In October, 1891, he was admitted to the bar and at once came to Columbus and entered upon the practice of his profession. Soon afterwards he formed a law partnership with the late Judge H. B. Albery, under the firm name of Albery & Dillon. In 1897 he was appointed by the Supreme Court a member of the law examination board, on which he served most acceptably until 1903. In 1898, under a special law, he was appointed a member of the city civil service board, and served in that capacity up to the time of his elevation to the bench in 1903. From 1897 until he became judge of the Common Pleas Court he was attorney for the dairy and food department of the State of Ohio. In 1904 he was elected to the chair of law, as pertaining to evidence, in the law department of the Ohio State University and held that position for thirteen years. In 1903 he was elected a member of the Court of Common Pleas, in which position he served to the time of his death, a period of sixteen years.

Politically, Judge Dillon was an active supporter of the Republican party and stood high in its councils. He served as chairman of the county and congressional committees in the campaign of 1900, when McKinley ran for President, and in 1912 he received the nomination of the Republican party for Governor, but declined the nomination, foreseeing the coming split in the party. His qualifications for the office of judge were unquestionable. First of all, he possessed integrity of character. He possessed the natural ability and essential acquirements, the acumen of the judicial temperament. He was able to divest himself of prejudice or favoritism and consider only the legal aspects of a question submitted. No labor was too great, however onerous; no application too severe if necessary to the complete understanding and correct determination of a question. His career at the bar and on the bench offers a noble example and an inspiration, for he was never known to fail in the strictest courtesy and regard for professional ethics.

In college life Judge Dillon was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi and the Delta Chi Greek-letter fraternities. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Franklin County Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Association, while, socially, he belonged to the Columbus Athletic Club and the Columbus Country Club. His religious membership was with the Franklin Park Methodist Episcopal Church and he served on its official board.

On May 8, 1895, Judge Dillon was married to Marian Daisy Whitney, daughter of Calvin and Marian (Dean) Whitney, of Norwalk, Ohio, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Whitney, who was widely known as a philanthropist and supporter of benevolent enterprises, was president of the A. B. Chase Piano Company, of Norwalk. To Judge and Mrs. Dillon were born the following children: Edmond Whitney, born September 14, 1897, was a pilot and instructor in the aviation service during the recent war, and is now taking up the study



Gro. A. Lattimer

of law at the Ohio State University; Mary Catherine, born on December 27, 1900, is a student in the Sargent School of Physical Education at Cambridge, Massachusetts; and Marian Elizabeth, born February 4, 1908.

A rare compliment was paid to Judge Dillon in 1911 when he was chosen, entirely without solicitation or suggestion on his part, as a candidate for Circuit Judge.

As a fitting close to this review, we present an excerpt from the memorial resolutions of the Franklin County Bar Association, and which shows in an unmistakable manner the exalted position Judge Dillon held in the hearts of those who were in the best position to know him well:

As members of the bar we feel that it is due the living as well as the dead that we should bear solemn testimony to the value of the services of our deceased brother to the judicial life which he dignified and adorned by many of the choicest labors and accomplishments of a professional career.

As a lawyer Judge Dillon was thoroughly grounded in legal principles; his reading was large and accurate and he possessed attainments in departments of study outside of the judicial sphere. In science and general literature and in history his reading was extensive and his memory was so tenacious that the acquisition of his study seemed always at his disposition. He had great powers of analysis, closeness of logic and a rapidity in the formation of his judgment that amounted to almost intuition. The foundations of his strength were laid in hard study, untiring efforts, indomitable energy, unflinching integrity and honor. The thoughts that we have here expressed have most of them been already voiced and long known by Judge Dillon's closest friends and especially by those who had known him since boyhood; and all who met him in his manhood and in his later life willingly join in like testimony to his purity and worth. Such a life as his well deserved high honor from courts and bar, and now that he has departed forever from us, it is fitting that a conspicuous notice should be taken of his career, both as a tribute to his memory and as an incentive for initiation and emulation bring an encouragement unto those yet engaged in their responsibilities and labors.

Judge Dillon "crossed the bar" in the very prime of manhood. He was conspicuous in his physical development almost to the point of perfection. He would have attracted attention in any assemblage by his towering manhood, his handsome, encouraging and ennobling countenance and by his genial and gentlemanly treatment of all with whom he came in contact.

The members of the bar will ever remember with pleasure an appreciation of Judge Dillon expressed by his pastor, Rev. Burt David Evans, on the occasion of his funeral. As an estimate by a man entirely apart from the profession, it is worthy of reminder here and we quote from him on that occasion. In this appreciation Doctor Evans said:

"In addition, he was a witness of the truth in his ability to see and make clear certain moral and ethical distinctions. In the legal profession that is a great task. Men who give themselves to the study of the law stand, as it were, before the great body of truth as it relates to the welfare of human society. The right and the wrong of these questions were clearly seen by Judge Dillon. His decisions were so adequately expressed that they became light to the men of his profession. It was said of him that he was a natural judge; in other words, he had the qualifications that made it possible for him to so express the moral and ethical content of a principle that other men would see it clearly and seek to embody it in their legal practice. He never could have been a pettifogger, his devotion to the cause of truth and his ability to interpret the same would not permit him to be such; on the contrary, he constantly sought the great principles involved and interpreted them as they had to do with human conduct and welfare. It was his privilege to assist in the construction of a legal edifice builded upon the foundations of fundamental truth.

"Furthermore, he gave light to his fellowmen in the great spirit of humanitarianism that characterized his life. He said at one time that he had sought to give every man a square deal. As the dispenser of justice this was his aim, the ideal toward which he was ever striving."

GEORGE W. LATTIMER. For many years George W. Lattimer ranked among the leading business men of Columbus, and while not primarily a public man he was influential in the affairs of the city. Strong mental endowment, coupled with an honesty of purpose made him a dominant factor in the circles in which he moved. He was essentially a man of affairs, sound of judgment, far-seeing in what he undertook, and successful in the enterprises to which he addressed himself. He won and retained the good will and confidence of the people with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Lattimer was born in Columbus, December 6th, 1856, and died there February 12th, 1920. He was descended from two Ohio pioneer families. His ancestors fought in the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War. Col. Jacob Lattimer commanded a regiment in the Continental army, while Captain James Atherton was killed in the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, while in command of his company in the French and Indian

War. Both were direct ancestors of the subject of this sketch, and his grandparents on both sides of the house were pioneers of Ohio. Daniel Dodge and Katherine (Hyde) Lattimer, the paternal grandparents, were natives of Connecticut. They came to Ohio and settled on land along the Scioto river in Franklin county north of Columbus in 1815. Daniel Lattimer took up government land, which he cleared and developed into a good farm through hard work, undergoing the privations and hardships incident to life in the wilderness. William Cox, the maternal grandfather, was an Englishman and served as a sailor during the French and Indian War, after which he settled in Philadelphia. He later made his way into the Wyoming valley where he met and married Ann Atherton, who was born and reared there. After their marriage they removed to Ohio, settling in Delaware county. William Cox was a cabinet maker, a trade he followed even after taking up his residence in Ohio. In later life he retired to his farm.

Oliver Hallam Lattimer, father of George W. Lattimer, was born in Norwich township, Franklin county, Ohio, in 1827 and died in Columbus in 1865. He grew up on the home farm and upon reaching manhood married Sarah Atherton Cox, who was born in Delaware county this State in 1831. She died in Columbus in 1913. Oliver H. Lattimer worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years of age, at which time his father gave him a horse and he came to Columbus to seek his fortune. He went to work for Dr. Awl, who at that time was superintendent of the State Asylum for the Insane. Sarah Atherton Cox was educated in the old academy at Westerville, Franklin county, which finally became Otterbein University. She taught school for a while then accepted a position at the State Asylum for the Insane, and it was while the parents of our subject were employed there, that they first met.

Oliver H. Lattimer entered the bakery and confectionery business in Columbus prior to the Civil War, supplying the wholesale trade. As that was before the building of many of our railroads, he sent his bakery and confectionery products about the country in wagons. During the winter months, he was often compelled to use four and six horse teams to pull his wagons through the mud and snow. He held a large government contract for army "hardtack" during the Civil War.

George W. Lattimer grew up in Columbus. He was graduated from Central High School in 1874, then attended school a year in Cleveland, after which he entered Amherst College, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1879. He was a member of the Chi Psi college fraternity. After returning home he read law a while in Columbus, then spent about a year in Colorado where he had mining interests. Returning to Columbus he accepted a position as secretary and treasurer of the Nelsonville Coal & Coke Company of this city, but a year later resigned. In 1882, with George B. Kauffman and L. B. Kauffman, he organized the Kauffman & Lattimer Company, wholesale druggists. This company was incorporated in 1888 as the Kauffman-Lattimer Company. Mr. Lattimer served as secretary and treasurer until his death. He was founder and for over twelve years president of the Lattimer Stove & Foundry Co., later succeeded by the A. T. Nye Co.

Mr. Lattimer was active and prominent in the civic life of Columbus until his death. He helped in the organization of the Columbus Board of Trade in 1882 and was one of its original directors. He served as president in 1906. For many years he was chairman of its public improvement committee, and served as commissioner of parks under Mayor Jeffrey. He was identified with the good roads movement for years, was president of the Franklin County Good Roads Association, and treasurer of the Ohio Good Roads Association. He was vice president and treasurer of the Ohio Good Roads Federation. He was on the first joint committee of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce and the Ohio Grange which formulated many of the present road laws of Ohio. Governor Harris appointed him a delegate to the convention of the National Good Roads Association at Buffalo, New York, also a delegate to the convention of the National Civic Federation, which met at St. Paul and Minneapolis. Governor Cox, during his first term, appointed him a member of the State Board of Arbitration.

He was the first president of the Central Philanthropic Council, vice president of the board of managers of the Associated Charities, a member of the board of directors of the Humane Society, vice-president of the Anti Tuberculosis Society, a trustee of the Hannah Neil

Mission, president of the Ohio Institute for Public Efficiency, and chairman of the Columbus Chapter American Red Cross' general committee.

He was appointed one of the five members of the State Flood Commission by Governor Cox in 1913; was appointed one of the three commissioners by Judges of Common Pleas Courts under the conservancy act for prevention of floods in the Franklin county district. The American Red Cross presented him with a medal for distinguished service rendered during the 1913 flood. From the time of the flood until its reorganization for the World War he acted as State representative of the American Red Cross. He was elected president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association at Jacksonville, Fla., in 1913, and had been chairman of many important committees. For six years before his death he was chairman of the National Legislative Committee.

He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Ohio Chapter Sons of American Revolution. He belonged to Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church and was a trustee of the Columbus School for Girls. He was one of the founders of the Columbus Country Club and chairman of the grounds committee. He was a member of the Columbus Athletic and the Columbus Club.

Mr. Lattimer's first marriage was to Belle Gardner, a daughter of Andrew Gardner, who was at one time postmaster at Columbus. Her death occurred in 1886, leaving one son, Gardner Lattimer, who graduated from Amherst College in 1906. Mr. Lattimer married Minnie Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Williams of Columbus, in 1898. Their daughter, Jane Lattimer, graduated from the Columbus School for Girls, and is now a junior at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

For unselfish service of his fellows, no citizen of Columbus was more conspicuous than George W. Lattimer. His death, following so closely on his intensive service as chairman of the Columbus Chapter of the Red Cross during the period of the war, assumes the character of the supreme sacrifice made by those who fell in battle. It was not given him to fight, but it was his portion, willingly assumed and capably performed, to lead in the work of caring for the wounded and ministering to the needs of the men of army and navy and their dependents.

That patriotic and humanitarian service was the crown of years of endeavor in behalf of the unfortunate and the suffering. Born in Columbus, he spent essentially all of his years here, generously dividing his time between private business and unsalaried public service. No worthy movement in the cause of humanity lacked his sympathy; few such efforts were without his active support. Kindly in his manner, clear in his thinking, careful in his judgments and firm in his convictions, he was a wise counselor and a good leader.

HARRY M. DAUGHERTY. While Harry M. Daugherty, well known lawyer of Columbus, has passed the nadir of his professional life, yet he has many years of profitable activity before him. He is a man of thought and study and finds essential nutriment in feasting at the boards of the legal masters of the past. Having depended a great deal upon these established authorities he has ever kept well prepared for his daily tasks.

Mr. Daugherty was born in Washington Court House, Fayette county, Ohio, January 26, 1860. He is a son of John H. and Jane (Draper) Daugherty, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Ohio. The Drapers came to the Buckeye State from Virginia in pioneer days. The records of both these old families are most creditable in the annals of Ohio.

Harry M. Daugherty attended the public schools when a boy in his native town, and later entered the University of Michigan, taking the law course, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1881, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1883 and began the practice of his profession in his native town soon thereafter, but in 1893, seeking a larger field for the exercise of his talents, he removed to Columbus, and with the late Judge H. B. Maynard formed the law firm of Maynard & Daugherty, which partnership continued with uninterrupted success until Judge Maynard went upon the bench in 1903. Then the law firm of Worthington & Daugherty was formed and in two years Judge Worthington went upon the bench and the firm of Daugherty & Todd was formed, to which was later admitted R. F. Rarey, the name being changed to Daugherty, Todd & Rarey, and this name has been retained by the firm to the present time. It is well known throughout Ohio and is regarded as one of the strongest firms in Columbus.

Mr. Daugherty was elected to the Ohio General Assembly from Fayette county in 1889 and he made such a splendid record that his constituents re-elected him in 1891. He was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, also was chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee in 1898 and again in 1912. In the latter year he was second in the primary election for the nomination for United States Senator. In 1893 he was chairman of the Republican State Convention when William McKinley was nominated for governor of Ohio. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1904, 1908 and 1912, and was a member of the committee on rules in 1904 on credentials at the convention of 1908 and in 1912, being a delegate-at-large, was elected Chairman of the Taft delegates to the convention. In the pre-convention campaign of 1920, Mr. Daugherty was an ardent supporter of Warren G. Harding for the Presidency and was the successful manager of the canvass in Ohio.

Mr. Daugherty is a member of the Ohio Society of New York, the Scioto Club, the Columbus Club and the Columbus Athletic Club.

On September 3, 1883, he was united in marriage with Lucy Walker, a daughter of Anthony B. and Emily (Miller) Walker, of Wellston, Ohio. To this union two children were born, namely: Emily B., who married R. F. Rarey of Columbus, a member of the law firm of Daugherty, Todd & Rarey; and Draper M., who is now a captain and a part of the Occupational army in Germany.

As a public servant Mr. Daugherty has been faithful to every trust reposed in him and he has the confidence and esteem of all classes, being a public spirited, broad-minded, scholarly and genteel gentleman who makes and retains friends without effort. He is one of the leading men in the Republican party in Ohio and has done much to shape its policies in this State. His advice is frequently sought by candidates and he is frequently called into counsel by national leaders of the party.

JAMES TURRELL MILLER. The success of men depends upon character as well as upon knowledge. In every community some men are known for their upright lives, strong common sense and moral worth. Their neighbors and acquaintances respect them, the young generations heed their example, and when they "wrap the drapery of their couches about them and lie down to pleasant dreams" posterity listens with reverence to the story of their quiet and useful lives. Among such men of recent period in Columbus was the late James Turrell Miller, who passed from earth's activities on January 13, 1920. He was of modest and unassuming demeanor, a fine type of reliable, energetic American, a man of exemplary character who in every respect merited the high esteem in which he was universally held.

James Turrell Miller was born on Rich street, Columbus, August 14, 1846, and was the son of Henry and Almeda (Warner) Miller, pioneer residents of this city, and well known throughout the community. The subject received his educational training in the public schools of Columbus, from which he was graduated. Shortly afterwards he was stricken with typhoid fever, the outcome of which was continued ill health, because of which his father bought him a farm, believing the change from city to rural life would be physically beneficial to him, which it proved to be. This farm, which lies along the Scioto river, on the Dublin road, was the nucleus from which Mr. Miller began to acquire the splendid tract of land which is now Upper Arlington. His parents erected the old homestead in 1862 and made their home there until Mr. Miller's marriage, in 1869, when they removed into Columbus, where Henry Miller was closely identified with various business interests. The young man then took possession of the old home and there lived up to the time of his death. He added to his original farm from time to time until his landed possessions here amounted to about 1000 acres, which, in 1913, was sold by him to the Upper Arlington Company, the family retaining the old homestead. Upper Arlington is now one of the very substantial suburbs of the city of Columbus, and a very desirable residence district, the former Miller property including the present site of the Scioto Country Club and the old Columbus Gun Club. While his extensive land interests required much of his time, he was alive to the interests of the community and was one of the originators and directors of the Miller & Huston Shoe Company, of Columbus, and, together with his father and Samuel Huston, owned and operated one of the first street railways in Columbus. His activities in a material way added to his individual prosperity and to the welfare of the city and community honored by his citizenship. However, he never allowed the pursuit of wealth to warp his kindly



James T. Miller

nature, but preserved his faculties and the warmth of his heart for the broadening and helpful influence of human life, being to the end a kindly, genial friend and gentleman whom it was a pleasure to meet.

Politically, Mr. Miller was an earnest supporter of the Republican party and took a deep interest in public affairs. He was the first mayor of Upper Arlington, serving as chief magistrate of the village for a year before it adopted the commission form of government, in 1918. While he was a member of the Scioto Country Club, the Columbus Automobile Club, and the State Street Schoolboys' Association, he was not a society or club man in the ordinary acceptance of the term, though he delighted in the companionship of men. But he was essentially a home man and his happiest hours were spent in the family circle. A lover of nature, he was very fond of flowers and in many ways gave evidence of an inborn love of the esthetic. His donations to benevolent and charitable objects were made entirely without ostentation or display.

On December 8, 1869, James T. Miller was married to Esther E. Everitt, the daughter of Zephaniah and Nancy (Smiley) Everitt, both of whom were pioneer residents of Franklin county, and of whose five children she was the third in order of birth, the survivors being Mrs. E. W. Tuller, of Dublin, Ohio, and Mrs. J. C. Richards, of Columbus. Mrs. Miller died on May 19, 1909. Surviving Mr. and Mrs. Miller are six daughters and two sons, namely: Jessie Evelyn, Ella Huston, Nancy, Almeda, Grace, Eliza, who became the wife of Edward D. Howard, their children being Eliza Miller Howard and Edward Davenport Howard; Henry, who was married to Helen Barton, of Cadillac, Michigan, their present home being in Upper Arlington, their children are James Barton Miller and Esther Miller; Lieutenant Samuel Huston Miller is a member of the medical corps of the United States army, being located at Camp Dix, New Jersey. He married Evelyn Blake, of Camden, New Jersey, and they have one child, Margaret Blake Miller.

Mr. Miller's career was complete and rounded in its beautiful simplicity; he did his full duty in all the relations of life, and he died beloved by those near to him, and respected and esteemed by his fellow citizens.

DAVID TOD GILLIAM, M. D. David Tod Gilliam, M. D., distinguished physician and surgeon, instructor and citizen and dean of the Columbus medical profession, was born at Hebron, Ohio, April 3, 1814, and is descended from two old Virginia families, the Gilliams and Bryans. The Gilliam family trace their ancestry direct to Count de Guillaum, who was given his coat-of-arms at Hastings, A. D. 1066, by William the Conqueror. After the family got into England the name was changed to Gilliam. William, Devereux and John, sons of Sir Richard Devereux Gilliam, came to America in 1635 aboard the good ship "Constance," with the royal commission to survey and map the Dominion of Virginia. From there the Gilliams of America are descended. They were prominent during the colonial and revolutionary periods. Ensign James Gilliam, of Lunenburg, was killed during the Revolution of 1758; Lieutenant John Gilliam served with great valor in Captain Nathaniel Mason's company of the Fourteenth Virginia Regiment, 1776; Hineha and John Gilliam and Captain James Gilliam served in 1669. Sir Richard Devereux Gilliam married Lady Dorothy, daughter of the Earl of Pembroke, who was beheaded by the Lancastrians July 27, 1469. Sir Richard was the eldest son of Walter, Viscount of Hereford and the ancestor of Robert Jarratt, who married Sarah Bradley. Their children were: Robert, Joseph, Devereux and Mary Jarratt, who married William Gilliam. The children of William and Mary (Jarratt) Gilliam were: Devereux, who married Edith Ellis; Sarah, who married Micajah Williamson; Elizabeth, who married George Raulstone, a direct descendant of Lord Elgan and his wife, Lady Margaret Creighton.

William Gilliam, of Orange county, Virginia, married Ann Poythress and had among others, a son, Robert, who married Lucy Sketton, and a daughter, Ann P., who married Nathaniel Harrison, of Berkley. Other intermarriages connected the Gilliams with many of the notable families not only of the old Dominion, but of other Southern states, and the Gilliam family of the present generation may well be proud of their direct and collateral lineage, for they descend in a clear and unbroken line to those who built up the foundation of our country and are united by blood to the first families of the land.

The Gilliam family was founded in Ohio during the early thirties by William Gilliam (father of David Tod Gilliam, M. D.,) who was born on the family estate "Bellefield," near

Yorktown, Va. He was the son of William and grandson of Jacob Gilliam, who descended from John Gilliam, one of the three brothers who came to Virginia in 1635. William Gilliam, the Ohio settler, married, first, Lucy Servent Wills, by whom he had five children. His second wife was Mary Elizabeth Bryan, of "The Vinyards," near Williamsburg, Va., of an old Virginia family. Her mother, Martha Lee, was second cousin of General Robert E. Lee. The children born of the marriage of William and Martha Elizabeth (Bryan) Gilliam were: Edward Lee, Martha Ann, David Tod, Harriet Linsley, John Apperson, Mary California, Charles Frederick, Letitia Virginia and Florence Adelaide.

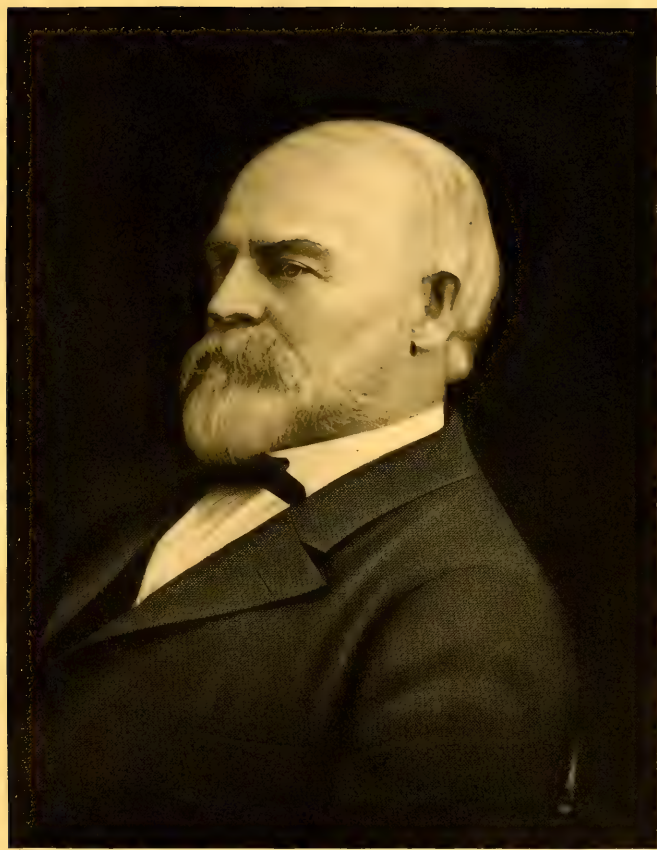
William Gilliam, father of Dr. David Tod, was of a nomadic disposition all through life, and even after coming to Ohio, he was not content to remain long in any one locality and frequently moved his family from one point to another. As a young man he learned shoemaking and followed that trade to some extent, not as a necessary means of livelihood, as his family were wealthy, but from disposition. After coming to Ohio he was engaged in the mercantile business, first at Newark, where he owned two stores at one time. His last place of residence was Nelsonville, where his death occurred. His wife died at Middleport.

Dr. David Tod Gilliam (better known as D. Tod) attended the common schools. He was but a boy of sixteen years when the Civil War came on; he volunteered and in August, 1861, was mustered into Company I, Second West Virginia Loyal Cavalry. The regiment for which he enlisted was an Ohio one, but the State's quota of cavalry having already been filled the regiment was offered to West Virginia and was gladly accepted. At the organization Young Gilliam was elected corporal and drill master of his company. Thirteen months after the regiment began campaigning Dr. Gilliam was wounded and captured at Gauley River, Va., where he was campaigning under General Crook. Five weeks later, however, he made his escape from prison and succeeded in reaching his home then at Middleport, Ohio. From there he was sent to parole camp at Columbus but while there was taken violently and dangerously ill and was sent home to die.

After recovering his health he attended Commercial College at Cincinnati, intending to prepare for a mercantile business. A few years later, however, he abandoned business, read medicine and entered Ohio Medical College, graduating with the degree of M. D., class of 1871. He began practice at Nelsonville, Ohio, but was soon thereafter called to the Chair of Pathology at Columbus Medical College, and he opened an office in this city. Later he accepted the Chair of Physiology in Starling Medical College, Columbus, and in addition to that Chair he later became professor of obstetrics and disease of women. He still later filled the Chair of Gynecology at Starling, which he held for many years when he resigned, and was immediately elected emeritus professor of Gynecology of that college. After the merging of Starling Medical College and the Ohio Medical University under the name of Starling-Ohio Medical College, Dr. Gilliam was elected emeritus professor of gynecology at that institution. Dr. Gilliam has made Gynecology a study and his practice and writings along that line of his professional work have won him recognition in the highest professional circles in America and abroad and he has been highly honored both as physician and surgeon and as a man by the leading medical societies of both the United States and England and has been made an honorary member of many bodies. He is a member of all the leading medical associations, including the American Medical Association, the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Ohio Medical Society, the Columbus Academy of Medicine, and is an honorary member of the Columbus Practitioners' Club. His contributions to medical literature have been valuable and include many papers of great scientific value and "A Pocket Book of Medicine," published in 1882, "The Essentials of Pathology," published in 1883, and "Practical Gynecology," published in 1903. He has kept in touch with the profession at home and abroad and has many times been the guest of honor at banquets given at the meetings of the profession in different cities.

On October 7, 1866, Dr. Gilliam married Lucinda E. Minturn, daughter of Judge Thomas L. Minturn, of Nelsonville, Ohio, and to them have been born these children: Dr. Earl M., physician and surgeon of Columbus; Robert Lee and Myrtle G.

HORACE LEET CHAPMAN. The late Horace Leet Chapman was a conspicuous figure in the industrial, financial and political history of this State for over half a century. He was a native of western New York but spent all of his mature life in Ohio. His parents were Samuel and Betsy (Leet) Chapman. His father's mother was a sister of Colonel Com-



H. S. Chapman

fort Tyler, of the Revolutionary War and his mother was a direct descendant of Sir Edwin Leet, first colonial governor of Connecticut. His uncle, Ralph Leet, was one of the first trustees of the Ohio State University.

Horace L. Chapman was born in Allegheny county, New York, on July 10, 1837. His death occurred in Columbus June 28, 1917. He received a common school and academic education in his native county and when he was seventeen years of age he came to Ohio and entered the employ of his uncle, Horace Leet, a lumber merchant of Portsmouth, later becoming his uncle's partner in the firm of Leet & Chapman. In 1863 he engaged in banking as a member of the firm of Kinney & Chapman, private bankers at Portsmouth, and so continued for two years, during which time he also read law and was admitted to the bar but never entered the practice. In 1865 he removed to Jackson and founded the private bank of Chapman, Clair & Company, which bank was, in 1871, converted into the First National Bank of Jackson, and of which Mr. Chapman became president, and so continued until his death. The subject of this memoir was one of the pioneer coal operators of Jackson and it was due to him, more than to any other one man, that the attention of the world was brought to the valuable coal deposits of that county. He explored and assisted in the development of that field and as the founder and president of the Chapman Coal Company, he became the largest operator and dominant person in that section. He was also identified with the manufacture of iron in that district. He was one of the builders and first vice-president of the Detroit Southern railroad, which, with the C., H. & D. railways were outlets for the products of his industries. He removed to Columbus in 1892, but continued his business interests at Jackson, in which city he was regarded as the "foremost citizen" long after he had ceased to reside there.

Mr. Chapman was also prominent in the domain of politics, though never a seeker for public office, although his party frequently honored him. He declined a nomination for Congress at a time when the Democratic ticket was certain of election and in 1897 the Democratic State Convention nominated him for Governor, and, although it was understood both by the party and himself that the Republican party would in all human probability win, owing to conditions prevailing at that time, Mr. Chapman accepted the nomination, and, so popular was he with the voters of the State that he reduced Governor Bushnell's 1895 majority from 90,000 to 28,000 in 1907. He was frequently a delegate to the different conventions of his party and in 1900 was delegate-at-large for Ohio to the National Convention at Kansas City.

Fraternally Mr. Chapman was a Knights Templar Mason and socially a member of the Columbus and the Columbus Country Clubs. He was a notable man in many respects, of great executive ability, with a genius for organization, and his success in business was due entirely to his own efforts. His judgment in business matters was wonderfully keen and accurate and he made but few mistakes. His integrity was of the strictest and his reliability was proverbial. He was one of the kindest and most tender hearted of men, with a personality that won and held the friendship of men.

Mr. Chapman was united in marriage with Frances E. Benton, who was born at Port Allegheny, Penn., the daughter of the late Hon. A. M. and Beulah G. (Hill) Benton, and to their union were born a son, Frank Benton Chapman, and a daughter, Grace, now Mrs. Henry Nelson Rose, both of whom, with their mother, survive.

GEORGE TALLMAN SPAHR. Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails of success. It carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual character and acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. It is the motive force back of all legitimate action that makes for higher levels in the industrial world and those who do not recognize its importance in the general scheme of things must not expect to get very far up the heights. Recognizing this fact at the outset of his career George Tallman Spahr has governed his life accordingly.

Mr. Spahr was born in Ironton, Ohio, November 6, 1856, and is descended from two sterling old Buckeye families. His paternal grandfather was of Swiss extraction and was a native of Virginia, from which state he removed to Ohio in the early part of the nineteenth century, settling near Xenia. The maternal grandfather was a pioneer of Pickaway county, Ohio, where for a number of years he served as Probate Judge.

Rev. Barzella N. Spahr, father of our subject, was for many years a distinguished

minister of the Methodist Church of Ohio and one of the leading men of that denomination, occupying many important pulpits throughout the State. He was born and grew up on his father's farm, near Xenia, attended the district schools and Miami University and entered the ministry when a young man. He served as presiding elder of the Marietta, Lancaster, Columbus and London districts of the Ohio Conference. In 1858 he was appointed to the pulpit of Old Town Street Church, Columbus, and occupied the pulpit two years, and in 1870 he was again appointed to that charge, serving one year, then became presiding elder of the Columbus district. He was profoundly versed in the Bible and was a forceful, earnest, logical and eloquent pulpit orator. He retired from the ministry in 1880, and spent his last years in Columbus, where his death occurred June 4, 1890. His wife, Elizabeth Tallman, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, the daughter of Judge Tallman. She died in Columbus, June 28, 1900.

George T. Spahr was graduated from the Columbus High School in 1874, then entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1878. He read law in Columbus and was admitted to the bar in 1881. However, soon thereafter and before he had entered practice, he became manager of the Gazette Printing House and later secured an interest in that business, which was destroyed by fire on January 26, 1892. Following this the firm of Spahr & Glenn was organized and the entire job printing business of the Ohio State Journal was taken over by them. This firm has continued to the present time, growing with advancing years.

Mr. Spahr may well be classed as one of the builders of Columbus of the present generation, for he has long been active in promoting the growth and development of the city in a very substantial way. In 1897 he built the Spahr building and in 1901 erected the Outlook building, both on Broad street, in the heart of the business section, and both notable office buildings. He has also figured prominently in the financial history of the city. He was one of the original directors of the Mutual Savings Association, over thirty years ago, and has ever since been a member of that board. He was a director of the Ohio Trust Company, and has been a director of the National Bank of Commerce from its organization twenty years ago. He was a director of the Chamber of Commerce from 1897 to 1903 and president of same in 1903 and 1904. He has been a member of the board of trustees of Broad Street Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church since 1885.

Mr. Spahr belongs to the Columbus Club, the Columbus Country Club, the Columbus Athletic Club and the Scioto Country Club. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

October 28, 1886, Mr. Spahr was married to Harriet C. Marple, daughter of Nathan B. and Harriet (Clark) Marple. Mrs. Spahr died November 23, 1919. The following children were born to them: Marie, who was graduated from the Columbus High School in 1904, also was graduated from Wellesley College with the class of 1909; she served as field secretary of the College Settlement Association for two years, and was married on June 15, 1915, to Stanley C. Colburn of Duluth, Minnesota; Elizabeth was graduated from Walnut Hills School, at Natick, Massachusetts, with the class of 1908, and she studied music at Dresden, Germany; on November 15, 1910, she was married to Frank Austin McElroy of Columbus; Dorothy, died at the age of two years and four months; Eleanor was graduated from Walnut Hills School in Massachusetts, with the class of 1915, and she married Rutherford H. Platt, jr., of Columbus, on August 18, 1917; Katherine, the youngest of the children, is at home with her father.

Personally, Mr. Spahr is a gentleman of many commendable qualities of head and heart which have made him popular with a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and he has long been regarded as one of the foremost citizens of the capital city.

RUTHERFORD HAYES PLATT. For many years Rutherford Hayes Platt has been an able and respected member of the Franklin county bar. Mr. Platt was born in Columbus September 6, 1853. His father, the late William Augustus Platt, was a conspicuous figure in the affairs of Columbus a generation ago and his achievements earned for him a place among those men of the past who are termed the builders of the capital city. He was a native of Massachusetts, born in Lanesboro, that state, March 7, 1809, and was a direct descendant of Richard Platt, the American ancestor of this branch of the family who came over from Hertfordshire, England, in 1638, settling in the Connecticut colony. His mother dying when



R. W. Platt

he was but four years old, William Augustus Platt was reared by the family of Benjamin Platt, his grandfather, and with his grandparents he came to Columbus in 1817. While educational facilities at that early period were limited in the middle west, he nevertheless acquired a good English education. He was ambitious and possessed an unusually bright and receptive mind. In early manhood he learned the watchmaker's trade, opened a jewelry store in the Neil House block and became one of the successful business men of his time. As the years passed he became interested in other business affairs and in 1846 he was chosen president of the Columbus Gas Company, which he had helped organize. In 1850 he retired from the jewelry business in order that he might devote more of his time to other interests. He was one of the founders of the Ohio Tool Company, took a leading part in organizing and conducting other successful undertakings and became one of the leading business men of that period.

William A. Platt was also prominent in civic affairs of Columbus. He served as a member of the original board of trustees of Greenlawn Cemetery, aided in the selection of a suitable site for the same and was president of the association for twelve years. Governor Chase appointed him a member of the State House Commission in charge of the erection of Ohio's new State House, then in course of construction, and he continued a member of the commission until the capitol was completed. His death occurred August 8, 1882.

On September 2, 1839, William A. Platt was united in marriage with Fanny A. Hayes, of Delaware, Ohio. Her death occurred July 16, 1856, leaving one son and three daughters.

Rutherford H. Platt of this review was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, then entered Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1874 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He studied law and entered Columbia Law School, New York City, from which he was graduated with the class of 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws; soon thereafter he was admitted to the Ohio Bar and immediately began the practice of law in Columbus.

Mr. Platt was for three years professor of pleading and practice in the Law School of Ohio State University and he was for five years a member of the commission appointed by the Supreme Court of Ohio to conduct the semi-annual examinations of applicants for admission to the bar. He was a member of the Ohio Board of State Charities from 1901 to 1913. He was president of Greenlawn Cemetery Association for a number of years, is a member of the board of trustees of Starling Medical College and of the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts. In May, 1917, he was nominated to the Governor by the Common Pleas Judges of Franklin county for appointment to the board to be formed to administer the selective service law in Franklin county. Thereafter he aided in the selection by the Governor of the members of the five boards for the city of Columbus and Franklin county, and himself served as Chairman of Local Board No. 3 of Columbus throughout the war. He has been president of the Columbus & Xenia Railroad company since 1913.

Mr. Platt is a member of the Franklin County Bar Association, also the Ohio State Bar Association. He belongs to the Columbus Club, the Columbus Country Club, the Scioto Country Club, and the Yale Club of New York City.

January 8, 1887, Mr. Platt was united in marriage with Maryette A. Smith, a granddaughter of the late Judge Joseph R. Swan, of the Ohio Supreme Court. To their union the following children have been born: Robert S. was graduated from Yale University in 1914, then took post-graduate work in geology and geography at Chicago University. In the late war he was commissioned Captain of infantry; served as an instructor in two successive officers' training schools at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., and commanded a company in the 82nd infantry, 16th Division, when the war ended. He is now a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago. Rutherford H., jr., was in his junior year at Yale University, class of 1918, when war was declared. He left college to join the National Army, was commissioned a first lieutenant of artillery and served with the 323d regiment, field artillery. He participated with his regiment in the hard fighting of the last six weeks of the war and was with the army of occupation on the Rhine. He married in August, 1917, Eleanor, daughter of George T. Spahr, of Columbus. Since his discharge from the service he has joined the publishing firm of Doubleday, Page & Company and is on the staff of the World's Work. Joseph S. is preparing for college and Emily is at home.

No family has been better known, more influential or highly respected in Columbus for nearly a century than the Platts.

HENRY GUMBLE. The name of Henry Gumble, lawyer, needs no introduction to the people of Columbus. Possessed and imbued as he is to a large degree with the elementary principles of the law, his addresses before the court or jury, his briefs and written opinions have ever been models of perspicuity and force, and plain to the comprehension of all. But while he has distinguished himself as an attorney, he has a greater claim to the respect of the people of central Ohio in his sturdy integrity of character and his life-long course as a friend of justice.

Mr. Gumble was born in the city of which he is still a resident on August 20, 1863. He is a son of Max and Miriam (Wise) Gumble. The father was born in Baden, Germany, in 1832, and in that year the mother was born in Bavaria, Germany. They immigrated to America in early manhood and womanhood and were married in Boston, Massachusetts, from which city they came to Columbus, in 1858, and here they spent the rest of their lives, the father dying in 1896 and the mother passing away in 1898. Max Gumble was one of the well known business men of the capital city for many years.

Henry Gumble received his early education in the Columbus grammar and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1880. He then entered Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in 1883. He was admitted to the bar in 1884 and soon thereafter entered the practice of his profession in Columbus, continuing two years, then in 1886 he accepted a position as assistant disbursing clerk of the lower house of Congress and spent three years in the national capital. He returned to the private practice of law in Columbus in 1889, becoming a member of the law firm of Outhwaite, Linn, McNaughton & Gumble, which firm became Outhwaite, Linn & Gumble upon the death of Mr. McNaughton in 1894. Retiring from the above firm in 1896 Mr. Gumble formed a partnership with his brother, Nathan, under the firm name of Gumble & Gumble, which partnership was terminated by the death of the junior member of the firm in 1914, since which time our subject has been engaged in the practice alone.

In September, 1917, Judge Sater, of the Federal Court for the Southern District of Ohio, appointed Mr. Gumble United States Commissioner, the duties of which responsible position he has continued to discharge with ability, fidelity and honesty.

Mr. Gumble is a member of the Franklin County Bar Association, of which he was at one time president. He also belongs to the Ohio State Bar Association. He is a member of the Columbus Athletic Club and the Progress Club.

On September 24, 1891, Mr. Gumble married Mollie Harmon, of Columbus. To their union a son and daughter have been born, namely: Beatrice, who married Edwin B. Jacobs, a business man of Cincinnati; and Max H.

Mr. Gumble is a gentleman of pleasing address and is popular with all with whom he comes in contact.

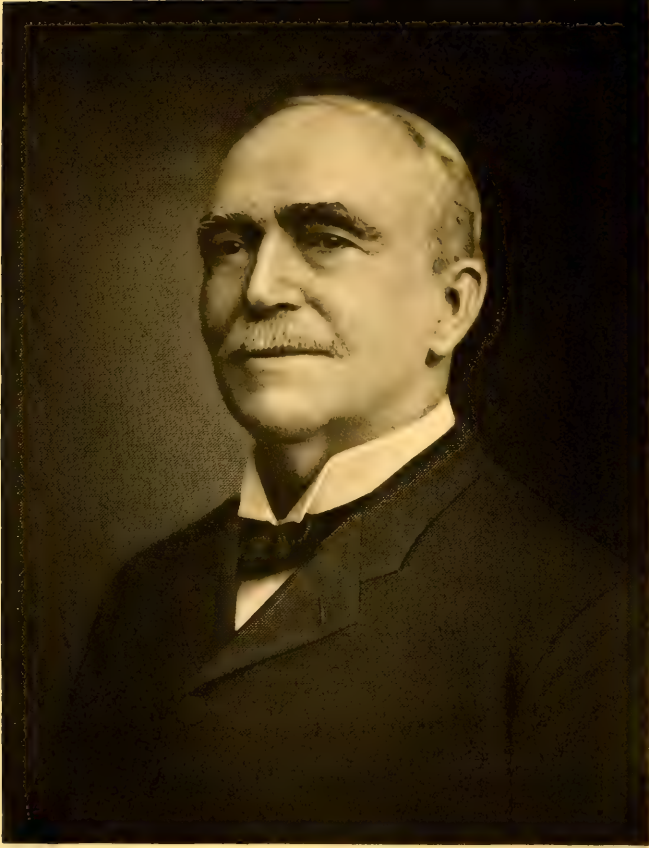
WILBUR T. MILLS has been one of the most active and progressive architects of Columbus since the beginning of his practice here in 1892.

He is the son and grandson of Methodist ministers, both well known and prominent, in their day, throughout western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. His mother, (still living) is a Thoburn, being the youngest sister of James M. Thoburn, the well-known Bishop of India of the Methodist Church.

Following a special apprenticeship in a large engineering plant covering several years, Mr. Mills came to Columbus to complete his engineering education at the Ohio State University, and although following the practice of architecture since leaving the University, he has personally specialized in the engineering phases of his chosen profession.

Several hundred buildings designed in Mr. Mills' office and supervised by himself and associates have been constructed throughout the Central States, and one at least in a foreign land, a large school for girls in Seoul, Korea. During the past four years his business has been an incorporated company The Mills & Millsbaugh Company—Mr. M. Laurence Millsbaugh being associated with Mr. Mills, and the firm both designs and constructs buildings of the better class, specializing in commercial structures.

Mr. Mills is the author of American School Building Standards, a handbook of school architecture for the use of architects and boards of education, which has become a standard authority in its field and is in very general use throughout the United States and Canada, also in two or three foreign lands. This has naturally given Mr. Mills personally much



Edmund E. Shedd

prestige as an authority on educational buildings, and has led to consulting employment with educational bodies in many parts of the country. He has also written a number of contributions for technical journals, and a paper for one session of the National Educational Association.

By way of innovations in his field of activities, Mr. Mills introduced into Ohio the method of lighting school rooms from one side only, now the generally accepted practice, and so far as known was the first architect to make use of rough-surface brick, now known as Rug, Tapestry or wire-cut brick, instead of smooth faced press brick for outside wall facing of buildings.

Mr. Mills has two children: Wilbur T., jr., now a senior at Ohio State, and Miss Dorothy, a musician residing in New York City. His wife, Minnie Luse Mills, has been for years a prominent organist and instructor in the theory of music here in Columbus, and has appeared in recital in many large cities of the central states.

EDMUND EARL SHEDD. One of the best remembered business men of a past generation in Columbus was the late Edmund Earl Shedd, one of the prominent pioneer merchants of the capital city, and a man who did much in promoting the general upbuilding of the same. Of Mr. Shedd's personality it may be said he was a man of strong and active sympathies; his temperament was ardent, sympathetic and his demeanor uniformly courteous, and these and other attractive characteristics unconsciously drew him an unusual number of devoted friends, upon whom, under all circumstances, he could rely, and who, now that he has "passed over the river," revere his memory. He was a close student of human nature and comprehended with little effort the motives and purposes of men. A lover of truth and sincerity, perhaps, his most predominant trait was his sterling integrity. Of spotless character and unflagging industry and energy, he rose through his own efforts to a position of great usefulness and no little distinction and stood as a conspicuous example of symmetrically developed American manhood, and his position as one of the representative citizens of Columbus for over a half century was cheerfully conceded by all who knew him.

Mr. Shedd was a resident of the Buckeye capital for considerably over three-quarters of a century, and for a period of sixty-five years was engaged in business here under his own name, and during his long and active career he built up not only one of the largest mercantile houses in his home city but also an untarnished reputation as a useful, honorable and patriotic citizen.

The Shedd family has been in America since 1645, in which remote year Daniel Shedd emigrated from England and settled in Baintree, Massachusetts, colony. His direct descendant, Oliver Shedd (great-grandfather of the subject of this memoir), was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, fighting with the Colonial troops, and his son, Abijah Shedd, grandfather of our subject, married Joanna Farley, a daughter of Ebenezer Farley, who, as a "minute man," fought at the battle of Lexington. Abijah Shedd, the second, father of Edmund E. Shedd, was a native of Hollis, New Hampshire, as was also his wife, Sophia Blood.

Edmund E. Shedd was born on a farm at the town of Bethel, Vermont, July 16, 1828. He was engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits at his old home town until 1846, in which year he came to Ohio. He had received a very good practical education when a boy and after coming west he taught school one year at Goodhope, Fayette county, this State, then spent a year at Hillsboro, and in 1848 took up his residence in Columbus where he spent the remainder of his long and useful life.

His first employment in Columbus was as a clerk for Brooks & Huston, wholesale grocers, with which firm he spent about two years, then took a position with the firm of Decker & Hibbs, wholesale grocers, with whom he remained about three years. He was a close observer and while in the employ of these two concerns he mastered the various phases of the mercantile business, and in 1852 entered business on his own account by organizing the wholesale grocery company of Shedd & Miller. In 1856 Mr. John Miller was succeeded in the firm by Isaac Eberly, and for the next thirteen years the firm continued as Eberly & Shedd, located on the spot now occupied by the Southern Theatre.

In 1869 that firm was dissolved and Mr. Shedd organized the E. E. Shedd & Company, and later admitted his sons into the firm as partners. In 1894 the firm became that

of E. E. Shedd & Sons, moving into their large and well equipped building on North Front street. In 1901 the business was incorporated as The E. E. Shedd Mercantile Company, of which our subject continued president until his death. By close application, good management and courteous and honest dealings with his customers he built up a large and important mercantile establishment that grew gradually with the growing city. A large number of the best firms of Columbus traded with him continuously for a period of many years, which fact would indicate that they always received fair and just treatment by this old and well established house, the prestige of which has continued unabated to the present time.

Mr. Shedd was a member of the first board of directors of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce and was for several years a director of the Fourth National Bank.

In 1852 Mr. Shedd married Aurelia Edna Thompson, a daughter of James McMillan Thompson, of London, Madison county, Ohio. Her death occurred in 1903. To their marriage the following children were born: Virginia S., now deceased, married Col. Orlando J. Hodge, of Cleveland, Ohio; Franklin J., also deceased, married Anna Frisbie, a daughter of Charles H. Frisbie, of Columbus; Edmund E., jr., who married, first, Ella Lansing, of Chillicothe, Ohio; second, Alice L. Anderson, Richmond, Va.; Frederick married Agnes Jeffrey, a daughter of Joseph A. Jeffrey, of Columbus; Harry, deceased; and Carlos Butler, who married Louise Krauss, daughter of George C. Krauss, of Columbus.

The death of Mr. Shedd occurred on Monday, April 15th, 1918, at the advanced age of ninety years. He is remembered as a successful business man, of pleasing presence, a well read and manly man and one whose career was of much benefit to the general welfare of his home city.

GEORGE H. BARKER. The greatest results in life are often attained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense and perseverance. This fact having been recognized early in life by George H. Barker, an extensive coal operator of Columbus, he seized the small opportunities that he encountered on the rugged hill that leads to life's lofty summit where lies the ultimate goal of success, never rattled by the weak, ambitionless and inactive.

Mr. Barker is a native of Ohio and is descended from two old Buckeye families. His grandfather, John Barker, a native of New York state, came to Ohio in early days and settled in Perry county, while his maternal grandfather, James Dollison, was an early citizen of near Zanesville, Muskingum county.

Rev. David Goodin Barker, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Perry county, Ohio. He was for over a quarter of a century in the Baptist ministry in southeastern Ohio, holding charges in Hocking, Perry and Fairfield counties, and died at Pleasantville. He married Martha Jane Dollison, who was born near Zanesville. Following his death she brought her family to Columbus.

George H. Barker was born at Ewing, Ohio, July 27, 1873, and from his fourteenth year was reared in Columbus. He is a splendid example of a successful self-made man. It was necessary for him to become a bread winner at an early age and while attending school he carried a regular route on the Columbus Dispatch. He also worked during spare time and through the summer vacations at various odd jobs, at whatever he could get to earn an honest dollar. Being compelled to leave school at an early age, he secured a position as clerk in a prominent drug store and applied himself to the study of pharmacy but, as this did not prove to his liking, he took a course in a business college and became a bookkeeper in one of the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and later worked as bookkeeper for various business firms, and finally became secretary of a building and loan association.

In 1900 Mr. Barker identified himself with Maynard Brothers, operators of coal mines, first as bookkeeper, and two years later as sales manager. When that firm was incorporated in 1907 as The Maynard Coal Company he was elected vice-president, which position he has continued to occupy to the present time. He is also vice-president of the Superior Coal & Dock Company of Superior, Wisconsin, and Duluth, Minnesota. He is secretary and treasurer of the Daniel Boone Coal Company of Hazard, Kentucky. He is vice-president and director of the National Coal Association of Washington, D. C., and a director in the City National Bank of Columbus. In all the above mentioned concerns his advice and

influence have made for success and he is regarded as one of the leading coal operators of central Ohio. Through his close application, sound judgment and general ability he has forged his way up from an unpromising early environment to a position of influence and prominence in the affairs of Columbus, deserving much credit for what he has accomplished in the face of obstacles.

Mr. Barker has long taken an active interest in civic affairs and philanthropic work and has been a participant in the different Red Cross campaigns for war funds and in the "war chest" campaign. He was at one time president of the Columbus Young Men's Christian Association. He is charitably inclined and gives freely of his time and means to worthy causes, calculated to be beneficial to his fellow men. He is a member of the Columbus Club, the Columbus Country Club, the Columbus Athletic Club, and fraternally, he is a Past Master of Kinsman Lodge of Masons, a thirty-third degree Mason, belonging to the Scottish Rite, Knights Templar and Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Barker was married to Lena Maynard, who was born in Sunbury, Ohio, the daughter of Burns L. Maynard, one of the founders of the Maynard Coal Company. They have one son and one daughter, namely: Margaret Maynard Barker, and Burns Maynard Barker.

The career of Mr. Barker might be studied with much profit by the youth hesitating at the parting of the ways, for therein are many valuable lessons, chief of which is the fact that to the young man of grit, courage, honesty and proper ideals there are no obstacles big enough to prevent him from attaining a large measure of success in this world, if he seeks it along legitimate lines.

EDWARD NEWTON HUGGINS. One of the best known members of the Franklin County Bar is Edward Newton Huggins, who has been practicing law in Columbus for the past thirty-three years, during which time he has met with continued success and has kept well abreast of the times in his profession. Concerning the sincerity of purpose, the unquestioned probity and uprightness of conduct and character, the ability and honesty of Mr. Huggins, it may be said, they are as well known and recognized as his name.

Mr. Huggins was born at Mt. Orab, Brown county, Ohio, November 6, 1860, and is of Buckeye pioneer stock. His grandfather, Robert V. Huggins, was a native of Lincoln county, North Carolina, and in very early days made the tedious overland journey from that state with a party headed by the Rev. Rankin, the abolitionist, and settled near Ripley, Ohio, where the party formed a settlement and as early as 1812 established what was known as "Red Oak" Church. A few years later Robert Virgil Huggins removed to Highland county, where he purchased a large tract of land, some of which is still held by his descendants after a lapse of more than a century. He was a strong abolitionist, and before the war between the states his five sons, also abolitionists, conducted an "underground railroad" and assisted many a slave in his flight for freedom.

James E. Huggins, son of Robert V. Huggins, the pioneer, and father of Edward N., was born in Brown county, Ohio. There he grew to manhood, attended the district schools and became a leader in public affairs. He was a delegate to the first convention of the Republican party held at Columbus. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-two years. He married Arethusa C. Diboll, a native of Connecticut and a daughter of Dr. William Virgil and Philena (Collins) Diboll, both descended from early New England families. Mrs. Diboll was of the old Collins-Huntington families, of which Collins P. Huntington, the great railroad magnate and philanthropist, and P. W. Huntington, the late Columbus banker, were descendants. Dr. Diboll brought his large family to Ohio in early days. Mrs. Huggins lived to reach her seventy-sixth year.

Edward N. Huggins was educated in the district schools and the Hillsboro High School. He read law under Judge Samuel F. Steel, and his brother, Judge Henry M. Huggins at Hillsboro, and, in 1883, entered the senior class of the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1884, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar in June of that year, and entered the practice in Columbus the following October. He was first in the office of Henry C. and Edward L. Taylor for a few months, and in April, 1885, he associated himself with the late John G. McGuffey, under the firm name of McGuffey & Huggins. Three years later he became the associate

of D. K. Watson, Attorney General of Ohio, which partnership continued about four years, when Mr. Huggins organized the firm of Huggins & Sowers, which later became Huggins, Sowers & Watson, Mr. B. G. Watson becoming a member. Then he became the senior member of the firm of Huggins, Johnson & Hoover, then of Huggins, Huggins & Hoover, and now he is the senior member of the firm of Huggins, Pretzman & Davies. His practice has been general, running largely to corporation law, in which he is regarded as an expert and one of the most successful in the State. He is a member of the Franklin County Bar Association and the Ohio State Bar Association.

In 1892 Mr. Huggins was the Republican candidate for Congress in his district, leading a "forlorn hope," as the district was overwhelmingly Democratic, although he ran ahead of his ticket. Again, in 1898, at the urgent request of William McKinley, then President, he made the race for Congress and was defeated a second time, but only by seven hundred and two votes, while the Democratic majority was over three thousand. In 1908 he headed the Republican ticket in Ohio for elector-at-large. He was one of Senator Mark Hanna's most trusted lieutenants, and was for years a leader in the party in central Ohio and did much for its success.

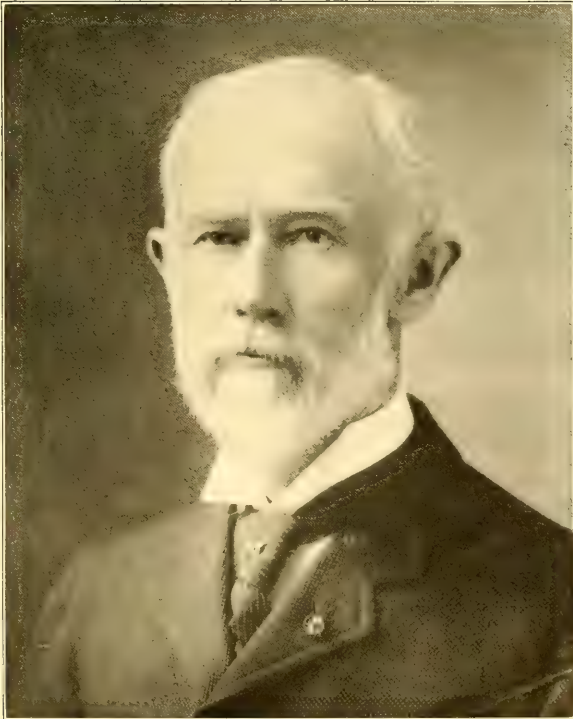
On October 10, 1890, Mr. Huggins married Clara Morris, a daughter of Dr. W. W. Ellsberry, a noted physician and member of Congress from Georgetown, Ohio.

Mr. Huggins is a member of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, the Columbus Country Club and the Presbyterian Church. He has long been regarded as one of the representative citizens of the capital city, whose interests he has done much to promote, and where he is held in high esteem by all classes.

CHARLES H. LINDENBERG, president of The M. C. Lilley & Company, manufacturers of regalia, military and society goods, was born in Prussia January 14, 1841, the son of Theodore and Charlotte (Bisky) Lindenberg.

Theodore Lindenberg was graduated from a German university and prepared for the legal profession. He was appointed Judge for life and held a judicial position until the German Revolution of 1848, in which he participated, and which action caused him to flee the country in 1849. Coming to America in that year he located in Columbus, but owing to his inability to master the English language sufficiently to enable him to practice law in this country, he engaged in the manufacture of cigars in this city. Both he and his wife died in Columbus.

Charles H. Lindenberg attended school in Prussia and also the public schools of Columbus. He served an apprenticeship at typesetting on the Ohio State Journal and worked as a journeyman printer until the Civil War came on. In April, 1861, in response to President Lincoln's first call for three months' troops, Mr. Lindenberg volunteered and was mustered into Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Before the three months' service had expired he re-enlisted for three years' service in the same company and regiment, and after his full term of service was mustered out and discharged as First Lieutenant. Returning from the war he followed his trade for awhile and then in 1865, joined M. C. Lilley, Captain John Seibert and Henry Lindenberg, a brother, in organizing the M. C. Lilley & Company, a partnership, for the publication of the old "Odd Fellows' Companion," a fraternal publication which in its time enjoyed a great success, its circulation reaching ultimately over twenty thousand copies monthly. In those days the manufacturers of regalia did not advertise to any great extent in fraternal or other publications and M. C. Lilley & Company received letters from all over the west asking for information as to where regalia could be purchased. This led the company to enter this line of manufacture themselves in a small way and from that small beginning has grown the great M. C. Lilley & Company, now the largest house in that line in the world. The company was incorporated and Mr. Lindenberg has been its president continually, with the exception of one year, when poor health induced him to resign, only to resume the office a year later, after his health had been restored. Mr. Lindenberg was the organizer of the Columbus Brass Company, and has been its president since its incorporation. He also organized the Columbus Piano Company (now the Lindenberg Piano Company) and was its president for a long time, being succeeded by his son Paul. He has been active in the Chamber of Commerce, served on its board of directors and was elected president of the organization, but declined to serve for private reasons. He is a member of the Wells Post,



Charles H. Lindenberg

G. A. R., of Ohio Commandery Loyal Legion and belongs to the different degrees of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and other fraternal societies.

Mr. Lindenberg married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Robins, of Columbus, a native of New York state, and to them have been born the following five sons: Carl, vice-president of The M. C. Lilley & Company, Frank, a mechanical engineer; Paul, president of the Lindenberg Piano Company; Robert, in the office of The M. C. Lilley & Company, and Leo.

GUS B. BARLOW. That "man liveth not to himself alone" is an assurance that is amply verified in all the affairs of life but its pertinance is the more patent in those instances where persons have so employed their inherent talents, so improved their opportunities and so marshaled their forces as to gain prestige which finds its angle of influence ever broadening in practical beneficence and human helpfulness. One of the well known and influential citizens of Columbus who, while laboring for the legitimate advancement of his own affairs, has not neglected his larger duties as a citizen is Gus B. Barlow, prominent life insurance man.

Mr. Barlow was born at Jackson, Ohio, December 27, 1859. He is a son of Henry and Rosene (Marshall) Barlow, both natives of England. They came to the United States in early life and were married in Ross county, Ohio. For a number of years the father was engaged in the mercantile business in Jackson, later moved to Portsmouth, Ohio, where his death occurred in 1900, when past seventy-eight years of age. The mother of our subject died in Columbus in 1912, when past her eighty-second birthday.

Gus B. Barlow received a common school education and when a boy served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade in Portsmouth, and continued to work at the same for some time, then became an editor, manager and finally owner of newspapers. During the time the Hon. James W. Newman was filling the office of secretary of state of Ohio, Mr. Barlow had charge of the Portsmouth Times, of which Mr. Newman was the owner. He organized the Portsmouth Press early in 1897 and published that paper until late in the same year when he sold out and organized the Portsmouth News, a morning daily paper. This property he disposed of in 1898 on account of failing health and the following year entered the life insurance field as local agent at Portsmouth, of the Washington Life Insurance Company, of which he later became district manager and special worker.

In the fall of 1908 Mr. Barlow became manager of the Ohio department of the Federal Life Insurance Company and in 1909 he established his home in Columbus. In 1917 he was made manager of the Ohio department of the Federal Accident and Health Insurance Company, which department he organized, and is now manager of both branches of this company for Ohio. As a life insurance man he has been very successful from the beginning, possessing the various attributes that go to make up the successful worker in this field. He has unusual energy, perseverance, foresight and diplomacy, besides being scrupulously honest. One year he had an individual production of business with the Federal Life Insurance Company which had not been equaled by any other agent connected with this company up until the year 1918, when it was exceeded. He has been a member of the Federal's "One Hundred Thousand Dollar Life Club" for every year of its existence, and at the meeting of the club in San Francisco in 1914 he was elected president of the club, serving one year.

Mr. Barlow is prominent in Masonic and Pythian circles, belonging to all the different bodies of these two organizations. He served for three years as worshipful master of Portsmouth Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of Goodale Lodge, No. 372, Free and Accepted Masons of Columbus, of Mt. Vernon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, No. 23, of Portsmouth; also of Solomon Council, No. 79, Royal and Select Masters of Portsmouth; Calvary Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar of Portsmouth; A. A. Scottish Rite, Valley of Cincinnati, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree; he belongs to Syrian Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Cincinnati. He has held every office in the Knights of Pythias order, including membership in Massie Lodge, No. 115, Knights of Pythias; he is a retired member of the Uniform Rank, was for ten years adjutant and signal officer of the Tenth Regiment, Uniform Rank, in which office he was succeeded by Hon. Carmi Thompson, ex-secretary of state. He has held membership in all the above named bodies, except the Mystic Shrine, for the requisite time in which to give him life membership. He was one of three supreme delegates to the first Supreme Lodge meeting of the D. O. K. K. of Chicago in 1895, which delegates made the first supreme laws for this order. He was given a medal by Franklin Ellis for personally

organizing the greatest number of Knights of Pythias lodges in any county in Ohio for that year than any other one man. He has served as a member of the board of trustees of the Third Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and is active in all lines of endeavor relating to the civic life of Columbus. He sent to the Federal Government suggestions for manless aeronautics, which idea provides for controlling war-planes from the starting point, also provides for the discharge of explosives at the proper time, which plans he suggested be turned over to an Edison, a Maxim, or other inventor for them to work out in detail. He is in receipt of letters from the national war board thanking him for his patriotic action.

Mr. Barlow is a type of the broad-minded, patriotic, far-seeing citizen, always alert to the best interests of his country, ready to discharge his obligations to the community, State and nation as he sees it, and always ready to bear his full share of the civic burden. He is a Republican in politics, but is not a biased partisan, preferring to vote for the best man, irrespective of party alignment.

On December 27, 1881, Mr. Barlow was united in marriage with Agnes E. Brouse, at Portsmouth, Ohio, and to their union one son was born, Gus H. Barlow, whose birth occurred at Portsmouth, October 23, 1884; he received good educational advantages, and since December, 1908, the son has held the position of cashier of the Ohio Department of the Federal Life Insurance Company at Columbus; he is a member of Goodale Lodge, No. 372, Free and Accepted Masons, also of Scioto Commandery and has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite Order; he is also a member of Aladdin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was employed during the latter part of the war at the hardest work in the Lorain, Ohio, shipyard, which he preferred to any clerical work. He remained two months after the war closed. He is a young man of much business ability and in every way a worthy son of a worthy sire.

THOMAS J. KEATING. Born in Philadelphia, Pa. Reared and educated in Ohio. Admitted to practice law in the State and Federal Courts of Ohio and in the Supreme Court of the United States. Has served as president of the Franklin County Bar Association and of the Ohio State Bar Association, and is a member of the American Bar Association. Residence for the last thirty years, 1317 East Broad street, Columbus, Ohio.

RALPH REAMER RICKLY, son of Samuel S. and Maria M. Rickly, who succeeded his father in the banking business in Columbus, was the last representative of the family. He was born at Taralton, Pickaway county, Ohio, January 20, 1851, and died at his home in Columbus, January 16, 1919. He received his preliminary education in the public schools, graduating from the old Central High School in 1868. He then entered Yale University from which he was graduated in 1872 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Upon leaving the University Mr. Rickly returned to Columbus and worked in his father's bank as Teller. He had assisted in the bank at intervals previous to going to college. In 1875 when the bank was reorganized and incorporated as the Capital City Bank he became Cashier and after the death of his father succeeded to the presidency, which responsible position he held up to the time of his death.

Mr. Rickly was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Bank of Corning at Corning, Ohio, of which he was President. It was incorporated in 1892. He also helped organize the Bank of Basil, Basil, Ohio, which was incorporated in 1895, and of which he was also President. He was the oldest active banker in Columbus in point of years of service; was vice-president of both the Columbus Transfer Company and the Kauffman & Lattimer Company, and a trustee of Heidelberg University. Mr. Rickly was very successful in business affairs and was in every respect a worthy son of a worthy sire. He was one of the most widely known Masons in the state; was the oldest thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason, also the oldest member of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in Columbus; was Past Master of Goodale Lodge No. 372; Past High Priest of the Ohio Chapter No. 12; Past Thrice Illustrious Master of Columbus Council No. 8; Past Eminent Commander of Mt. Vernon Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar; was Most Wise Master of Columbus Chapter, Rose Croix, A. A. S. R. for a number of years; was treasurer of the Scottish Rite bodies of Columbus, Aladdin Temple, Goodale Lodge, Ohio Chapter, Columbus Council, Mt. Vernon Commandery, Masonic Temple Association and Masonic Mutual Benefit Association; was Past Grand Commander of the Grand Com-



Ralph R. Rickly.

mandery of Ohio Knights Templar and at the time of his death was Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. and of the Grand Chapter, R. A. M. of Ohio.

Mr. Rickly was married on December 1, 1909, to Miss Ida Virginia Harrison, of Chambersburg, Penn., who survives.

WILLIAM GREEN DESHLER. The late William Green Deshler, pioneer business man and banker of Columbus, was for many years one of the city's most conspicuous and notable figures—known by all and by all respected. He was born in Columbus May 24, 1827, the son of David and Betsy (Green) Deshler, the old family residence then being on the site of the present Hotel Deshler, named in honor of the family who built it. His father, David Deshler, was the owner of the Clinton Bank, a pioneer financial institution.

William Green Deshler was educated in the private schools of Columbus and eastern Pennsylvania, and at the age of seventeen entered his father's bank and for years was a leader in the banking circles of Columbus. Becoming the guiding genius of the old Clinton Bank, he developed it into what became the Deshler National Bank and he continued at the head of the new bank until he wound up its affairs and surrendered its charter in 1911.

During the Civil War Mr. Deshler was one of the chief advisers of Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, under President Lincoln, and he did great good to the cause of the Government during that struggle, a participation in which he was denied on account of ill health. In 1882 he created the Betsy Green Deshler Fund of \$100,000 and placed it in the hands of the Columbus Female Benevolent Society as a Memorial to his mother and to help widows and orphans. This fund now amounts to over a half million dollars. Later, upon the death of his daughter, Mrs. C. O. Hunter, he established a similar fund with like disposition in her memory, to be known as the Kate Deshler Fund of \$33,000—a thousand dollars for each year of her life. Later he gave \$60,000 additional to that fund. When the only child of Mrs. Hunter died he created a memorial fund of \$13,000 for crippled and deformed children.

Mr. Deshler died February 16, 1916. He was twice married. His first marriage was to Ann Eliza Sinks, and to that union one son and two daughters were born as follows: John G. Deshler, Kate Deshler Hunter, deceased; and Mary Deshler Warner, deceased.

His second wife was Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Dr. I. J. Jones, of Columbus, and to that marriage three daughters were born as follows: Elizabeth Deshler Sowers, deceased; Louise Deshler Cox and Helen Deshler Brown.

FLORUS FREMONT LAWRENCE, M. D. It was not until the thinking Greeks, in many respects the wisest people the world has ever known, proved that the medical cure was the practical way of overcoming the multiform ills of the flesh to which humanity everywhere are supposed to be heir, and that these ills were not due to the presence of evil spirits or to the anger of the heathen gods. Thus was placed upon a scientific basis the study of the human organism with its various ailments. However, the time it has taken to develop the present system of healing and surgery has, indeed been a long one—some four thousand years.

One of the successful physicians of Columbus, who keeps well abreast of modern materia medica, is Dr. Florus Fremont Lawrence, who was born at Wadsworth, Medina county, Ohio, March 16, 1863. He is a son of the Rev. Oman and Camilla (Liggett) Lawrence, both natives of Ohio and both of Scotch parentage.

The Doctor's father was a prominent pioneer minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church and for many years was active and influential in church work in northern Ohio—one of the leading men of his conference. It is probable that he built more new churches and parsonages, repaired more church property and raised more money with which to pay off indebtedness on small churches in Ohio than any one other man in the history of the State.

Dr. Florus F. Lawrence received his primary education in the public schools of Holmes county, the Jeromeville High School and Savannah Academy. He completed his literary education at Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio. He was prepared for the medical profession at Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, and Columbus Medical College. He took post-graduate work under Dr. Joseph Price of Philadelphia; also went abroad and took post-graduate work, in 1884 and 1885, under Dr. Lawson Faite whose assistant he was for six

months, Dr. Jordon Lloyd and Dr. Borling of the Birmingham City Hospital, all of Birmingham, England, and he also studied under Dr. Heart of Edinburgh and Dr. McEwan of Glasgow; also Dr. John B. Murphy, the eminent Chicago surgeon. Previous to completing his medical education and before he had entered practice, Dr. Lawrence taught school in Holmes and Cuyahoga counties, and did special newspaper work for the Cleveland Herald.

Dr. Lawrence began the practice of medicine in 1885 in Columbus, and two years later he performed the first successful operation upon the gall bladder ever performed in central Ohio. He was professor of surgical anatomy and clinical surgery at Ohio Medical University in 1892 and 1893, resigning to go abroad. He was clinical lecturer in abdominal surgery and diseases of women at Starling Medical College from 1900 until that institution merged with the Ohio Medical College, and he continued in the same professorships with Ohio-Starling until 1912, at which time he became clinical lecturer on surgery at the College of Medicine, Ohio State University, until the reorganization of the same in the spring of 1916. In all the positions of trust and responsibility he discharged his duties most ably and faithfully, to the satisfaction of all concerned, proving that he possessed superior knowledge along the lines he taught, and his reputation in the same became widespread, far transcending the boundaries of the Buckeye state.

Dr. Lawrence is a member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1905. He also belongs to the Ohio State Medical Society, of which he was first vice-president in 1908, and in that year he was also first vice-president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of which he was secretary of the section on diseases of women and obstetrics in 1900, and vice-chairman of the same section in 1905. He belongs to the American Academy of Medicine, and he is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is a member of the American Geographical Society and the American Academy for the Advancement of Science, which admits to membership only college men or men of noted ability. Baldwin University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science, and Wooster University gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

In 1899 a group of Columbus business men organized a hospital not for profit and in spite of any persuasion from Dr. Lawrence, they named it The Lawrence Hospital. During the twenty years of its existence, The Lawrence Hospital has done more than 35% charity work.

Now, as evidence of their good faith in Dr. Lawrence, a group of business and professional men have organized the new McKinley Hospital Company, and have named Dr. Lawrence Chief of Staff of this half million dollar hospital. Dr. Lawrence's ambition in life now is to have this new McKinley Hospital completed.

Dr. Lawrence is a thirty-third degree Mason. He belongs to Columbus Lodge, No. 30, Free and Accepted Masons; Ohio Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons; Columbus Council, Enoch Lodge of Perfection, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; Franklin Council, Princes of Jerusalem, of which he was presiding officer for nine years; Columbus Chapter, Rose Croix and Scioto Consistory, Scottish Rites; Aladdin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Mt. Vernon Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar. Dr. Lawrence was active on the old Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce.

On January 11, 1885, Dr. Lawrence was married to Cora Estelle Pierce of Berea, Ohio, and to their union two sons and one daughter have been born, namely: Gerald Pierce Lawrence, M. D., of Columbus, who is at this writing captain in command of the Fourth Ambulance Company, Federalized Ohio National Guard; James Cooper Lawrence, who helped Ohio State University win two out of three intercollegiate debates, and was editor of the Makio magazine at Ohio State University. A year after he graduated he was placed at the head of the department of English at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Penna., and is at the present time assistant treasurer of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, he being in charge of all their foreign offices, and Elizabeth Camilla Lawrence.

Notwithstanding his eminence in the field of medicine and surgery, Dr. Lawrence is a plain, unassuming gentleman, who takes an interest in advancing the welfare of his fellow men and his home, city and state, and he is in every way deserving of the high esteem which is universally accorded him.



Fred. Lazerus

FRED LAZARUS, Deceased. In writing this history of the city of Columbus especial mention will be made of the lives of those men who, having served notably, have gone to their reward; for it is important that the names and achievements of those sterling men shall be preserved to future generations. And one of the men of this city who, during a long and useful life, gave freely of himself for the good of his day and the days that are to follow, was the late Fred Lazarus, merchant, banker, and philanthropist.

Fred Lazarus was born in Germany on May 5, 1850, and he was but one year old when his parents came to Columbus. His father, Simon Lazarus, one of the old time merchants of Columbus, came over from Germany in 1851, and in the same year established in this city the business out of which has grown the great mercantile house of The F. & R. Lazarus & Company of today. He was educated in the public schools and commercial college, while his practical business training began in his father's store when he was but a boy. He was but little more than a youth when he entered the store permanently, and he developed into a merchant far above the ordinary while he was still a young man.

In 1877, following the death of his father, Fred and his brother Ralph succeeded to the business, and upon the death of Ralph in 1903, Fred became sole owner. Three years later he incorporated the business as The F. & R. Lazarus & Company, of which he was president and the guiding genius until the time of his death. Since his death the business has been continued by his sons, and it has continued, as might be expected, to prosper and grow and continue as the leading establishment in its line in central Ohio, and the house of The F. & R. Lazarus & Company bids fair to long continue as one of the "land marks" of our city.

Aside from his mercantile interests Mr. Lazarus was identified with other important enterprises, among which was the Ohio National Bank, of which he was one of the founders and a member of the board of directors and of its executive board at the time of his death.

While Mr. Lazarus was very active in business affairs, he was at the same time one of the most active men of the city in civic, social and philanthropic affairs, to all of which he gave generous support. He was for many years a trustee and treasurer of Temple Israel; he was for many years interested in the work of the Humane Society and a member of its board of directors for nearly fifteen years; he was a trustee of Green Lawn Cemetery Association; a trustee and at one time president of Children's Hospital; a trustee of the Associated Charities; president of Montefiore Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites; a trustee and treasurer of the Jewish Orphan Asylum (both latter of Cleveland); a trustee of the Jewish Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., and a director of the Jewish Chautauqua of America. He was at one time vice-president of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, and for a number of years served as a trustee of the sinking fund of the city of Columbus. He was an honorary member of Columbus Lodge of Elks, a 32 degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Athletic Club.

Mr. Lazarus was the ideal business man and citizen. He represented all that was best in commercial life and in progressive and patriotic citizenship. But it was the man himself that will live longest in the memory of his associates and of all who knew him—his personality and characteristics, his keen sympathy for humanity and his broad philanthropy; his little acts of charity, helps and kindness which he performed every day of his life, and the great pleasure and satisfaction he found in his benefactions. Nor did he ever consider his charity as a burden or tax upon his resources, but regarded himself as most fortunate to be able to give, and felt himself honored when called on to do so.

Mr. Lazarus died on March 23, 1917, and in his death the city and community sustained an irreparable loss, for men of his character are not born every day. The entire city testified its bereavement, and many organizations paid tribute to his life and memory by the adoption of resolutions extolling his high character and noble achievements.

Mr. Lazarus married Rose Eichberg, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, the daughter of Frederick Eichberg, merchant of that city, and to that marriage four sons were born.

(1) Simon Lazarus, president of the F. & R. Lazarus & Company, was born in Columbus on August 19, 1882. He was educated in the public schools, at St. John's Military School at Manlius, N. Y., and entered his father's business in 1901, and following the death of his father he became president of the F. & R. Lazarus & Company. He is trustee of the Green Lawn Cemetery Association and treasurer of Temple Israel, and a member of the Athletic and Progress Clubs and of Columbus Lodge of Elks. He married Miss

Edna Yondorf of Chicago, and to them have been born two sons and a daughter, Simon, jr., Charles Yondorf and Rose.

(2) Fred Lazarus, jr., secretary and treasurer of the F. & R. Lazarus & Company, was born in Columbus on October 29, 1884. He was educated in the public schools and at Ohio State University, and entered his father's business in 1903, becoming secretary and treasurer of the company when it was incorporated. He is a director and member of the executive board of the Ohio National Bank, director of the Montefiore Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites at Cleveland, trustee of the Jewish Orphan Asylum at Cleveland, treasurer of the sinking fund of that institution, and a member of the Columbus Lodge of Elks and the Athletic and Progress Clubs. He married Miss Meta Marx of Marion, Ohio, and to them have been born three sons, Fred (III), Ralph and Maurice.

(3) Robert Lazarus, vice-president of the F. & R. Lazarus & Company, was born in Columbus on September 20, 1890. He was educated in the public schools and Ohio State University, graduating with the class of 1912, B. A. degree. He became a member of the F. & R. Lazarus & Company in 1914 and vice-president in 1917, and in June, 1918, entered the U. S. Army service. He is a member of the Athletic and Progress Clubs and of Phi Beta Kappa college fraternity. He married Miss Hattie Weiler of Pittsburg, Pa.

(4) Jeffrey Lazarus was born in Columbus on June 20, 1894. He was educated in the public schools and at Ohio State University, graduating with the class of 1915, B. A. degree. Leaving college he entered the store of F. & R. Lazarus & Company, but in June, 1917, he enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve.

GEORGE BLOOR OKEY. It is with a great degree of satisfaction to refer to a career of one who has made the rough path of life smooth by untiring perseverance, attaining success in any vocation requiring definiteness of purpose and determined action. Such a life, whether it be one of calm, consecutive endeavor, or of sudden meteoric accomplishments, must abound both in lesson and incentive and prove a guide to the young men whose fortunes are still matters for the future to determine. For a number of years George Bloor Okey has directed his efforts toward the goal of success and by patient continuance has won pronounced prestige in Columbus legal circles.

The Okey family has been prominent in the history of Ohio for over a century and have played well their roles in the drama of civilization in various walks of life, being regarded as useful and leading citizens wherever they have dispersed. The pioneer of the family in the Buckeye State was Leven Okey, who was a native of Delaware. In the year 1802 he emigrated with his wife and six sons to this State, making the tedious journey overland in old-fashioned covered wagons, to Pittsburg, thence by flatboat down the Ohio river to the mouth of Captina creek, Monroe county, which was at that time a portion of Belmont county, where the family first settled. Ten years later Leven Okey removed his family to the interior of that county, near Woodsfield, the county seat. He and his family endured the usual hardships and privations incident to life in the wilderness, but by grit and perseverance finally succeeded in establishing a comfortable home, and Mr. Okey became prominent in the affairs of his locality. He served for many years as associate judge of Monroe county, and the first court of that county was held in the Okey log cabin. All of his six sons became successful farmers and acquired large tracts of land. Cornelius, the eldest son, who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, served several terms in the Ohio Legislature, to attend the sessions of which he rode horseback from his home to Columbus and return. He died in 1859 at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, Hannah Weir, was the daughter of the Rev. James and Esther (Hazard) Weir. The former was a Scotch Presbyterian minister. His wife was a cousin to the famous Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the Great Lakes naval hero.

Judge John W. Okey, son of Cornelius and Hannah (Weir) Okey, was born on his father's farm, within a mile of Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio, January 3, 1827, and there he spent his boyhood. He left the farm at the age of seventeen years to become chief deputy to his brother, William Okey, who had been elected county clerk. The latter was a successful lawyer and business man and he practically turned over to John W. Okey the conduct of his office during the several terms he held the county clerkship. While in charge of his brother's office John W. Okey read law and in 1849 was admitted to the bar, immediately beginning the practice of his profession at Woodsfield, where he continued with pro-

nounced success until 1853. During the political campaign of 1852, following the constitutional convention of 1851, the Democratic candidate for secretary of state was Dr. William Trevitt, a prominent physician of Columbus, who proffered to John W. Okey the appointment of chief deputy in the office of secretary of state in the event of Dr. Trevitt's election. During the same campaign, James Okey, brother of John W., was a candidate for the Legislature. The Democratic ticket was elected and James and John W. Okey arranged to make the journey to Columbus together, John W. to take with him his wife and two young children, the oldest of which was George B. Okey, subject of this review, who was at that time only three years old. But when it came time to start for the capital John W. Okey had not heard from Dr. Trevitt confirming his appointment as chief deputy secretary of state, and he decided to wait for such word, so his brother James proceeded alone on the journey. The method of travel at that time between Woodsfield and Columbus was by wagon, eighteen miles to Clarington, thence to Marietta by boat on the Ohio river, thence by boat up the Muskingum river to Zanesville, thence by stage over the National road to Columbus. At Marietta James Okey took passage on the popular packet-boat "Buckeye Belle," which was crowded with passengers on that trip. While passing through the locks of the Muskingum, about ten miles below Zanesville, the boilers of the "Buckeye Belle" exploded, blowing up the boat and killing between fifty and sixty people. James Okey was thrown many feet out into the river and although sustaining a broken arm and several ribs fractured, he being a strong and athletic man, was able to swim to shore. After recovering in a measure from his injuries he proceeded to Columbus and took his seat in the Legislature.

The failure of John W. Okey to arrive in Columbus was a source of surprise and a disappointment to Dr. Trevitt, who had written him of his appointment in the doctor's office, and he again wrote him, urging him to come to Columbus at once and assume his duties. This letter reached Mr. Okey and he at once set out for the capital, bringing with him his family. Several days after his arrival, in going to the post office, he was handed Dr. Trevitt's first letter, which had been addressed to Columbus instead of Woodsfield, and which, had it been properly addressed, would have reached Mr. Okey in time for he and his family to have started with James Okey, according to original arrangements, and he and his family would have been on the ill-fated "Buckeye Belle."

One morning, in the fall of 1853, while John W. Okey was in charge of the office of secretary of state, Governor Wood sent for him and offered to appoint him Probate Judge of Monroe county, to fill out an unexpired term. The appointment was accepted and Mr. Okey returned to Woodsfield with his family. At the expiration of his term he was elected for a full term as Probate Judge and while still incumbent of that office he was elected Common Pleas Judge of the sub-division, comprising Monroe and Belmont counties, and he was re-elected without opposition to the sub-division comprising Monroe, Belmont and Guernsey counties. In 1862 he removed with his family to Cambridge, Ohio, where he made his home until the spring of 1865, when he resigned his place on the bench and removed to Cincinnati to engage in the practice of law and to begin, in conjunction with Judge Gholson, the preparation and publication of the first Ohio digest. In the spring of 1875 Governor Allen appointed Judge Okey a member of the first commission to codify the Ohio State laws, and two years later, while holding that position, the Democratic State convention nominated him for Judge of the Supreme Court. He was elected at the ensuing election and took his seat in 1878. He made such a highly commendable record in that important position and was so faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duties that he was re-elected in 1882 and his death occurred while serving his second term, in July, 1885. He was one of the State's most brilliant legal lights and one of the leading men of his day and generation.

In 1849 Judge Okey married Mary Jane Bloor, a daughter of James Bloor. The Bloor family was established in America prior to the Revolutionary War by James and John Bloor, brothers, natives of England. When our war for independence came on John returned to England while James remained to fight in the American army. He was severely wounded at the battle of Germantown. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Okey. Her father, James Bloor, was a native of Maryland. He was a millwright by trade and he came to Ohio in pioneer days. Mrs. Okey died in the fall of 1883, at the age of seventy years.

George Bloor Okey, the immediate subject of this sketch, is a son of Judge John W. and

Mary Jane (Bloor) Okey. He was born in Monroe county, Ohio, December 19, 1849. He was educated in the public schools, and deciding to follow in the footsteps of his father in a professional way, he read law under him, then entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which institution he was graduated in 1871, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, having made an excellent record for scholarship. He was admitted to the bar in 1871 and began the practice of his profession at once in the city of Cincinnati, where he remained, enjoying a very satisfactory practice, until 1877, in which year he was appointed by Governor Young a member of the commission to codify the State laws, to succeed his father, who had been elected Judge of the Supreme Court, and who had resigned from the codification commission in order that his son might be appointed at that particular time. Mr. Okey then took up his residence in Columbus and after serving on the commission in a very acceptable manner for two years, he turned his attention to the active practice of law in the Capital City. In 1885 he was appointed Supreme Court reporter, which office he held one term of three years, resuming the practice of law in 1889, with his former success and high standing at the local bar.

In 1890 and again in 1908 Mr. Okey was nominated by the Democratic party for Supreme Court Judge, but the ticket was defeated in each year. He is a member of the Franklin County Bar Association, also belongs to the Columbus Lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On December 1, 1872, Mr. Okey married Sarah Louise Schoonmaker, who was born in Cincinnati, April 4, 1854, the daughter of George Schoonmaker of that city. They have two sons, Perry and Hazard, both young men of ability and high educational attainments.

HON. THOMAS EDWARD POWELL. The life and record of Hon. Thomas Edward Powell, for over thirty years a prominent attorney and public man of Columbus, are typical of that class of men, including his honored father before him, who in the earlier history of this country helped to lay the foundations of its present greatness. He has ever been austere in his relations with his fellowmen, puritanical in his ideas of right and wrong and zealous to live up to them. He has taken a lively interest in the careers of young men starting their work at the bar, and many of them have reasons to remember the kindly aid and suggestions from him which saved them the pitfalls and traps of the law, into which, in their ignorance, they might otherwise have fallen. In his public career as well as in his private life no word of suspicion has ever been breathed against him. His actions have ever been the result of careful and conscientious thought; and when once convinced that he is right, no suggestion of policy or personal profit can swerve him from the course he has decided upon. He is easily one of the leading legal lights of central Ohio.

Mr. Powell is a native of this State and was descended from two pioneer Buckeye families. His father, the late Judge Thomas Watkins Powell, was born in South Wales in 1797 and died on December 12, 1882, at Delaware, Ohio. He was a scion of two old British families. The lineage of both the Powell and Watkins families may be traced back in English history to the fifth century. He was four years old when his parents brought him to America, the family locating at Utica, New York. During the second war with England young Powell drove his father's team with the baggage of an American regiment to Sackett's Harbor, in the spring of 1812 and the following year he was made the bearer of important military dispatches. After that war he continued his education at an academy in Utica for two years and then began the study of law at the same place. In 1819 he came to Ohio and continued his law studies at Canton and was admitted to the bar the following year. He began the practice of law at Perysburg, Wood county, and while living there became prosecuting attorney, also served as clerk of the courts and auditor, holding the three offices simultaneously. He removed to Delaware, Ohio, in 1830, where he engaged in the active practice of his profession for over half a century, becoming one of the most influential men of that section of the State. During that long period he served as prosecuting attorney, a member of both branches of the State Legislature, as Probate Judge and a member of Ohio's third constitutional convention. He wrote and published "Powell's Analysis of American Law," "Appellate Jurisdiction," "History of the Ancient Britons," "What is Knowledge?" and other volumes, all of which found a large and appreciative audience, for he was a writer of rare force, logic and versatility, possessing a splendid literary style.

Judge Powell was a promoter of the project for the erection of the "Mansion House."



Thomas E. Powell

at Sulphur Springs, which was a fashionable resort in early days, and which later became the property of Ohio Wesleyan University. He also laid out and platted a large addition to the city of Delaware. His beautiful home in that city was situated on the campus of Ohio Wesleyan University, which residence was subsequently occupied at different times by presidents of the University. He was one of the leading men of his day and generation in Delaware and did as much, if not more than any other one man for the general development of that city. He married Elizabeth Gordon.

Thomas Edward Powell was born at the old Powell homestead in Delaware, Ohio, February 20, 1842, and there he grew to manhood and received his primary education in the public schools. He was a student at Ohio Wesleyan University. During the Civil War he served a four months' enlistment in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was used principally to relieve the regular garrisons at certain forts. Returning to the above named university after his army service he was graduated from that institution with the class of 1863, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1867 he received the degree of Master of Arts from his alma mater. He read law under his father and was admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1866, and immediately entered practice in his home city where he continued until 1887, during which time he was active in both the business and civic affairs of Delaware. Among other things he assisted in organizing the Deposit Banking Company, erected the Powell House, which was one of the leading hotels there at that time. He also assisted in organizing the Delaware Chair Company and laid out and platted a large addition to the city. His efforts both as a lawyer and business man met with pronounced success.

Mr. Powell, seeking a larger field for the exercise of his talents, removed to Columbus in 1887 and became senior member of the law firm of Powell, Owen, Ricketts, & Block, which for a number of years was one of the strongest legal firms of the Capital City. Since that firm was dissolved, over twenty years ago, Mr. Powell has continued practice alone, enjoying a large and growing business, his practice having been mainly along the lines of corporation law, and he has been retained in some of the most important litigation in the Ohio courts of the past two decades. He represented the plaintiff in the noted Deshler will case, when over half a million dollars was involved. He has been attorney for the American Sugar Refining Company of New York, the Standard Oil Company, the Ohio & Western 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 that 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 has appeared in all the courts, from the Common Pleas to the United States Supreme Court. He has probably tried more cases than any other lawyer in Ohio now living, and the extent of his practice is a testimony of his ability, his comprehensive knowledge of the law, his forensic powers and his rank among the foremost of men of his profession in the Buckeye State.

Mr. Powell's public record has been one of high honor. He has for many years been recognized as one of the leaders of the Democratic party in Ohio. He began his active political work on the stump with the Greeley campaign of 1872, and he continued a conspicuous figure in every campaign until the present decade. In 1875 he was his party's candidate for attorney general, running ahead of his ticket, and in 1882 he was nominated for Congress. In 1872 he was Presidential elector for his district, and in 1884 he was Presidential elector-at-large for Ohio. At the National convention of that year he placed the name of Governor Hoadley in nomination for the Presidency. In 1885 he served as chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee. At the National Democratic convention in 1888 he made the nominating speech for Allan G. Thurman for President. In 1879 he nominated Thomas Ewing for Governor of Ohio, and Durbin Ward in 1883.

On January 16, 1872, Mr. Powell was married to Eliza Thompson, a daughter of Bishop Edward Thompson, first president of Ohio Wesleyan University.

Mr. Powell's record is one which the ambitious youth, hesitating at life's threshold, might study with much profit, for it contains many valuable lessons, chief among which is that the young man who has proper ideals may win in this world if he has courage and perseverance, honesty and good personal habits.

WILLIAM R. POMERENE. One of the leaders of the Columbus Bar is William R. Pomerene, who, for many years was a prominent attorney and citizen of Coshocton, Ohio. In both places he commands the unqualified confidence of the people, and deserves it. Since locating in the Capital City fifteen years ago he has shown himself to be an earnest, ambitious and sincere man, and in that sense applies himself to business, an honest man in his dealings with his clients and others, a simple man in his tastes—simplicity emphasizing every phase of his life.

Mr. Pomerene was born at Coshocton, Ohio, March 19, 1864, and he is descended from an old American family and from Ohio pioneers, of French stock. His original American ancestor was Julius Pomerene, who was one of the French soldiers under General LaFayette to serve in the American Revolution, after which he settled in Pennsylvania. His son, Julius Pomerene, jr., the pioneer of the family in Ohio, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1792, but he removed to Ohio early in the nineteenth century, settling in Holmes county, where he carved out a home from the wilderness, becoming very comfortably established through his grit and perseverance, and there he resided until his death, October 11, 1863. His son, Julius C. Pomerene, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, June 27, 1835. He removed to Coshocton in 1859, read law and was admitted to the Bar, and he practiced his profession in that city successfully for many years, gaining much prominence as a lawyer and jurist. He was elected Circuit Judge of the Coshocton District Court, without opposition in 1892, and he was still on the bench at the time of his death, December 23, 1897. He married Irene Perky, a daughter of Dr. John F. and Judith A. (Firestone) Perky of Wayne county, Ohio.

William R. Pomerene was graduated from the Coshocton High School in 1879, then attended Wooster University for a year and a half and Ohio State University for three years. He read law under his father and was graduated from Cincinnati Law School, with the class of 1886, and in that year he was admitted to the Bar and entered practice at Coshocton as junior member of the law firm of J. C. and W. R. Pomerene, which partnership continued successfully until his father went on the bench when the firm of Pomerene & Pomerene was formed by William R. and his brother, Frank E. In 1892 our subject was elected prosecuting attorney of Coshocton county, and he made such a commendable record in that office that he was re-elected in 1895, without opposition. Thus for a period of four years was witnessed the rare spectacle of father and son holding (by elections without opposition) the two highest judicial offices in that county. This would indicate that they were regarded by the people of Coshocton county as being not only among the leading legal lights of that section of the state, but that the public reposed implicit confidence in them as men and citizens.

In 1903 William R. Pomerene became general counsel for a number of electric and interurban railways in central and southwestern Ohio, and he moved his law office to Columbus, and later he became general counsel for the Ohio Electric Railway Company. On January 1, 1908, he became a member of the law firm of Booth, Keating, Peters & Pomerene of Columbus, (now Booth, Keating, Pomerene & Boulger) and is still a member of this well known and well established firm.

Mr. Pomerene is a member of the Columbus Club; the Athletic Club of Columbus; the Automobile Club; the Business Men's Gymnasium Club; the Coshocton Country Club; the Transportation Club of New York City; the "Kit Kat" Club of Columbus; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On December 27, 1887, Mr. Pomerene was united in marriage to Annie L. Warner, a daughter of General A. J. and Susan E. (Butts) Warner, of Marietta, Ohio. To this union two sons have been born, namely: Warner M., an officer in the United States regular army; and Walter H.; they are both graduates of Ohio State University.

Mr. Pomerene occupies a very high position as a lawyer among his professional brethren in central Ohio, and as a public-spirited citizen and gentleman of proper personal characteristics he also stands high among his friends and acquaintances.

HENRY BARCUS. For most of us life has the elements of abundant cheeriness in it. It comprises more of encouragement than discouragement, more of satisfaction than disappointment, more of joy than sorrow, more of comfort than pain. Souls that are depressed and downcast are quite likely to be weighed down by borrowed trouble. A successful man of



David S. Gray

affairs must be of the former type. Understanding this at the outset of his career, Henry Barcus, a well known citizen of Columbus, has never permitted the little things of daily life that "wear and fret the soul" to manifest themselves in his countenance or disposition, and his agreeable manner has been a valuable asset in both his business and private life.

Mr. Barcus was born in Columbus, November 29, 1857, and is a scion of one of the pioneer families of this section of the Buckeye state. His grandfather, Ebenezer Barcus, the first, settled at the present site of Columbus in the year 1828, ninety-two years ago. He was a native of Maryland, in which state he first saw the light of day in June, 1790. He married Elizabeth Glandon, who was born in Maryland in 1793. After working at the carpenter's trade in Columbus for some time, Ebenezer Barcus, the first, engaged in farming, which he continued the balance of his life. His son, Ebenezer Barcus, jr., became a well known business man in the early days of the city's development. He was also an extensive farmer. He went with a party of about thirty men across the plains to the gold fields of California in 1849, the year of the great rush to the West, and there he dug gold and operated a supply store in the mining field for a period of three years, meeting with a fair measure of success. He then returned to Columbus and engaged in the grocery and pork packing business, and in 1874 he purchased a large tract of fine farming land in Franklin and Pickaway counties, and carried on farming on an extensive scale for many years, becoming one of the leading general agriculturists in this section of the State.

James H. Barcus, father of the subject of this review, was a native of Maryland and was but a boy when he came with his parents to Columbus, where he grew to manhood and received such educational advantages as the schools of those early days afforded. For a period of twenty-five years he engaged in the retail grocery business on South High street, and his death occurred in this city in the year 1892. He married Elizabeth DeWitt, a native of Ohio. Her death occurred in 1862.

Henry Barcus grew to manhood in Columbus and he was educated in the local public schools and in Ohio State University. He began his business career in the employ of the old private banking house of Brooks, Butler & Company. After remaining with this concern a few years he entered his father's grocery establishment, and later was identified with the old Columbus Shoe Manufacturing Company, which was destroyed in the Hartman building fire, after which he went out of business. Since 1904 he has been engaged in farming quite extensively, managing about fifteen hundred acres of fine farming land, situated on the Chillicothe pike, about a mile and a half south of Shadestown, which lands are owned by the Barcus family. He raises a large quantity of grain and live stock annually and conducts these lands along modern scientific methods of agriculture and it is a pleasure, whether one is a farmer or not, to look over his vast, well-cultivated and well-kept acres. He is also proprietor of the Pneumatic Watchman's Check Company, makers of watchmen's clocks and time regulators.

Mr. Barcus was made a Mason by Goodale Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1902, and he is one of the active members of this order in Columbus. He also belongs to the Scioto Consistory, the Scottish Rite Masons, Mt. Vernon Commandery, Knights Templar, and Aladdin Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was Potentate of Aladdin Temple in 1914, and in September, 1917, was elected to the thirty-third degree in the Scottish Rite. He is one of the prominent and well known Masons of central Ohio, and, those who know him well, are unanimous in their opinion that he makes an effort to carry the sublime precepts of this time honored order into his private and business life, as his intercourse with his fellowmen would attest. He is also a member of the Columbus Athletic Club, Columbus Country Club, and the Ohio State University Association.

Mr. Barcus married Sudie E. Cook, of Zanesville, Ohio, and to this union two daughters have been born, namely: Katharine and Elizabeth.

DAVID SIMPSON GRAY. One of the foremost, and by many regarded as "the foremost citizen" of Columbus, is David S. Gray, banker and philanthropist and former railway official, who, by reason of his extreme age and residence, is a connecting link between two generations of Columbus men. Coming to this city now nearly seventy-two years ago, what a wonderful experience has been his, what a wonderful era of progress has he witnessed, in which progress he has participated in and promoted and is continuing to do, for though closely approaching his ninety-second year he is still active in business and still takes a deep interest in all the affairs of the community.

Mr. Gray was born at Broad-Kiln-Neck, Sussex county, Delaware, February 8, 1829, the son of the late Rev. David and Naomi (Lofland) Gray. Rev. David Gray was born in Sussex county, Delaware, March 28, 1800, the son of Frazer and Elizabeth (Lockwood) Gray. Frazer Gray was a native of New Jersey, from which state he removed to Sussex county, Delaware, with his parents, William and Elizabeth Gray. Frazer Gray served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. In 1839 he removed to Ohio and settled in Marion county. Naomi Lofland, wife of Rev. David Gray, was born in Sussex county, Delaware, September 9, 1799, the daughter of Luke and Elizabeth (Morris) Lofland. When Rev. David Gray was 14 years old he went to sea and was a sailor for three years. He then learned the blacksmith trade and worked at it in Sussex county. In 1827 he was licensed to preach and in 1829 he removed to Ohio, and from that time until his death, at Findlay, Ohio, October 24, 1887, he was a "circuit rider" of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this State, holding many charges at different places. His wife died at Findlay April 3, 1876.

David S. Gray was but an infant when he was brought to Ohio by his parents in 1829. His education was limited to the free schools of his time and to a few months at Norwalk, Ohio, Seminary, the principal of which at that time was Dr. Edward Thomson, who afterwards was president of the Ohio Wesleyan University and Bishop of the M. E. Church. He began his railway career at Wellington, Ohio, in 1850, first as a clerk and then as agent of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, now the "Big Four" railway, so called, then in course of building. When that road was completed to Columbus in 1851, he was transferred to this city and appointed chief clerk to the station agent here. The following year he was appointed Master of Transportation of the Louisville, Frankfort & Lexington railway, now a part of the Louisville & Nashville railway system, but in February, 1853, he resigned to return to Columbus. He was then appointed station agent and general representative of the Central Ohio railway at Columbus and later was made Master of Transportation and General Freight and Commercial Agent. In January, 1862, he left the Central Ohio railway to become General Superintendent of the Union Railroad Transportation Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, which company became known as the Star Union Line, and later was acquired by the Pennsylvania railway system and recognized as its through freight line.

In February, 1869, Mr. Gray was elected Second Vice-President and General Manager of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company and its leased lines. The following year he resigned as operating manager, but continued as vice-president in charge of the general freight and commercial relations of the company until the organization in 1872, of the Pennsylvania Company, which took over the management of the P. C. & St. L. railway and its leased lines and removed its headquarters to Pittsburg, when he resigned and was made General Manager of the Star Union Line, and in addition he was appointed general agent of the Pennsylvania Company, charged with special duties as assistant to the First Vice-President. When the Central Traffic Association was formed he was tendered the office of Commissioner, but because he did not want to leave Columbus and go to Chicago, he declined. On January 1st, 1896, Mr. Gray was elected by the Pennsylvania Company and the Pennsylvania Railway Company as their representative on the Board of Managers of the newly organized Joint Traffic Association, with headquarters in New York City, a position he held until 1900, when the Association was dissolved by the United States Supreme Court, it being decided to be inimical to the Sherman anti-trust law.

Mr. Gray was quite active in encouraging the building of the Columbus & Hocking railway and of the Columbus & Toledo railway, of which latter he was a member of its board of directors and executive committee until its consolidation with the Hocking Valley and sale and transfer of its ownership. He was officially instrumental in the incorporation and construction of what became the Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking railway until its sale and transfer to the Pennsylvania & Hocking Company. It now forms the line from Columbus to Sandusky and the Zanesville, Shawnee end of it became a part of the Hocking Valley system. Mr. Gray was largely concerned financially and otherwise in the building of the Midland Pacific and the Brownville & Kerney railroads, later consolidated into the Nebraska railway which was sold on transfer of ownership to the Burlington & Missouri and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads.

In 1901 Mr. Gray retired from active railway life, under the rules of the retiring system of the Pennsylvania Company.

In 1892 he was elected president of the Clinton National Bank, of Columbus, and he was instrumental in bringing about the merging of that bank and the Hayden National Bank into the Hayden-Clinton National Bank, of which latter bank he was vice-president and chairman of the board of directors until the Hayden-Clinton took over the Deshler National Bank, when he resigned as vice-president, but continues as chairman of the board of directors.

Mr. Gray has also been active and useful in civic, educational, religious and philanthropic work for many years. For more than thirty years he has been a member of the board of trustees of The Ohio Wesleyan University and for the last twenty-five years he has been president of the board and gave \$100,000 to that institution for the purpose of the building of University Hall and Gray Chapel, which was named in honor of his father. Ohio Wesleyan conferred on him in June, 1912, the degree of LL. D. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the Protestant Hospital from its organization in 1881 and president of it since 1894. He has been president of the Home for the Aged since its organization in 1887. He was one of the originators of the Associated Charities of Columbus in 1900, and was president of the board until 1909, when he resigned, and since which he has been its treasurer. He was for a number of years a member of the board and president of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union (now the Y. W. C. A.) He is a member of and chairman and auditor of the Association for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis; is a member of the Central Philanthropic Council. He was a member of the M. E. General Conference of 1900, 1901, and 1908.

On December 27, 1858, Mr. Gray was united in marriage with Mary Louise Jackson, who died March 3, 1860, after having given birth to a twin son and daughter, who died in infancy. On October 12, 1865, Mr. Gray married Eugenia Doolittle, of Columbus, who died December 23, 1907, leaving the following children: (1) Louise; (2) David Richard; (3) Meldrum; (4) Eugene.

CHARLES T. WARNER. The biographer never attempts to prove himself in the right, but where a long contact with the personage of whom he writes exists, the labor of arrangement, synopsis and production becomes more simple, and this is quite equally true to those who have been performers whether in front of the curtain or otherwise, through the shorter or longer years. And yet in business, financial and professional avenues, we discover "age lagging superfluously on the stage," side by side with the thrifty fruitage of actors in their spring, or zenith-time of endeavor. One of the lawyers of Columbus who is now in the prime of life and its activities is Charles T. Warner.

He was born on the home farm in Fayette county, Ohio, October 6, 1871, and is the son of Samuel and Ara (Armstrong) Warner. The father was born in Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio, November 20, 1840, the son of William Warner, a native of Germany, and who settled in Pennsylvania, from which state he came to Ross county, and was one of the early settlers at the town of Chillicothe, later removing to Pike county, Ohio, where Ara J. Warner was born. Samuel Armstrong was one of the Virginia settlers. In 1861 Samuel Warner enlisted in Company C, Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served four years in the Union army, taking part in many important engagements. Returning home after his military career he married Ara Armstrong, who was born near Waverly, Pike county, Ohio, the daughter of Samuel Armstrong, who was of English descent. The young couple settled on a farm in Fayette county, where the death of Samuel Warner occurred on May 8, 1914. His widow survives, residing in Pickaway county, this state.

Charles T. Warner spent his boyhood on the home farm in Fayette county, where he assisted with the general work when he became of proper age, and in the winter time he attended the village schools in his neighborhood. He then entered National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, after which he taught school for a period of seven years, during which his services were in great demand, for he was regarded as a painstaking instructor with progressive ideas and he introduced many new and improved methods in the schools where he was employed.

During these years he read law at home and, upon abandoning the teacher's profession he entered Ohio Northern University where he took the law course. He finished his law studies in the office of Judge Joseph Hidy, of Washington Court House, and Judge Samuel Courtright, of Circleville, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1898, and in

that year began the practice of law in Columbus and has built up a very satisfactory practice, standing well among his fraternal brethren at the local bar. He is also president of the Shaw Undertaking Company of Columbus, one of the leading firms of its kind in the city.

Mr. Warner has for a number of years been prominent in the civic life of the Capital City. He has always been an earnest advocate of the "merit system" in public affairs, and was one of the organizers of the city's first civil service commissions, of which he was appointed a member. He has also been identified with the Ohio State Civil Service Commission since its organization, and at the present time he is a member of the Columbus Board of Education. He has performed his duties in these capacities in a faithful and commendable manner.

Mr. Warner belongs to the Franklin County Bar Association, of which he is now president. The fact that his professional brethren have honored him with this responsible position would indicate that he stands high in their ranks and that he has their confidence and respect. He is past master of York Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Sons of Veterans, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On August 26, 1897, Mr. Warner was united in marriage with Victoria E. Thompson, a daughter of Samuel Thompson, of Williamsport, Ohio, and to this union two children have been born, namely: Agnes A. and Mabel M. Warner.

Mr. Warner is regarded by all classes as one of the useful and public-spirited citizens of Franklin county.

CAPTAIN MITCHELL CAMPBELL LILLEY. It will always be a badge of honor in this country to have known that a person's father, or even his uncle, enlisted in the service of his country when the great war of the rebellion broke out, to assist in saving the Union and in eradicating slavery from our soil and doubly great is the honor if the same person helped add California and the great Southwest to our national domain by overthrowing the implicable Mexicans, back in the forties. Just as to this day we boast that our progenitors served under the great Washington in the Revolutionary War to gain independence, so the descendants of the gallant officers and men who saved the Union of states in the sixties will boast through coming years of the bravery and self-sacrifice of their fathers or other relatives. It is a pleasure to write of Captain Mitchell Campbell Lilley, a gallant officer in the Union army who did valiant service in the salvation of the country during its gravest crisis, and who also bore arms against the Mexicans. But he was more than a man skilled in military affairs; he was one of the leading business men and representative citizens of Columbus during its earlier years of development.

Captain Lilley was a Virginian of a lineage extending far back into the earliest history of the "Old Dominion," having been born in Augusta county, July 18, 1819. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Doak) Lilley, both of English descent, were the children of families who had taken a prominent position in the social and governmental circles of the early nineteenth century history of Virginia, both having been representatives of the house of burgesses while the colony of Virginia was yet under British rule. His ancestors had proven their love of liberty by active participation in the Revolutionary War, and both families retained their old time social prestige after the ravages of that prolonged struggle.

Captain Lilley spent his early boyhood amid the same scenes that had been familiar to his forefathers for several generations. His father was a planter and was credited with having handled the first tobacco from that country to the markets of Richmond and the East. However, our subject was not destined to follow up the earliest teachings of his young life. His parents dying suddenly he was left an orphan at the age of ten years and he was reared in the home of Judge and Mrs. Eleanor Doak Campbell, who lived at that time in Brown county, Ohio, the boy making the long overland journey from the old homestead in Virginia on horseback, with much privation and a surprising display of endurance. He grew up amid pioneer conditions and developed a strong body and mind, becoming self-reliant, courageous, independent in thought and action, this early training fitting him for life's later struggles. His adopted parents were people of education and refinement and the natural manliness of the youth was quick to assert itself and he gave early promise of the many commendable qualities that so happily marked the entire course of his later life. When

Judge Campbell was appointed district judge of the United States Court of Ohio in 1831 and removed to Columbus, young Lilley accompanied him. Here the better opportunities for education were eagerly embraced and at the Capital University the completion of his education was finally attained, after he had completed the courses in the Columbus private schools. In 1835 he took up the work of bookbinding, which he thoroughly mastered in a comparatively short time, and he continued to be more or less interested in this line of work the rest of his life and attained notable success in the same. In this connection may be mentioned his origination of the idea of a state bindery and later equipment of the institution which he superintended with marked ability and ever growing success for a period of thirty-five years. He was an expert in the use of the sign language, having held the position of foreman of the State bindery at the Deaf and Dumb Institution for over three decades. He had a host of friends among the mutes of the institution to whom he was uniformly kind and considerate, most of whom he knew personally. He was ever their friend, and to him many who were long employed in the bindery owed their appointment and means of livelihood. And he was always kind to the humblest of beings, and no one who came to him was turned away empty handed; neither in his charities, and they were many, did he bestow with sounding trumpets. He sought to give quietly to all who needed aid, and nothing gave him greater pleasure than to know that he had rendered aid in a substantial way to some poor fellow wayfarer.

The Franklin Park Floral Company was another creation of Captain Lilley's genius and until his death he retained the responsibility of secretary and treasurer of that concern, which prospered through his able management. He was one of four men who organized the Regalia Company, now known as M. C. Lilley & Company, in 1865, which has enjoyed a prosperous career for fifty-four years. The family still retain their interest in this big and widely known concern. As manufacturers of regalia it is now the largest house in that line in the world, and its products, which are universally recognized of superior quality and workmanship, find a ready market over a very wide territory. In all his business ventures and investments Captain Lilley attained and preserved a most remarkable record for success. This was due not only to the keen business foresight for which he was always commended, but also to his sterling honesty and the general esteem in which has been ever held by all with whom he came in contact or who knew him only by reputation, the business world and the public fully appreciating and never failing to recognize his unswerving integrity, spotless honor and relentless industry. In all his commercial associations his record of upright and conscientious dealings was paramount. A careful and rigid financier in details of business, he was ever liberal and considerate to a degree. His word was regarded as good as the bond of most men.

In support of beneficial public improvements, educational measures and charitable movements he was ever enthusiastic and contributed freely of his time and means, although often veiled from public knowledge through reasons of a naturally modest and retiring nature. Intense loyalty to the government marked his long and useful career, and in both the Mexican and Civil Wars he served with honor and distinction, winning the confidence and trust of his superior officers and the admiration and esteem of his troops. Throughout the conflict with the Mexicans he served as captain of Company E, Fourth Ohio Regiment, of which he took charge at the organization in May, 1847, and retained the responsible position with marked efficiency until the honorable discharge of the company in July, 1848. His military talents during the Civil War were displayed even in more stirring and conspicuous manner, and in several fiercely contested engagements with the Confederates victory was won with heavy cost. Ill health finally forced his retirement from active duties at the front in 1863, just after taking successful part in the great battle of Shiloh, where he gallantly commanded Company H, Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Although interested in public affairs and well qualified to be a leader of men in such matters, he was never active, nevertheless a true Democrat. Once when he was induced by the urging of friends to make the race for city councilman, fearing that he might be elected he worked assiduously for his opponent's success. Religiously, he was a member of the Broad Street Presbyterian Church, and for many years served on the board of trustees. He was a sincere Christian and in manner modest and retiring. He was a great home man, his own fireside holding for him, in the quiet enjoyment of home happiness, far more than could possibly any distinctive worldly honors.

Captain Lilley was twice married, first, on September 4, 1849, at Paris, Illinois, he was united with Amanda C. Brooks, and to this union thirteen children were born, five of whom died in infancy, those reaching manhood and womanhood are, Mrs. Eleanor Nutt, late of Urbana, Ohio, is deceased; Thomas M. Lilley lives in Columbus, where also reside Mrs. Kate M. Haller and William A. Lilley; Alexander S. Lilley makes his home in San Francisco, California; Mitchell C. Lilley, jr., who lived in Ft. Myer, Fla., is now deceased; Mrs. Harriett L. Pace, who was a resident of Oxford, North Carolina, is also deceased; Mrs. Anna L. Willard lives in Columbus. The mother of these children died July 21, 1887, and for his second wife the Captain married, in 1889, Katherine E. McConnell of Columbus, who died April 19, 1918. No children were born of the last marriage.

The death of Captain Lilley occurred on June 22, 1897. Those who knew him well describe him as a man who, in his home life, was a model husband and father. In the peaceful midst of a happy family aspirations and ambitions for leadership or earthly prominence, if ever entertained, were never solicited. In disposition genial, kind and uniformly pleasant, he numbered his friends as legion and retained their never-swerving respect and admiration, in fact, few men of a past generation in Ohio's capital city so strongly held the general respect and veneration.

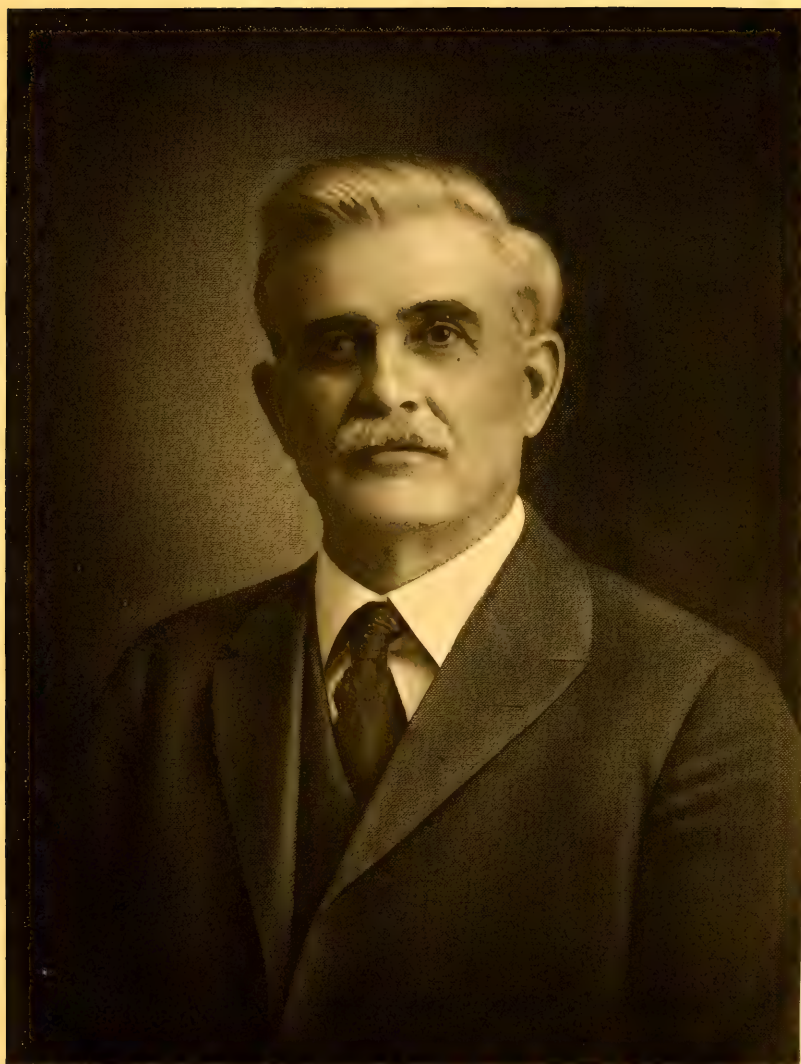
DANIEL WILLIAM McGRATH. No business man of Columbus is better known or has done more for the material development of the city than Daniel William McGrath, whose early life was none too promising, but resolutely facing the future he gradually surmounted the difficulties in his way and in due course of time rose to a prominent position in the industrial circles of his home city, besides winning the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact and for many years he has stood as one of the representative citizens of the section of the Buckeye commonwealth of which this volume treats.

Mr. McGrath, who is a general contractor, has been identified with the building interests of Columbus and Central Ohio for a period of thirty-five years, during which time he has erected perhaps two-thirds of the buildings of Columbus, including the largest office buildings, banks, industrial plants, school houses, churches, and the finest dwellings. He was born in Livingston county, New York, September 13, 1854, son of the late Patrick and Mary (Maher) McGrath, both natives of Ireland, the father born in 1829 and the mother in 1834. The father came to America in 1849, locating first in Livingston county, New York, near the Genesee county line. In 1856 he removed with his family to Ohio, settling in Madison county, where he made his home until 1892, in which year he removed to Franklin county, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, his death occurring in 1904, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1902.

Daniel W. McGrath received a common school education and worked on his father's farm until he came to Columbus in 1874, and here he learned the bricklayers' trade, working as a journeyman and foreman for ten years. He began as a brick contractor in 1884 and in 1891 he branched out as a general contractor and his business has grown from that time on, uniformly and continuously until he is now recognized as the largest contractor in Central Ohio. He built his business on the rungs of ability, reliability and integrity, always doing his work promptly and well, and he has ever insisted on conscientious and high grade work on the part of his employes. He has a modern, full and complete equipment for all kinds of building and engineering projects, such as buildings, concrete bridge and viaduct construction, filtration and sewage disposal plants.

Mr. McGrath was the pioneer of fire proof construction in Columbus, having built here the first seven skyscraper buildings, namely the Wyandotte, Schultz, Spahr, Outlook, Brunson, the New First National Bank and the Central National Bank buildings. He was the first contractor in Columbus to use a material elevator operated by steam power and later by electric power. He built and patented in 1899 the first mortar mixer that was used here, also introduced the first concrete mixer and the hanging scaffold to Columbus.

The firm has built in addition to the work already enumerated, the masonry work of the Carnegie Steel Company; the American Rolling Mill Company's plant at Columbus and their cast plant at Middletown, Ohio; the Buckeye Steel Casting Company, also the original buildings of the Federal Glass Company, and several buildings of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company; the Kilbourne-Jacobs Company; the Ralston Steel Car Company; the M. C. Lilley Regalia Company and the Crystal Ice Company; the department store of F. & R.



D. W. McLaughlin

Lazarus & Company; the Columbus Dry Goods Store; the Boston Store; Tracy-Wells Co.; C. C. Higgins Co.; Teachout Sash & Door, and the Hanna Paint Company; the Crestview, Roosevelt, and several other school buildings; St. John the Evangelist Church on South Ohio avenue; St. Dominics, and many others; the Pirrung, Ferdinand Howald, Dr. W. D. Hamilton and the John G. Deshler residences; Hayes Hall, Physics, Brown, Engineering Laboratory, Library, Horticulture and Forestry buildings at the Ohio State University, and the Chapel at St. Marys of the Springs Academy. In the way of railroad work the firm built all of the terminal buildings in Columbus of the Norfolk & Western and several of the buildings at the Pan Handle railroad shops. The Citizens Trust and Savings Bank building and the Columbus Athletic Club were constructed by this progressive concern, who also had charge of the construction of the Mound street and Fourth street viaducts; the Williams concrete bridge over Scioto river at Marble Cliff; the improved sewage disposal plant; the garbage disposal plant and the municipal electric light plant. The firm is now engaged in constructing all concrete masonry in connection with the Scioto river channel improvement and has completed the additions and extensions to Camp Sherman at Chillicothe.

Mr. McGrath is a member of St. Francis parish, and a trustee of the Knights of Columbus. He is a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, also a member of the Columbus Athletic Club, the Scioto Country Club, the Columbus Automobile Club, and the Buckeye Lake Yacht Club.

On April 17, 1883, Mr. McGrath married Mary Jane Hunter, daughter of William Hunter, of Sidney, Ohio, and to this union three sons and three daughters have been born, namely: Edward H., Frank J., and John A., who are associated in business with their father; Marie, deceased, Lillian and Anne.

BERIAH E. WILLIAMSON. Hard work and not inconsiderable genius for organization has characterized the career of Beriah E. Williamson, former newspaper man and at present United States internal revenue collector for the Eleventh Ohio District.

He is a native of the old Keystone state and is descended from one of the old families of the Shenango valley of that state, the Williamson family having settled on the Shenango river in Mercer county at the close of the Revolutionary War. His paternal grandfather, John Williamson, was born on the old Williamson farm, and he operated one of the very early water-power grist mills of Mercer county. John Mercer Williamson, son of John, and father of Beriah E. Williamson, was born on the old homestead, in the same log house in which his father first saw the light of day. He was a school teacher in his earlier life, also engaged in farming. In 1876 he was elected prothonotary, an office corresponding to that of Probate Judge in Ohio, of Mercer county. He married Susan Emma Graham, a native of Pennsylvania also, and a daughter of Major John G. Graham, an officer in the Confederate army during the Civil War, who commanded a supply post at Magnolia, South Carolina.

Beriah E. Williamson was born in the same house as was his father and grandfather in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1866. He spent his young days on the old home farm and attended the country schools and those of Mercer, the county seat. He then entered Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, taking a special three years' course. After leaving college he began the study of medicine at Greenville, Pennsylvania, but the illness and death of his father caused him to give up studying for that profession, and in 1889 he engaged in newspaper work as correspondent from Mercer county of the Pittsburg Leader. In 1890 he removed to Ohio and took a position on the staff of the Cleveland Morning Times, which was the first two-cent morning daily published in Ohio. Later he was on the staff of the Cleveland World and the Cleveland Press. In the fall of 1890 he accepted a position as reporter on the News-Democrat of Canton, of which paper Gen. Isaac Sherwood was at that time a part owner. General Sherwood is now a member of Congress from the Toledo district. Mr. Williamson continued on the News-Democrat, first as reporter, then as editor and then as managing editor for a period of eleven years.

In 1901 he located in Columbus as legislative correspondent for a string of Ohio newspapers, and later was on the staff of the Press-Post and the Ohio Sun. Again taking up work as a correspondent he opened a bureau in the Harrison building, now the Huntington bank building. He became the regular staff correspondent of the Cleveland Leader, the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune and the Pittsburgh Dispatch, also did much general political correspondence and was thus engaged until Governor Harmon, on August 1, 1910, appointed

him secretary to the Ohio State Tax Commission. That was the beginning of the era of centralized taxation of public utilities in the State and that was the first tax commission appointed in the State, and the commission necessarily had to do a great deal of what might be termed pioneer work in that direction.

Mr. Williamson resigned from the secretaryship of the tax commission to assume the duties of United States internal revenue collector on December 1, 1913, to which position he had been appointed by President Wilson upon the recommendation of United States Senator Atlee Pomerene. When he took charge of the internal revenue office there were eleven people on the payroll, while in 1918 there were forty-one. During his tenure of office the income tax became a law, and he has been a pioneer in the application of that law. But, as was the case with the Ohio tax commission work he appears to take kindly to pioneering and soon mastered his largely increased and widely diversified duties. He has made a study of the tax questions as they relate to both State and Federal governments, and is regarded as an expert in that direction.

Mr. Williamson is recognized as a public speaker of more than ordinary ability and he is in demand constantly, frequently responding to calls for speeches in his own and other districts. And, what is more, he is enthusiastic in his work and is always ready to assist in untangling any individual snarls in the income tax questions.

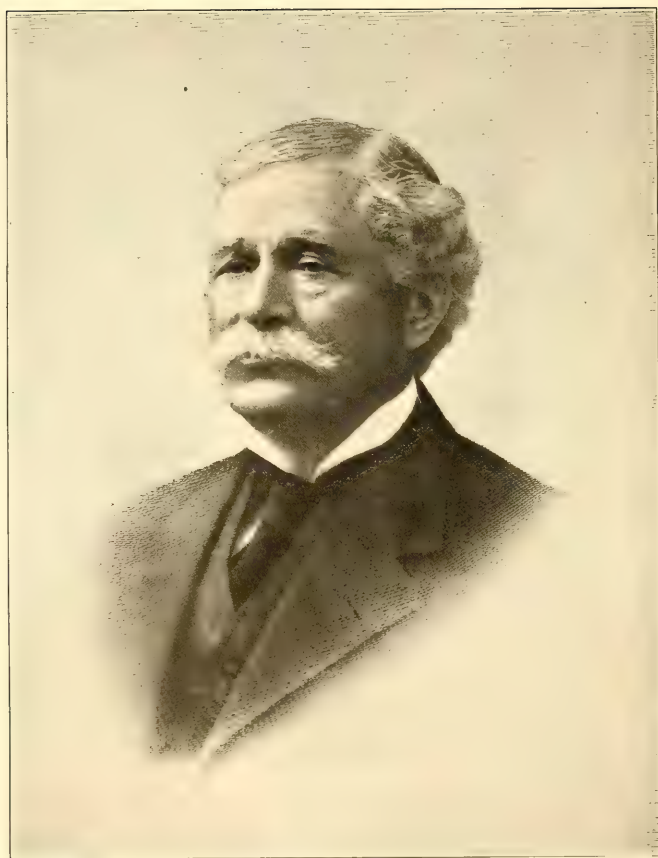
Mr. Williamson is a member of the Columbus Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, also of the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity. He was united in marriage with Minnie L. Conkle, who was born in Defiance, Ohio, a daughter of Lafayette Conkle, former treasurer of Defiance county. To the subject and wife a son and daughter have been born, namely: Donia Judith and Benjamin Allen Williamson. The son was graduated from East High School in 1917, and was a junior in Ohio State University when, in 1918, he received an appointment in the United States diplomatic service and is now an attache of the United States Embassy at Berne, Switzerland, a very important post for so young a man, but he is making a very creditable record there.

JOHN FRY WILSON is a native of Ohio, a descendant of two early families of this State. He is the son of Colonel Harrison and Mary Caroline (Fry) Wilson, both born in the Buckeye State, the father near Cadiz, on March 15, 1840, the son of Thomas and Mary Wilson, and the grandson of Thomas Wilson, sr., who served in the Revolutionary War. Thomas Wilson, jr., removed to Belmont county, Ohio, in 1846. In 1854 Harrison Wilson entered a manual labor university at Athens, Ohio, spending two years there, and paid for his tuition and board by working for eight cents an hour. He began teaching school when he was fifteen years of age at Harriettsville, in Noble county. After dismissing his school one afternoon in May, 1861, he wrote on the blackboard, "Gone to the war." That night he walked eighteen miles to Summerfield and volunteered in the company of Captain John Mosley, which company was assigned to the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His brothers, William and Lewis, had already enlisted, and his other three brothers, Thomas, John and Mordecai later enlisted. William was for a long time a prisoner of war in Libby prison and Lewis was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, while ranking as a second lieutenant.

Harrison Wilson served for seven months as a private in the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, then received a commission as second lieutenant and was transferred to the Twentieth Regiment, recruiting at Cincinnati. He was assigned to Company I and successively held commissions of second lieutenant, first lieutenant, adjutant, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was an efficient and gallant officer, enjoying the confidence of his superior officers and the admiration of his men. He was mustered out with his regiment on July 15, 1865.

After the war Colonel Wilson settled at Sidney, Ohio, where he read law with General James Murray, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession. He gained a high position at the bar of that section of the State. In 1895 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Columbus Circuit, and continued on the bench until 1909, when he returned to the private practice of law in Columbus, in partnership with his son, John F. Wilson. In 1911 Colonel Wilson retired from active practice and removed to Nordhoff (Ojai), California, where he now makes his home.

On January 1, 1867, Colonel Wilson married Mary C. Fry, who was born at Port Jefferson, Shelby county, Ohio, October 10, 1844. Her death occurred at her California home on



Joseph A. Jeffrey

November 23, 1917. She was the daughter of John Thornton Fry and Margaret (Slaw) Fry, and the granddaughter of Christian Fry, who was born in Kentucky in 1786, from which state he came to Ohio when a young man, locating on Paint creek in Ross county, where he married Jane Robinson, and a short time afterwards removed to Sidney, and engaged in mercantile pursuits for a number of years.

John Fry Wilson, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born at Sidney, Ohio, July 26, 1869, and there spent his boyhood and attended the public schools. He began reading law under his father, then entered the Cincinnati Law College, from which he was graduated in 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and soon thereafter was admitted to the bar. He entered the practice of his profession at Sidney, where he continued until 1901. He then removed to Columbus and has since been engaged in practice here, with high standing at the bar. Since 1910 he has been senior member of the well known firm of Wilson & Rector. He has been connected with much important litigation in Ohio.

Mr. Wilson is a member of the Columbus Club and the Scioto Country Club, American Bar Association, American Society of International Law, etc. On December 15, 1891, he married Margaret L. Widener, of Sidney, Ohio, a daughter of William and Susan C. (Mitchell) Widener.

JOSEPH ANDREW JEFFREY. This country has produced many fine examples of industrial and financial leaders; yet those who stand out prominently because of their vision of industrial proportion, are few indeed. But Mr. J. A. Jeffrey is one of the few. In these days of industrial misunderstanding, its a pity the manufacturing world numbers so few of his type. He is one of those rare personalities in industry today who sensed over forty years ago the spirit of the present.

Men who do really big things, do them through the coordinated efforts of others. Further, little is brought about where there is lack of vision. Mr. Jeffrey has had a rare combination of these two business essentials. We place much stress on ability; but how about adaptability? Mr. Jeffrey was educated as a banker but he has become a great manufacturer. In this respect he is not unlike a few other great industrial leaders. Mr. Carnegie was trained in the telegrapher's profession; but he became one of the world's greatest steel men. Like Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Jeffrey could select men. More than that—he has trusted men—believed in men—has been able to get men to believe in him.

Mr. Jeffrey has built up the largest business of its kind in the world; but in doing so, he has done something much bigger—he has built men. To him the making of money has only been an incident. The helping of humanity has been his great ambition. Not from the standpoint of paternalism; but with that vision of service without which no man truly succeeds.

"And the greatest of these is Service," if asked, would very likely be found to be his slogan. It is this tenth legion of power that has stood back of the business that he has been instrumental in creating and has made Jeffrey products known the world over.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company of which he is President, has a national reputation for being a leader in all those activities fundamental to sound industrial relations. Mr. Jeffrey has proceeded on the basic principle of justice. He has never been known to side-step an issue. His absolute faith in men has never faltered. The fact that there are over one hundred of his co-workers who have been and are still working with him for over a quarter of a century, speaks more eloquently than mere words.

Any State or Institution is just as strong as the individual units of which it is composed. To do for the unit that which the unit should do for itself, is to weaken it. The conclusion is obvious. Mr. Jeffrey reasoned thus forty years ago. The soundness of his reasoning is reflected in the wonderful personnel of his large organization. With him the acid test has been a man's ability to do. No palliative paternalism has found a resting place in the Jeffrey plant. The square deal has had first place. There has never been any "working for." It has always been "working with." And this idea of the development of the individual in a proper relation to the whole organization is the big dominant factor in making the Jeffrey Company the world leader in its line.

Born in Clarksville, Clinton County, Ohio, January 17th, 1836, the son of James and Angeline Jeffrey, he was reared on a farm and there remained until he completed his High School work. Mr. Jeffrey's first job was clerking in a clothing store in St. Marys. His

vision of larger things brought him to Columbus where he completed a business college course and entered the private bank of Rickly and Brother as messenger. He made good in all the subordinate positions and became cashier. His ambition for greater service took him to Cincinnati where he was successfully engaged in the furniture business for three years.

In 1869, Mr. Jeffrey saw greater possibilities for service in Ohio's Capital City and joined with Mr. S. S. Rickly in founding the Commercial Bank (now the Commercial National) of which he became cashier. A little later, reorganized and enlarged, the bank was taken over by Mr. Jeffrey, Orange Johnson and F. C. Sessions.

In 1878, seeing the great need and possibilities of the coal mining machine, he, along with Mr. Sessions, acquired a controlling interest in the Lechner Mining Machine Patents and organized the Lechner Mining Machine Company. A couple of years later the Lechner Company was reorganized and incorporated as The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company with Mr. Jeffrey as President and General Manager. Mr. Jeffrey is still President, his eldest son, Robert H. succeeding to the Vice-Presidency and General Managership in 1907.

When Mr. Jeffrey took charge there were but a dozen men employed; at the present time, there are nearly four thousand.

Mr. Jeffrey has always taken a keen interest in all agencies in Columbus that make for better citizenship. He has never liked the word charity in the ordinary meaning of that term. He is most interested in helping people help themselves. His work as trustee of the Protestant Hospital, Children's Hospital, Women's Hospital, Associated Charities, and various other helpful organizations has always taken the form of constructive assistance and not sentimental paperizing.

Mr. Jeffrey is President of The Ohio Malleable Company; Vice-President of the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank; a member of the National Association of Manufacturers; The National Metal Trades Association; Institute of Mining Engineers of England; The National Credit Association; The Columbus Chamber of Commerce; the Columbus Club; The Country Club; The Athletic Club; The Business Men's Club and the Young Men's Christian Association.

True to the best test of a real man, Mr. Jeffrey assigns most of the credit for his success to the inspiration of Mrs. Jeffrey, who, before her marriage to Mr. Jeffrey in 1866, was Miss Celia Harris. Their children are:

Minnie H. married R. Grosvenor Hutchins, formerly Vice-President of The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company; later Vice-President of The Chicago Railway Company; and then Vice-President of The National Bank of Commerce in New York.

Florence married W. Wilson Carlile, General Counsel of The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company and a member of the law firm of Butler and Carlile.

Robert Hutchins is Vice-President and General Manager of The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company; Vice-President of The Commercial National Bank and former Mayor of Columbus.

Agnes married Frederick Shedd, President of the E. E. Shedd Mercantile Company.

Joseph Walter is a director and Vice President of The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company and Vice-President of The Ohio Malleable Iron Company, and director of the Hayden-Cleaton National Bank. He served as Major with the 3rd Bat., 136th Field Artillery in France during the World War.

Malcolm Douglas is a Director of The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company in charge of its export business. He served as Captain of Battery B, 1st Bat., 136th Field Artillery in France in the World War.

LEWIS LINCOLN RANKIN. In examining the records of all self-made men and those who have achieved more than mediocre success in any line of specific endeavor, it will invariably be found that indefatigable industry has constituted the basis of their success. True, there are other elements which enter in and conserve the advancement of personal interests, such as perseverance, discrimination and mastering of expedience, but the foundation of all achievement is persistent labor. Understanding this at the outset of his career, the late Lewis Lincoln Rankin of Columbus, sought no royal road to success. Mr. Rankin was born in the old Rankin homestead in Mifflin township, Franklin county, Ohio, August 4, 1860,—the son of Swan and Sarah Rankin. In 1882 he married Hattie Rathmell, and by this union there were three children, Stanley F., who died in 1908, Bertha S. and Allen R.

In 1879 he was graduated from the Central High School, of Columbus, and began his career as a school teacher. Three years later he was chosen superintendent of schools of

Canal Winchester, Ohio. While teaching he prepared himself for a legal career and made rapid progress in the study of law. In 1885 he was admitted to the Bar, and actively engaged in the practice of law, until 1895, when he founded The Buckeye State Building & Loan Company. From this time on until his death on December 27th, 1918, his entire business energy was devoted to the study and active management of this institution. In 1905 he was chosen president and served in this capacity until his decease. To see the company grow, to make it safe and sound, to make it render a real service to its patrons, whether borrowers or depositors, became the aim and end of his life. In the record of this company may be found the history of his last twenty-three years of service. From the humble start in the Wesley block on High street, Columbus, Ohio, in 1895, he lived to see his company grow steadily from year to year until its assets, at the time of his death, were sixteen millions of dollars, being the largest financial institution in Central Ohio, the largest of its kind in the United States and third largest in the world.

For many years Mr. Rankin was very prominent in the civic life of the Capital City. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Columbus Athletic Club, the Sons of American Revolution, the Scottish Rite, the Shrine and the King Avenue M. E. Church.

In 1914, the International Congress of Building and Loan Associations, which met in London, England, honored him with the presidency of their organization. Three years later the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations chose Mr. Rankin as their president.

Besides his active business career, he devoted a large part of his time to his church, to which he gave unsparingly of his time and resources. For many years he was president of the board of trustees and an active teacher in the Sunday School. Here, as well as in his business life, his excellent leadership was recognized, and his radiant personality esteemed.

JOHN YOUNG BASSELL. Since one of the designated functions of this publication, touching the history of the leaders of affairs in Columbus and vicinity, is in accordance to recognition to those who stand respective in their various fields of business activity and other arenas of endeavor, there is propriety, from this consistent viewpoint, in noting the salient points in the career of John Young Bassell, whose influence has long been potent in the general progress of the city long honored by his residence.

As secretary of the Columbus Board of Trade (now the Columbus Chamber of Commerce) for sixteen consecutive years, as president of the Columbus Business Men's Association and manager of the Columbus Conventions and Publicity Association since its organization, Mr. Bassell has been an influential factor in the business and civic history of the Capital City of the great Buckeye commonwealth for a quarter of a century.

The Bassell family is of French Huguenot stock, our subject's great-grandfather having been a native of France. He came to America in Colonial days and settled in Virginia, where, for many years he was an extensive planter. The Bassell men have been lawyers, physicians, professors and army officers. Colonel James Bassell was a distinguished Confederate officer, and General Stonewall Jackson was a collateral relative of the family.

Benjamin Bassell, sr., grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Virginia, and his son, Stephen Jackson, also a native of the Old Dominion, was the father of the gentleman whose name initiates this review. Stephen Jackson Bassell's birth occurred at Clarksburg, Virginia, the family home. He received good educational advantages and became a leading lawyer of his locality, but ill health and an early death cut short his career. He married Catherine Young, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of John Young of that state, who was a soldier in the War of 1812.

John Y. Bassell was born at Clarksburg, Virginia, June 23, 1847. As a boy he attended Bleakhill Academy at Culpepper Court House, Virginia, also a military school, the Monongahela Academy (afterwards the University of West Virginia), and in April, 1861, upon the breaking out of the war between the states, although but fourteen years of age, he volunteered for service in the Confederate army and served four years in the ranks, becoming an efficient and gallant soldier, following the "matchless plumes of Lee and Jackson" through many important campaigns and engagements, being three times severely wounded. After returning home from the Civil War, he continued his education and studied law, graduating from the University of Virginia in 1868 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. But the conditions prevailing in the South following the war, during the reconstruction period, were not

conducive to his entering the active practice of law, so he became identified with commercial and industrial affairs, never practicing his profession.

Mr. Bassell entered business at Leesburg, Virginia, later becoming interested in industrial enterprises in Newark, New Jersey, and from there he went West, and located in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1893 he cast his lot with the people of Columbus, where he has since resided. For a number of years he was president and manager of the Chittenden Hotel Company, but when it changed hands he resigned his position and was selected as secretary of the Columbus Board of Trade, the duties of which position he continued to discharge faithfully and acceptably for a period of sixteen years, resigning for the purpose of accepting the position of manager of the newly organized Columbus Conventions and Publicity Association, which was organized especially for the making use of Mr. Bassell's special and pronounced ability for such a position.

During the period of the World War, Mr. Bassell served and is still serving as Assistant Director of the State War Savings Stamps Committee, under appointment from former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. He is rendering all the aid he can to the Federal government, putting his whole heart in the work, his enthusiasm and zeal knowing no limitations. His work in this connection is principally along the line of organization of societies, committees, etc., and delivering speeches in different parts of the State. He is an orator of unusual ability, force and eloquence.

Mr. Bassell is a member of the Columbus Athletic Club, the Columbus Country Club, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He married Rebecca G. Benedict, a daughter of the late Captain William B. Benedict of Virginia, an officer in the old United States Navy, and for many years in charge of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C., which position he held at the time of his death.

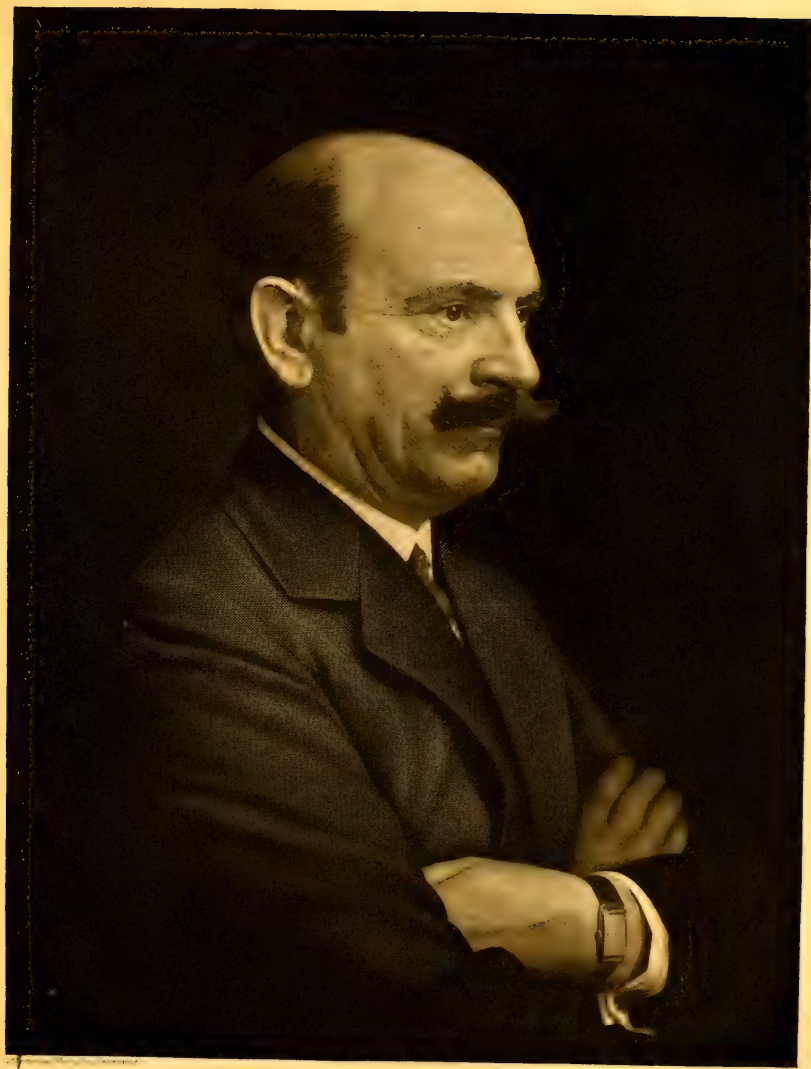
ANDRE CROTTI, B. L., M. D., LL. D., Surgeon. The medical profession of Columbus has long been noted for its members who have attained distinction for their ability as physicians and their skill as surgeons. Of the present generation, among those who have brought prestige not only to the profession but to the city as well is Dr. Andre Crotti, whose fame both as a surgeon and author is recognized throughout Ohio and the entire country. He is descended from an old Swiss family of Italian stock, originally, whose family-seat was in that part of Italy which became a part of the Swiss republic over one hundred years ago. He is the son of Monsieur and Madame Charles Crotti. His father, a well-known Swiss contracting architect, removed his family to Buenos Ayres, South America, in the late sixties, and was in business in that city for several years, or until one of the periodical revolutions of that country occurred, when he returned to Switzerland. And it was in Buenos Ayres, on August 23, 1873, that Dr. Crotti was born.

Dr. Crotti received a thorough training for his professional career. He began the study of medicine when he was twenty years of age, and continued his studies in the leading universities and hospitals of Europe and America, and besides, he had ten years of practical experience as assistant to several of Europe's most famous surgeons, the most noted among them being Professor Kocher. He received his B. L. degree from the University of Fribourg, in 1893; his degree in medicine from Lausanne University in 1900; his M. D. degree from the same University in 1902; his M. D. degree from Starling Ohio Medical University of this city in 1908, and his LL. D. degree from Wittenburg College in 1916.

Dr. Crotti had several times visited the United States, and in May, 1908, he came here to make his permanent home, arriving in Columbus direct on that date and established himself in the practice of his profession, and in comparatively a short time he won a place among the notable surgeons of this city.

Prior to his coming to the United States to make his home, Dr. Crotti was assistant in anatomy, pathology, internal medicine and surgery in leading hospitals of Switzerland, and in 1906-08 he was assistant to Professor Kocher, the distinguished European surgeon. He was assistant professor of anatomy and professor of clinical surgery in the medical department of Ohio State University in 1914-16, and he is now a member of the surgical staff of Grant Hospital.

He is a frequent contributor to professional journals and is the author of "Thyroid and Thymus," which valuable volume came from the press in the early part of 1918, and



Luigi Andreotti



which has been well received by the profession at large and has been given a place among the authorities on those subjects.

Dr. Crotti is a member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine, The American Medical Association, and is Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is also a member of the following clubs: Columbus, Columbus Athletic, Scioto Country and Kit-Kat.

During the war Dr. Crotti was assigned to the rank of Captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., and ordered to report at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. Later he was transferred to the U. S. General Hospital No. 22, Philadelphia, then appointed Chief of the Surgical Section with rank of Major at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., from which place he was released from service June 17th, 1919.

Dr. Crotti was married in Switzerland, in 1902, to Mrs. Marie Gwynne Gloechner, and to them have been born a daughter, Marie Elizabeth, and a son, Andre Jean.

FRANCIS B. PEARSON. Success is only achieved by the exercise of certain distinguishing qualities, and it cannot be retained without effort. Those by whom great epoch changes have been made in the professional, political and industrial worlds began early in life to prepare themselves for their particular duties and responsibilities, and it was only by the most persevering and continuous endeavor that they succeeded in rising superior to the obstacles in their way and reaching the goal of their ambition. The life of any successful man, whether he be prominent in the world's affairs or not is an inspiration to others who are less courageous and more prone to give up the fight before their ideal is reached or definite success in any chosen field has been attained. Francis B. Pearson, educator and author, and superintendent of Ohio State Department of Public Instruction, is a man whose example has made for good in a general and public way, for his career has been an industrious one as well as patterned after the highest and best ideals.

Mr. Pearson was born in the village of Catawba, Clark county, Ohio, and he is a scion of a sterling old Buckeye family, son of Joseph and Mary (Palmer) Pearson. His paternal grandfather, Henry Pearson, a native of England, cast his lot in the new world in an early day, settling in Clark county, Ohio, where he became very well established as a result of his industry and perseverance.

Joseph Pearson, father of the subject of this sketch, was also a native of England, but his parents brought him to America when he was three or four years old. He grew to manhood on the old home farm in Clark county and is still living, making his home at Catawba, this State. His wife was a native of Clark county and a daughter of a pioneer. She died when our subject was a child.

Francis B. Pearson received his elementary education in the public schools and then studied at Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1885, and was later given the honorary degree of Master of Arts by that institution, now the University of Wooster. However, before entering college he taught school in Champaign and Clark counties and was for three years superintendent of the schools of West Jefferson, Madison county, Ohio.

Upon leaving college Mr. Pearson became professor of Latin and English at Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota, continuing there for five years, then accepted the principalship of East High School, Columbus, where he remained for a period of eleven years. He was then made high school inspector at Ohio State University, to which work he gave his attention for eight years. He was appointed superintendent of Ohio State Department of Public Instruction, which office he assumed on February 16, 1916, and he has since continued to discharge the duties of the same with his usual fidelity, ability, promptness, perseverance and sound judgment, handling the affairs of this, as well as his preceding positions of trust and responsibility in a manner that has reflected much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned. He has done as much, if not more, than any other one man for the betterment of Ohio's system of public instruction. He is deeply enamored of his work, is by nature an organizer and a man of broad vision and keen discernment, and he has kept fully abreast of the times in all phases of educational work and has introduced many modern and important changes in our school system. Moreover, he is a profound scholar along both technical and general lines. He is a man of genial, obliging nature and of pleasing address and is therefore popular with the teachers of the State and all others whom he has occasion to meet in the discharge of his professional duties, as well as in his social and private life.

Superintendent Pearson is an author of unusual talent and versatility, critics pronouncing his style much superior to that of the average writer, and his name has long since transcended the borders of his native state, in fact, he is one of the best known educators in the Middle West, and what he has to say along educational lines, on which he is a widely recognized authority, finds a very ready audience, whether through the lecture platform or the press. He is author of the following well known works: "The Evolution of the Teacher," "The High School Problem," "The Vitalized School," "Reveries of a School Master," and "The Reconstructed School." All of these have been very helpful in modern educational work and most potent for good.

Superintendent Pearson was married at Hudson, Wisconsin, to Fannie S. Humphrey, a daughter of Judge H. L. Humphrey, who was on the bench in Wisconsin for a number of years, also was a member of Congress for three terms and one of the prominent men of his section of the state.

To Mr. and Mrs. Pearson one son has been born, Humphrey W. Pearson.

Fraternally, Mr. Pearson is a Mason, and one would judge by his personal habits that he tried to carry its sublime precepts into his every day life. He is in every respect deserving of the good will and high esteem that are universally accorded him and of the eminent position he fills in the educational world.

SAMUEL A. KINNEAR. The career of Samuel A. Kinnear, the present efficient and popular postmaster of the city of Columbus, has been such as to elicit just praise from all classes, owing to the fact that he has always been loyal to the trusts reposed in him and has been upright in his dealings with his fellow men, at the same time lending his support to the advancement of any cause looking to the welfare of his home city and locality. No man has been better known or more influential in the city where his entire life has been spent, and yet he is an unassuming, obliging and genial gentleman, contented to lead a quiet life and to be regarded only as a good citizen.

Mr. Kinnear is of the third generation of one of the oldest families in Ohio, which branch of the family is descended from Samuel Kinnear, a native of Pennsylvania, from which state he came to Ohio in 1806, three years after the State was admitted to the Union. He first settled in Pickaway county, but in 1833, after having endured the hardships incidental to life on the frontier, where he had carved out a home through grit and perseverance, he removed to Columbus, or more properly North Columbus, as that section of the city was then known. He built a home on North High street, where he "kept tavern" for many years. He served as justice of the peace for over thirty-eight years, and was the first and only man to serve as postmaster of North Columbus. He was one of the men of influence in the affairs of the city in its days of early development. He married Ellen Hill, a native of Virginia, who came with her parents to Ohio in 1833. The death of Samuel Kinnear occurred March 6, 1867.

Josiah Kinnear, son of Samuel and Ellen (Hill) Kinnear, was born in the old family home on North High street, built by his father in 1833, on June 27, 1834. Here he grew to manhood and was educated in the common schools, later attended Otterbein and Capital Universities. He took up civil engineering and for thirty years served as county surveyor and city engineer, and also as sheriff of Franklin county in the early seventies. On March 28, 1857, he married Josephine Shattuck, daughter of Captain Alexander Shattuck, another Franklin county pioneer, who was a native of Groton, Massachusetts. The death of Josiah Kinnear occurred in August, 1905.

Samuel A. Kinnear was also born in the old family residence on North High street, opposite the Olentangy Park, January 7, 1858, the son of Josiah and Josephine (Shattuck) Kinnear. He was educated in the public schools and at a commercial college, and learned surveying and civil engineering under his father. His first business experience was in 1876, in which year he had charge, under his father, of the North High street improvements. Then, for six years, he served as deputy county surveyor under his father. He next entered the contracting business and secured the contract for building the northwest sewer for the city of Columbus. He then became a member of the contracting firm of Hess & Kinnear and operated a mill at Olentangy park. He was then clerk of the Probate Court for six years, then tax inquisitor for two years, and in 1893 he was elected county treasurer. After filling these offices in a very able and acceptable manner, he returned to contracting as a



S. A. Kinnear

member of the firm of Hoover & Kinnear, and had charge of the building of five bridges for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, then had charge of the construction of twenty-five miles of the Buffalo & Susquehanna railroad, and after that he completed fifteen miles of road for the same company, then had charge of making a fill on the Baltimore & Ohio at Lodi, Ohio, which was nine miles long and called for one million yards of earth and was to be twenty-five feet high. Completing the fill and pulling his work cars off one Saturday night, he found next morning the fill had completely disappeared—sunk out of sight in what was then discovered to be a cranberry swamp, under which was a lake. He subsequently rebuilt the fill which is still in a solid and safe condition. He was next in charge of the elevation of the tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio through Wheeling, West Virginia. All the above work was done by the firm with which he was connected.

Mr. Kinnear and his brother, Edward F., finally formed the firm of Kinnear Brothers, and to the State of Ohio contracted to do masonry work at Akron and St. Marys and to build eight locks at Toledo on the old canal. They next took a contract to drain eighty-one thousand acres of land in Harris county, Texas, which contract they completed in two years' time.

Thus Mr. Kinnear's work as a contractor has been on a vast scale and has placed him among the big contractors of the Middle West. In these he was very successful, proving to be a man of rare executive ability and foresight, and he met with a large measure of success.

On January 1, 1912, Mayor Karb appointed Mr. Kinnear director of service for the city, and while thus officiating, after the flood of 1913, he accomplished work of which he is very proud. While the flood was receding he hired all the dump wagons within a radius of thirty miles and had the cellars and streets of the inundated district cleared of the debris before other cities affected by the flood got started. He held the office of director of service until he was appointed postmaster on September 6, 1914. February 27, 1919, he was re-appointed for four years, and the duties of this office he is discharging in a manner that reflects much credit upon his ability, loyalty and probity of character and to the entire satisfaction of the people of Columbus and the department at Washington. To Mr. Kinnear's credit it may be stated that through his efforts to a large degree was inaugurated in Columbus, November 1, 1918, the government-owned motor equipment service for the handling of mail and distribution of parcel post—the Columbus office being the fourteenth in the United States to receive this recognition and at the time of its inauguration here no other city of less than five hundred thousand population was so privileged.

Mr. Kinnear has been very active in all war relief work, especially in the campaigns for the raising of funds for the Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, and the War Savings and Thrift Stamps. He was a member of the original committee which promoted Columbus' three million dollar war chest. He was appointed by H. P. Wolfe, State director of sales of War Savings and Thrift Stamps, chairman of Franklin county for the sale of these stamps, the county's quota being five million, five hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, and he had the county thoroughly organized, when, on April 1, 1918, he was appointed chairman of the Ohio Division of Post Offices, in the sale of savings stamps, which embraces over twenty-two hundred postoffices, so he resigned the county chairmanship in order to take charge of the heavier duties of the last named position. He is now engaged in thoroughly organizing every postoffice in Ohio by formulating a specific plan and assisting in the disposal of one hundred and six million dollars worth of war savings and thrift stamps, which is Ohio's quota.

Mr. Kinnear is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Chamber of Commerce and the Columbus Athletic Club.

Mr. Kinnear married Clara A. Foster, a daughter of Samuel G. Foster, a well known citizen of Columbus, and they have one daughter, Clara K., who married Jasper S. Kinslow, State war explosives director.

No man in Columbus takes a more active interest in the affairs of the city in general than does Mr. Kinnear, for he has the best interests of his home city very much at heart. He is widely known and his record, both as a public and private citizen, has ever been above criticism.

CHARLES JOHN PRETZMAN. Upon the role of representative professional men of Columbus is Charles John Pretzman, prominent lawyer and public-spirited citizen, who seems to possess those qualities of head and heart which not only bring material success but always commend themselves to persons of intelligence. He has been willing to work hard for his success, which, after all, usually comes to the deserving.

Mr. Pretzman was born in Springfield, Ohio, August 4, 1867, a son of William H. and Anna T. (Barcaper) Pretzman. His father was born in Maryland in 1834, where his forefathers settled in 1739. He came to Ohio in 1855, settling at Springfield, where he died in 1913. His wife was born in Springfield in 1843, a daughter of John Philip Barcaper.

Charles J. Pretzman passed through the public schools and then entered Wittenberg College at Springfield, after which he went abroad and studied in France and Germany for several years. Upon returning to America he read law in the office of Powell, Ricketts & Black in Columbus, and, making rapid progress, was admitted to the Bar in April of 1889, and immediately opened an office and practiced alone until 1897, in which year he became a member of the firm of Williams, Taylor & Pretzman. From 1907 to 1915 he was again alone in the practice, then became a member of the firm of Huggins, Pretzman & Davies, which still exists, being regarded as one of the leading law firms in Columbus, and an extensive general law business is carried on.

Mr. Pretzman is a member of the Franklin County and the Ohio State Bar Associations. He was president of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce in 1910, and was a member of the board of trustees of the Columbus Public Library from 1910 to 1914. He is one of the most active and prominent Masons in Columbus, in fact, in the State of Ohio. He is a member of the Scottish Rite of Free Masonry; Mt. Vernon Commandery in the York Rite; Aladdin Temple of the Mystic Shrine; Columbus Lodge No. 30 of Blue Lodge Masonry; was Grand Master of Masons in Ohio in 1913 and 1914, being elected to that position at the meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1913, and at this writing, 1919, is Master of Columbus Chapter of Rose Croix. He is a member of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, being an honorary thirty-third degree Mason. He belongs to the Columbus Country Club and the Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

On October 11, 1892, Mr. Pretzman married Clara Louise McGuire, and to their union three children have been born, William Hugh, deceased; Allan Iredell and Lawrence Charles.

Mr. Pretzman is a man who takes a good citizen's pride in the advancement of his city and country, and heartily supports such movements as make toward this end. He comes of an honest, rugged pioneer family and has been careful to keep its name unsullied.

JOHN GORDON BATTELLE. Among the men of Ohio of the present generation who achieved notable success in business and won honor and high regard as a useful and patriotic citizen, was Colonel John Gordon Battelle, iron manufacturer of Columbus, who well maintained the prestige of his honored forefathers. And, while Colonel Battelle was not a native of Ohio, he was descended from one of the oldest families of the State, one which figured conspicuously in the making of the early history of the commonwealth.

The Battelle family is of French origin, and its genealogy is authentically traced back to the twelfth century in England, the amorial registers of that country accrediting the family with two coats of arms.

The original American ancestor was Thomas Battelle, who came over from England and settled at Dedham, Massachusetts, as early as 1640. He died on February 8, 1706; he married at Dedham on September 5, 1648, Mary Fisher, the daughter of Joshua Fisher, of Syleham, England. She died on August 7, 1691.

John Battelle (I) second child of Thomas and Mary (Fisher) Battelle, was born on July 1, 1652, and died on September 20, 1712; he married on November 18, 1678, Hannah Holbrook.

Ebenezer Battelle (I), fourth child of John and Hannah (Holbrook) Battelle, was born January 22, 1691, and died on March 6, 1759; he married first, on March 3, 1714, Abigail Day; second, on August 8, 1718, Abigail Allen; third, on January 16, 1727, Zipporah Ellis.

Ebenezer Battelle (II), sixth child of Ebenezer and Zipporah (Ellis) Battelle, was born on January 10, 1729, and died on November 6, 1776; he married on July 23, 1751, Prudence Draper. He was captain of a company on the occasion of the Lexington alarm (April 19, 1775).



J. G. Battelle

Ebenezer Battelle (III), second child of Ebenezer and Prudence (Draper) Battelle, was the Ohio pioneer and the great-grandfather of Colonel John Gordon Battelle, of Columbus. He was born on February 4, 1754, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1775. At the Lexington alarm, he served as a volunteer in the company commanded by his father, and served later in the Revolutionary War as Major of the First Suffolk Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry, and later was appointed by the Governor, Colonel of Massachusetts Militia. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, which organization was founded in 1637 and still survives. In 1781 he and Isaiah Thomas established what was the second book-store in Boston, to which store they later added a circulating library. When the Ohio Company was organized Colonel Battelle became an associate member of that company and was appointed one of its agents. With others, he left Boston for Ohio on April 6, 1788, going from Boston to Baltimore by sea, thence by wagons across the mountains to the Ohio river, thence to Marietta by flat-boat. At Marietta, where were located the lands of the Ohio Company, Colonel Battelle completed the erection of a house on the Campus Martius in the summer of his arrival. And in that residence was held the first Court of Quarter Sessions, which opened its proceedings on September 9, 1788. He became one of the company, composed almost entirely of old officers of the Revolutionary War, who formed in the winter of 1788-89 an association for the settlement of Belpre, twelve miles below Marietta. In the spring of 1789 he cleared a piece of land at that place and built a block house for the use of his family as a residence, and in the lower room of the block house he was accustomed to hold religious meetings every Sabbath, he officiating as chaplain. He married at Boston, Mass., Anna Durant, daughter of Cornelius Durant, a merchant of that city. Colonel Battelle died at Newport, Washington county, Ohio, in 1815.

Ebenezer Battelle (IV), son of Colonel and Anna (Durant) Battelle, and grand-father of Colonel John Gordon Battelle, of Columbus, was born at Dedham, Massachusetts, on August 8, 1778, and came with his parents to Marietta, and died at Newport, Ohio, on January 2, 1876. He married, in Newport, Ohio, on September 10, 1800, Mary Greene, who was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, on September 2, 1778. She was descended from notable Colonial ancestors, one of which was Roger Williams, founder of the Rhode Island colony, she was also a cousin to General Nathaniel Greene, the Revolutionary hero.

Rev. Gordon Battelle, D. D., son of Ebenezer (IV) and Mary (Greene) Battelle, and father of Colonel John Gordon Battelle of Columbus, was born at Newport, Ohio, on November 14, 1814. He attended the neighborhood schools, and an academy at Brookfield, Massachusetts, kept by one of his uncles, and at Marietta College. For a time in early life he was a clerk in a mercantile store at Point Harmar, Ohio, and also was engaged in flat-boat trading on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Deciding to complete his education he entered Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., and was there graduated in 1840, with the highest honors and was valedictorian of his class and received his A. M. degree. Ohio University gave him the honorary D. D. degree in 1860. Soon after leaving college he was appointed to take charge of Asbury Academy at Parkersburg, Va., then under control of the Ohio Conference of the M. E. Church. Then began a very active and useful career, first as a teacher and then as a clergyman. He was licensed to preach in 1842, but still continued his educational work. In December, 1843, he organized the first class in the Northwestern Virginia Academy, at Clarksburg, Virginia, which academy he conducted as principal until 1851, at which time he resigned to devote himself formally to the ministry. He was successively pastor of M. E. Churches at Charleston, Fairmont and Wheeling, Va. In 1855 he was elected a delegate for the Western Virginia Conference to the General Conference, and in 1859 he was appointed presiding elder of the Wheeling district, and was also re-elected a delegate to the General Conference by an almost unanimous vote. In October, 1861, Governor Pierpont appointed Dr. Battelle to visit the various military camps in the western part of Virginia and to report concerning the condition of Union volunteers, and while on that mission he was elected a delegate to the convention to form a constitution for the new state of West Virginia, in which convention he was conspicuous. He was made chaplain of the First Regiment Virginia Volunteers (loyal) and went with the regiment to the front. He died in Washington, D. C., on August 7, 1862, of typhoid fever which resulted from fatigue and exposure while at the front. Dr. Battelle was married at Somerset, Ohio, October 12, 1842, to Maria Louisa Tucker, who was born at Windsor, Vermont, on

October 7, 1816, and died at Buffalo, N. Y., on December 17, 1889. On July 8, 1913, there was dedicated at Newport, Ohio, Dr. Battelle's birthplace, a monument to the memory of the men of that town who had participated in the various wars of the United States. This monument is surmounted by a fine, life-size statue of Dr. Battelle as the most distinguished of the men of Newport thus commemorated. This monument was presented to the town as the joint gift of Post No. 489, G. A. R., and Colonel John G. Battelle of Columbus.

Colonel John Gordon Battelle, son of Rev. Dr. Gordon and Maria Louisa (Tucker) Battelle, was born at Clarksburg, Va. (now West Virginia), on May 12, 1845. He attended a private school at Fairmont, (Virginia) Academy, the public schools at Wheeling, W. Va., and was prepared for college at Lindley Institute. He also passed the examination for admittance to West Point Military Academy and received the appointment, but his father's death caused him to give up a military career and go to work to assist in making a living for his widowed mother and six young sisters.

At the age of 17 he became a clerk in the U. S. Treasury Department at Washington and later on, during the Civil War, he held a position in the U. S. Quartermaster Department at Wheeling for about three years. He then became bookkeeper for the Hobbs Glass and Queensware Company in Wheeling. In 1866 he became secretary and general superintendent of the Norway Manufacturing Company, which operated a rolling mill at Wheeling, and it was there he laid the foundation for his later long and successful career in the manufacture of iron. In 1869 Colonel Battelle went to Memphis, Tenn., where he became identified with the Memphis rolling mill, and also became president of the J. G. Battelle Company, manufacturers of cotton-bailing tires.

Leaving Memphis, Colonel Battelle came to Ohio in 1883, and in March of that year he became manager of the Cincinnati Corrugating Company and when that company removed to Piqua, Ohio, he became its vice-president and general manager, later becoming president and general manager of the Piqua Rolling Mill Company, holding offices with the same companies simultaneously. In his mill at Piqua the first piece of tin plate ever made in America was produced, and William McKinley, then making his campaign for Governor, dipped one of the first pieces. Two years later Piqua tin plate was awarded the first prize at the World's Fair in Chicago.

When the Piqua companies, of which Colonel Battelle was the head, were sold to the American Sheet Steel Company, he removed to New York City. However, at about that time the Columbus Iron and Steel Company had been organized, and several of his Ohio friends being interested in the new concern, they induced Colonel Battelle to take a financial interest in the company, and, in 1902, he removed to Columbus. He took over the controlling interest in and reorganized the concern, becoming its president and general manager. Under his guidance the company grew from a very small affair into one of the city's important industries. Colonel Battelle continued at the head of that company until it was merged with the American Rolling Mills Company, of Middletown, Ohio, in 1917, at which time he retired from active business life. However, he continued a director of same and was also a director of the Inland Steel Company and of the Rising Sun Mining Company.

Colonel Battelle was commissioned Colonel in the Ohio National Guard by Governor Nash and was appointed and served as Ohio Commissioner to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, Cal.

He was a member of the following societies: Sons of the Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Society of American Indians, National Geographical Society, Aero Society, Society for National Preparedness, American Genealogical Society, Lincoln Memorial Association, Federation of Good Roads, Boy Scouts of America, The Ohio Society of New York, a director of the National Association of Manufacturers, in fact was the founder of the Ohio Manufacturers' Association, for it was he who called the first meeting for and inspired its organization and was vice-president of same at the time of his death. He was active in the membership of the following clubs: Columbus, Columbus Country, Columbus Athletic, Scioto Country, Columbus Automobile, and the Buckeye Lake Yacht.

Colonel Battelle had a wonderful mind for grasping the details of operation and of business. He was methodical in his habits, initiative in his thinking and tireless in his work. He was a great reader and kept himself informed as to the progress made in manufacture and in economics. He was a broad-minded and generous man and believed fully in the

"Brotherhood of Man." He was liberal in his benefactions to churches and universities, but did not limit his generosity to creed or color—he gave equally to all churches and institutions of learning—knew no distinction in demonstrations; he was especially interested in the colored race, was its benefactor and friend, believed in helping the negro to help himself, and no man or man's memory has a warmer spot in the affections of the colored people of Columbus than has Colonel Battelle.

Colonel Battelle died at his handsome city residence at 662 East Town street, May 10, 1918.

On February 10, 1881, Colonel Battelle was united in marriage at Memphis, Tenn., with Annie M. Norton, who was born at Montgomery, Alabama, the daughter of Dr. Samuel Edwin Norton, M. D., D. D., a South Carolinian, of old Connecticut stock. Mrs. Battelle's mother was Julia Alston, a native of Halifax, N. C., of English stock, her ancestors having come to America in Colonial days.

To Colonel and Mrs. Battelle one son was born: Gordon Battelle was born in Covington, Kentucky, August 10, 1883.

Gordon Battelle has been for several years engaged in business in the West, where he has extensive mining interests, also in Mexico. He is now making his home in Columbus looking after the interests left by his father.

JOHN M. SARVER. The record of John M. Sarver, the well known life insurance man of Columbus, who is a scion of an old family of Ohio, proves that blood counts in this country but in a different way than in the old world; for here we count as worthiest the good blood of our honest, hard-working ancestors, while across the ocean it is merely the difference between the aristocracy and the peasantry.

Mr. Sarver was born on November 29, 1865, on the Sarver homestead in Stark county, Ohio, the son of Michael and Eliza J. Sarver. When he was seven years old the family removed to California, but in 1876 they came East and located in Philadelphia, Penn. Six months later they returned to Stark county, Ohio, locating in the city of Canton, and there John M. Sarver was graduated from the High School, with the class of 1884. He then taught school during the winter months and attended the Ohio Northern University at other times, taking a classical course and graduating with the class of 1886. The following year, when he was but twenty-one years old, he was elected principal of the North Cherry street school at Canton, and after five years in that position he was appointed principal of the Canton High school. His record as an educator and advocate of modern methods of instruction was so eminently satisfactory that in 1901 he was elected superintendent of the Canton public schools, the duties of which office he continued to discharge in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to all concerned, until 1905. He did much to place the schools of that city on a modern basis, equal to any in the State, and he was popular with both teachers and pupils.

While teaching in Canton Mr. Sarver took special courses at Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, at the University of Buffalo and at the College of Liberal Arts at Chautauqua, New York. Thus he became exceptionally well equipped for educational work.

Mr. Sarver served as president of the Stark County Teachers' Association in 1889 and 1890, and for many years was a member of the county board of school examiners; he was a member of the Ohio Teachers' Association and the National Educational Association and for many years he ranked among the leading school men of Ohio.

In 1905 Mr. Sarver gave up educational work to enter the field of life insurance, in which his success has been equal to, if not greater than, that won in the field of education. In the same year he became general agent of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and in the following year he assisted in the organization of the Ohio State Life Insurance Company at Columbus, of which company he became secretary, when he took up his residence in the capital city. The rapid growth and pronounced success of this company has been due in no small measure to his wise counsel, close application and strong pertinacity. He continued to hold the position of secretary until 1913, in which year he was elected president of the company. He has remained its head until the present time and his able management of its affairs has resulted in placing this well-known company high on the list of life insurance companies in the United States, and its prestige is rapidly growing from year to year.

Mr. Sarver is also vice-president of the American Life Convention, an organization con-

sisting of about one hundred of the life insurance companies of this country. He is also president of the Ohio Conference of Health and Accident Companies. While in Canton he was a charter member and a member of the board of directors of the Citizens Building & Loan Company. He is a member of the First English Lutheran Church, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Columbus Athletic Club, and other organizations.

Mr. Sarver understands thoroughly the life insurance business in which he has met with such signal success. He is deserving of a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished, working his way up from the bottom rung of the ladder of success.

CALEB L. MCKEE. Caleb L. McKee, a prominent business man and stock broker of Columbus, has always been identified with the business interests of this community, and from early childhood displayed a marked taste in this direction. Mr. McKee's father was interested in railroad building in the early seventies and the son has always been familiar with the stock market quotations. Mr. McKee, from his own experience, is of the opinion that a young man should follow his bent in choosing an occupation.

Caleb L. McKee was born November 9th, in the year 1866, at Columbus, Ohio, a son of James M. and Indiana (Lodge) McKee. His father was one of the early settlers of this city, coming here about 1840 and engaging in business as the proprietor of a general store situated where the Wyandotte building now stands. The elder Mr. McKee during the latter years of his life, became prominent in railroad construction, in this State, Indiana, and Illinois. On the maternal side of the house, Mr. McKee is also descended from pioneer stock, his mother's grandfather being one of the early settlers of Kentucky, who came through the Cumberland Gap with Daniel Boone in the latter part of the eighteenth century and settling in what was then unbroken wilderness.

Mr. McKee passed his childhood in his native city and received his early education in the local public schools. He later attended the Ohio State University and Williams College, completing his course in 1885. In that year he returned home and began his business career at Columbus, in the employ of The Kilbourne & Jacobs Manufacturing Company, where he remained four years. In 1890 he engaged in the mortgage loan business, in which he continued until 1901, when he turned his attention to stock brokerage, as he had so long desired to do. From that time to the present he has been actively engaged in this line and has met with a very marked and creditable success. In the same year (1901), he became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and in 1907 a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Two years later he joined the Cleveland Stock Exchange and in 1916 that of Pittsburg. He was himself one of the organizers and a charter member of the Columbus Stock Exchange. His interest in the stock market goes deeper than that of merely making a fortune for himself and he has always kept himself well posted regarding conditions throughout the world, particularly with reference to the welfare of this country. In addition to this, his chosen activity, Mr. McKee is interested in Columbus real estate, iron, oil, lumber and coal in various parts of the country. He is also a member of the Columbus Club, Columbus Athletic Club and the Columbus Country Club.

In the year 1910 Mr. McKee was married to Miss Ida Lee Smith, of Columbus, and they are the parents of one daughter, Indiana Lodge McKee, and an infant son, Henry Taylor McKee.

Mr. McKee is justly regarded by all who know him as a citizen of the highest type and he has shown in business, as in every other relationship of life, an integrity and probity second to none in the community. He has always interested himself in local affairs and is well known for his broad-minded and intelligent public spirit. He is a liberal supporter of many movements undertaken for the best welfare of the community and from early manhood to the present has been a great asset to the city in which he has made his home.

ARCHIBALD SAMUEL HAMMOND. "Through struggle to triumph" seems to be the maxim which holds sway with the majority of people, that is, those who attain to a successful goal at all, must find it after arduous effort. And, though it is unquestionably true that many fall exhausted in the conflict, a few, by their inherent force of character and strong mentality, rise above their environment and all which seems to hinder them, until they reach the plane of affluence toward which their faces were set through the long years



A. S. Hammond

of struggle that must necessarily precede any accomplishment of great magnitude. Such has been the history, briefly stated, of Archibald Samuel Hammond, president of the Midland Grocery Company, and general manager of the Monypeny-Hammond Co. Branch, one of the oldest and largest wholesale houses in Columbus.

Mr. Hammond was born at McConnellsville, Morgan county, Ohio, July 19, 1860, a son of the late Thomas and Mary Jane (Wilson) Hammond. The father was born at McConnellsville, September 2, 1830, the son of Benjamin Hammond, who came from Virginia to Ohio and was a pioneer of Morgan county, where he established a home in the midst of primitive surroundings and by grit and perseverance became very comfortably established after enduring many of the hardships and privations incident to pioneering. He married Esther McCune. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born at Meadville, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1837. Her parents were natives of Ireland, where they grew up and married, and Mrs. Mary Jane Hammond was the first of their children born in America. Her death occurred July 22, 1894.

Thomas Hammond, father of our subject, was in early manhood engaged in the oil business and had charge of a refinery at McConnellsville. Under President Hayes' administration he was appointed postmaster there and after serving out his first term was re-appointed, but in April, 1880, he resigned his position and moved his family to Columbus, where he accepted a position as bookkeeper for the wholesale grocery firm of McDaniel & Johnson, in which firm he was given a working interest in 1881. From that time on his business career was associated with that of his son, the subject of this review. He became one of the successful business men of Columbus and was highly respected as a man and citizen. His death occurred on August 9, 1905.

Archibald S. Hammond was educated in the common schools and high school of McConnellsville, and he began his business career on January 2, 1875, as clerk on a steamboat on the Muskingum and Ohio rivers, at which he continued for two years. He then clerked in a retail store in McConnellsville, Ohio, and assisted his father in the postoffice until March 16, 1880, on which date he came to Columbus and this city has been the arena of his activities ever since, and during this period of thirty-eight years he has lived to see and take an active and important part in the material growth of the city and while advancing his own interests has not for a moment neglected his larger duties as a citizen.

Upon taking up his residence in the Capital City Mr. Hammond accepted a position as shipping clerk and bill clerk with the wholesale grocery house of McDaniel & Johnson. Both he and his father were given working interests in that concern on January 1, 1881, and on January 1, 1887, they, in partnership with William Monypeny, organized the Monypeny-Hammond Company, and took over the business of McDaniel, Johnson & Company. On January 1, 1895, they incorporated under the above title, with Mr. Monypeny as president, Thomas Hammond as treasurer and Archibald S. Hammond as vice-president and general manager. On January 1, 1902, the Midland Grocery Company was incorporated, of which Mr. Hammond has since been president, and as such he has managed its affairs in an able, judicious, careful and praiseworthy manner, so that its business has rapidly advanced from year to year until it is today one of the largest and most widely known grocery houses in the State of Ohio. He has inaugurated a superb system of management in all departments and promptness and honesty are his watchwords. The Monypeny-Hammond branch still continues as a subsidiary, of which Thomas Hammond was treasurer until his death.

Archibald S. Hammond is also vice-president of the Keever Starch Company and vice-president of the United Seal Company, president of the Diamond Metal Weather Strip Company and a director of the Ohio Wax Paper and Printing Co., the Columbus Railway, Light & Power Company, and the Kessler Yeast Company. In all of these he makes his influence felt, for the general success of the firms and their steady advancement is due in no small measure to his judicious counsel and influence. He was formerly a director of the Columbus Board of Trade.

Mr. Hammond is a member of the Columbus Country Club, the Columbus Athletic Club, and fraternally he is a Knight Templar, a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Scottish Rite and the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Junior Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On September 18, 1884, Mr. Hammond married Ettie Benbow, a native of Columbus,

and a daughter of David Benbow. To this union a son and daughter have been born, namely: Louise is at home, and Alan Archibald, who is assistant manager of The Monypeny-Hammond Co. Branch and manager of The Midland Coffee Co., a department of the Midland Grocery Company; he married Katherine Nickell, a daughter of John Nickell of Columbus, they have a daughter and son—Virginia and John Archibald.

Mr. Hammond is known for his public-spirit, his genial, obliging, and charitable nature, and he is held in high esteem by all who know him.

BEALE EDWARD POSTE. One of the most conspicuous figures in the commercial circles of Columbus and central Ohio during the generation that has just passed was the late Beale Edward Poste, who was quite actively identified with the business and industrial interests of this section of the Buckeye State, and for a number of years widely known as the head of one of the largest vehicle manufacturing plants in America. Equally noted as a citizen whose useful career conferred credit upon his home city and State and whose marked abilities and stirring qualities won for him much more than local repute, Mr. Poste held distinctive precedence as one of the most progressive and successful men that ever inaugurated and carried to successful termination large and important undertakings in this State. Strong mental powers, invincible courage and a determined purpose that hesitated at no opposition so entered into his composition as to render him a dominant factor in the business world and a leader of men in notable enterprises. He was essentially a man of affairs, sound of judgment and far-seeing in what he undertook, and every enterprise to which he addressed himself resulted in a large measure of material success. At the same time he was a man of esthetic nature and his soul was in harmony with the finer elements of existence. He had an eye for the beautiful in nature in her varied forms.

The subject of this memoir was born in Columbus, February 15, 1856, the son of John and Caroline (Ashby) Poste, a highly esteemed and influential pioneer family of this city. The parents have long since passed away. Six children were born to them, two brothers of our subject surviving—J. Hamilton Poste, well known business man of Columbus; and J. Robinson Poste, president and general manager of the Columbus Bolt Works of this city.

Beale Edward Poste grew to manhood in his native city, where he was contented to spend his entire life and he received his education in the Columbus schools. As a young man he was for some time connected with the Columbus Machine Company, also served in the office of the county recorder and later engaged in the nursery business with his father. About 1890 he became identified with the Columbus Cart Company, which he helped organize, the other members of the firm being his brother, J. Hamilton Poste and W. S. S. Rogers. Under his able direction the business grew to large proportions. The firm engaged exclusively in the manufacture of two-wheel road carts during the period when this vehicle was at the height of its popularity. Although the business prospered it was later merged into the Columbus Carriage Manufacturing Company, which concern also enjoyed an exceptionally rapid growth, building a full line of medium price vehicles, their capacity being about twelve thousand vehicles annually. Owing to the superior quality and workmanship of its products it became in great demand and the company's output was distributed all over the United States. It was necessary to expand the plant from time to time in order to take care of constantly increasing business.

In 1899 the managers of the Columbus Carriage Manufacturing Company abandoned their former policy of marketing their output through retail dealers and adopted the mail order system which was then being widely used in this country. However, this policy did not meet the approval of the Poste brothers and they withdrew from the company, and on October 1 of that year formed the Poste Buggy Company, which was successful from the start. This company was pioneer in a number of methods of operating the buggy business, one of which was to confine its output to a single line—that of manufacturing "piano box" buggies only, which policy was never deviated from during the entire existence of the firm. The Poste brothers also established a precedent in adopting for the conduct of their business net cash terms in thirty days from shipment, whereas prior to that time, terms in the buggy business had universally been net cash in four months or five per cent cash discount for cash in thirty days. The new system proved to be successful. An output of three thousand vehicles a year was maintained by the Poste Buggy Company until the business was sold on September 1, 1918, to the Ahlbrand Carriage Company of Seymour, Indiana.

Beale Edward Poste was president of the Poste Bros. Buggy Company, vice-president of the Neil Hotel Company of Columbus, a director in the Columbus Bolt Works Company, also a director in the company operating the Majestic Theater of Columbus.

Politically, he was an ardent Republican and was influential in the affairs of his party although he had no desire for party leadership or public office. His advice was often sought by candidates as it was also in business circles. He was regarded as a strong and dominant factor in both civic and commercial life, although he was quiet in disposition and never obtrusive or ostentatious. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, also belonged to the Columbus Club, the Wyandot Club and the Marshall-sea Club. He was a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, but was never active in church affairs, being liberal in his religious views, his ideal more nearly that of the Wordsworthian type—the religion of nature, he being very fond of the fields, plants and wild life of the earth. He delighted to work in his gardens, cultivating choice flowers and plants, surrounded by an atmosphere of growing nature, as the beautiful surroundings of his exquisite country home would indicate to any observer. He had the natural appreciation and the eye to beauty of a poet, and enjoyed the solitudes “where nothing polished dared pollute man’s path.” He was a man of patriotic impulses and one of the keen disappointments of his life was that he could not take an active part in the world war. He would gladly have volunteered for service at the front had men of his age been permitted to do so.

On December 26, 1912, Mr. Poste was united in marriage with Margaret Adair Brownell, daughter of J. T. and Mary (Toomy) Adair. The mother resides in Lexington, Kentucky. The father is deceased. The Adair family has long been highly respected and influential in the capital of the Blue Grass state, where Mrs. Poste was reared and educated. Mrs. Poste resides at the beautiful new country home, “By Dews,” which is located in a picturesque environment on the Scioto river about ten miles north of Columbus.

On December 28, 1918, Mr. Poste sustained an injury to his right arm while alighting from his motor car which resulted in his death at Grant Hospital, Columbus, on January 9, 1919.

WALTER HENRY MARTIN. One of the energetic and far-seeing business men of Columbus is Walter Henry Martin, senior member of the well known real estate firm of Martin & Cooke. He started out in life practically unaided and has mounted the industrial ladder without assistance. With a mind capable of planning he combines a will strong enough to execute his well-formulated purposes, and his great energy, keen discrimination and perseverance have resulted in his present position in the business life of Columbus.

Mr. Martin was born in Columbus, Ohio, February 13, 1864, and is descended from two old families of this city. His grandfather Thomas Martin, who was a native of Pennsylvania, came to Columbus in the year 1818, thus the name Martin has been identified with the growth of the Capital City for an even one hundred years and during this century of time the various members of this old family have played well their parts in the material, civic and moral development of this section of the great Buckeye commonwealth. Benjamin Moore, the maternal grandfather of the gentleman whose name heads this biography, was a native of Connecticut, from which state he came to Blendon township, Franklin county, in 1807, before the city of Columbus was laid out, and thus the name Moore has also been closely identified with the history of this county.

John H. Martin, father of Walter H., was born in Columbus and here he grew to manhood and for many years engaged in the saddlery and harness business. His death occurred in 1880. He married Amanda M. Moore, who was born in Franklin county, Ohio, not far from this city, and here she grew to womanhood and is still residing in Columbus.

Walter H. Martin grew to manhood in his native city and was educated in the public schools and at Ohio State University, and in 1880 he began his business career as a clerk in the old Sessions Bank, now the Commercial National Bank, continuing with this institution until 1888, during which period he applied himself very assiduously to his tasks and was rewarded for his faithfulness and ability by being frequently promoted. He resigned his position to engage in the real estate business in 1888, as a member of the firm of Mahony & Martin, which firm name was later changed to Mahony, Martin & Cooke, in 1897, and in 1909 it became Martin & Cooke and has continued thus to the present time. This old, popular and well-established firm has continued to do a large and increasing business annually.

Mr. Martin is senior director of the Commercial National Bank, and he has been a member of its board of directors for over twenty years, and he has had much to do with shaping the policies and the pronounced success of this sound and popular institution. He is a member of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, the Columbus Real Estate Board, and the Ohio Real Estate Board; formerly he was president and now he is a member of the executive board, also a member of the National Real Estate Association. He is one of the best known real estate men in the country and perhaps no man in Columbus is more conversant with true real estate values in Columbus than he.

For a period of twenty-seven years Mr. Martin was treasurer of the First Congregational Church and an ex-official member of its board during that time. He has done much for the church in various ways, always active and influential in its affairs. He belongs to the Columbus Club, the Columbus Athletic Club, the Columbus Country Club, the Scioto Country Club and the Columbus Review Club.

Mr. Martin was married to Alice M. Robbins, a daughter of Daniel M. and Delia (Barton) Robbins, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Being straightforward in his intercourse with his fellowmen and a churchman and public-spirited citizen, Mr. Martin is held in high esteem by all who know him.

PRESTON WAYNE LUPHER. For many years Preston Wayne Lupher, widely known capitalist of Columbus, has been one of the most progressive men of affairs of the Capital City, also one of the most influential in public life, although not a public man in the usual acceptation of the term. Strong mental endowment, coupled with an honesty of purpose that hesitates at no opposition, when he knows he is right, have so entered into his make-up as to render him a dominant factor in the business world and a leader of men in important enterprises.

Mr. Lupher is a representative of a sterling old family of the Keystone state, and he was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1856. He is a son of James Wesley and Margaret (Martin) Lupher. Members of both these families have been influential in the affairs of Pennsylvania since pioneer days. John Martin, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Preston W. Lupher began his education in the public schools, later was a student at the Campbell School for Boys at Grimsby, Ontario, Canada. His boyhood home was in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, so he began his business career early, having when but a boy given every evidence of strong natural talents along business lines. He and his elder brother, Cyrus A. Lupher, formed a partnership known as Lupher Brothers in 1877, and are in business together at the present time. In 1877 they drilled their first oil well in Clarion county, Pennsylvania. Until 1897 Lupher Brothers operated in the Pennsylvania oil fields exclusively. In July, 1897, Mr. P. W. Lupher came to Ohio to investigate gas properties and finally obtained an option on the Logan Natural Gas and Fuel Co. with offices in Lancaster at that time. He then interested the late Theodore N. Barnsdall and others and they purchased the above company's interests, which was the formation and beginning of what has grown to be one of the largest gas companies in Ohio. This same company organized the Preston Oil Co., which is very prosperous and owns large oil properties in Ohio. Mr. Lupher is interested in many other oil and gas properties and probably has had as wide experience in the oil and gas fields as any man in the business.

Mr. Lupher is vice president and general manager of the above companies and has been since their formation in 1898.

Mr. Lupher resides at 1760 East Broad street, and is a member of the Columbus Athletic Club, the Scioto Country Club and the Lancaster Country Club. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs to the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1904 Mr. Lupher married Miss Grace Gertrude Lynch of Newark, Ohio, and they have one daughter, Anne Preston Lupher. Mr. Lupher has a son, Morton S. Lupher, by a former marriage, who is associated with him in the oil business. He married Miss Zell Rising, of Lancaster, Ohio, where they reside with their two children: Elizabeth Rising Lupher and Jane Morton Lupher.

Mr. Lupher takes a good citizen's interest in public affairs and is always ready to support any worthy movement looking toward the public good.



Preston W. Luper

JOHN J. STODDART. Lawyer and banker and one of the most prominent men of Columbus, is John J. Stoddart, a native of England, born at Wigton, Cumberland county, that country, March 9th, 1850, the son of John and Jane (Hodgson) Stoddart.

The family came to America in 1857 and located first in Ontario, Canada, later removing to Ohio and settling in Guernsey county.

John J. Stoddart graduated from the University of Michigan with the Ph. D. degree, class of '75, and the following fall (1875) he came to Columbus and taught in the High School for a period of three years. While teaching he read law and in 1877 was admitted to the Ohio Bar and has since been engaged in the practice in this city.

Mr. Stoddart has not only won success at his profession, but also in a business way, having been identified with the growth and development of the city and her institutions. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Ohio State Savings & Loan Company, one of the city's solid banking institutions and has long been a director and is now president of same; was one of the organizers and incorporators of the first electric railway from Worthington to Columbus, and for a number of years a member of the Columbus Board of Education and for a time president of that board. Mr. Stoddart is a member of the Franklin County and Ohio State Bar Associations and of the Columbus Country Club. During the war period he gave freely of his time and means to the government and served as a member of the first draft board.

November 12th, 1879, Mr. Stoddart was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Cole, daughter of the late Nathan Cole, who, for over thirty years served as recorder of Franklin county. To them have been born the following children: John C., born January 22, 1883, a graduate of Harvard, and Mary, born June 28, 1884, a graduate of Wellesley College.

EDWARD CRAWFORD TURNER. Examples that impress force of character on all who study them are worthy of record in the annals of history wherever they are found. By a few general observations the biographer hopes to convey in the following paragraphs, succinctly and yet without fulsome encomium, some idea of the high standing of Edward Crawford Turner, former attorney general of the State of Ohio and one of the leading legal lights of the city of Columbus for many years, one of the representative citizens of his section of the State and a public benefactor.

The Turners are an old Virginia family and of Revolutionary War stock, hence one of the honored first families of America and for generations they have played well their several parts in the affairs of the localities where they have dispersed.

The paternal great-grandfather of Edward C. Turner was Walter G. Turner, who came from Virginia to Ohio in early days and settled at Chillicothe. He married Sophia Wilcox, the daughter of Robert Wilcox, of Hagerstown, Maryland, who was an officer in the Revolutionary War.

John G. Turner, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Virginia, and was a boy when his parents brought him to Ohio. He married Sidney Madden, a daughter of Peter Madden, of Lancaster, Ohio, which family is also of Revolutionary stock.

Robert Madden Turner, father of the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, removing to Columbus later in life and when the Civil War broke out he enlisted for service in the Union army at Camp Chase and served practically throughout the war, under three different enlistments, going to the front in 1861 and returning home in 1865. He took part in many important campaigns and notable battles and was known to his officers and comrades as an efficient soldier. After his military career he located in Columbus where he spent the rest of his life and died a number of years ago. He married Jennie L. Crawford, who is also deceased.

Edward C. Turner was born in Columbus March 26, 1872, and here he grew to manhood and received his preliminary education in the public schools. He then entered the Ohio State University from which he graduated with the class of 1901, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and later his alma mater conferred on him the degree of Master of Laws.

Mr. Turner was admitted to the Bar in 1901 and soon thereafter took up the active practice of law in his native city and his subsequent career has been marked with signal success until today he is recognized as one of the leaders of the local Bar. He has been retained in many important cases and is regarded as an authority in all phases of the legal

practice. Being a profound and diligent student he has kept well abreast of the times in his profession.

Some idea of his high standing as a lawyer and citizen may be gained from the fact that in 1910 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Franklin county and re-elected in 1912, discharging the duties of the office in a very acceptable manner. He was elected attorney general of Ohio in 1914, serving one term to the general satisfaction of all concerned, making a record of which his constituents and friends might well be proud.

Upon leaving the office of attorney general in 1917 he returned to the private practice of the law in Columbus, in which he is still engaged with ever-increasing success.

Fraternally, Mr. Turner is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, also the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans and the Columbus Club, also the Country Club.

On December 11, 1902, Mr. Turner was united in marriage with Nan A. Jahn, daughter of Captain Carl Jahn, of Columbus, who served as an officer in the Civil War.

To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Turner one son has been born, Carl R. Turner.

Personally Mr. Turner is a man of pleasing presence and his reputation has never been assailed either in public or private life.

EDWARD K. STEWART. The history of the development of the street railway system of Columbus would be incomplete without extended notice of the career of Edward K. Stewart, former vice-president and general manager of the Columbus Street Railway Company, who for over fifty years has been intimately identified with street car systems in the Capital City and their allied interests. During this protracted period of active experience he became the most prominent active street railway official in Columbus and one of the conspicuous men in that particular in the Middle West. His pronounced success has been due to his habits of close observation, indefatigable energy, sound judgment and general executive ability.

Mr. Stewart was born in Columbus, Ohio, October 26, 1845, and is the son of the late Adams and Margaret (Peebles) Stewart, natives of Pennsylvania and early citizens of Columbus.

Mr. Stewart was educated in the common schools of his native city and he began his business career in the employ of the Franklin branch of the State Bank, which subsequently became the Franklin National Bank. Later he was teller for the Hayden-Hutcherson Company, and still later he was cashier of the P. Hayden & Company, bankers, and also of the Hayden National Bank, which is today the Hayden-Clinton National Bank. In 1867 he entered the street railway field as secretary and treasurer of the East Park Street Railway Company, although he did not retire from the active banking business until over twenty years later. In 1892 he became vice-president and general manager of the Columbus Street Railway Company, which position he continued to hold through the various changes in the organization of that corporation. He has also served as vice-president, treasurer and general manager of the Columbus Railway Power & Light Company, the holdings of which company include the following subsidiary companies: The Columbus Railway Company, the Friend Street Railway Company, the East Park Place Street Railway Company, the State and Oak Street Railway Company, the Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Company, the Indianola and Fourth Street Railway Company, the Cross-town Street Railway Company, the Glenwood Street Railway Company, the Leonard Avenue Street Railway Company, the Columbus Central Railway Company, the Central Market Street Railway Company, the Columbus Traction Company, the Columbus Edison Company, and the Columbus, Light, Heat & Power Company, all of which are owned and operated by the Columbus Railway, Power & Light Company, of which Mr. Stewart was the guiding genius.

During the Civil War Mr. Stewart offered his services in defense of his country and served faithfully and gallantly for four months in Company I, 133rd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a hundred day regiment organized for the purpose of temporarily relieving the veterans on duty in forts and fortifications at the front.

Mr. Stewart is a member of the Columbus Club, the Columbus Country Club, the Arling-



E. K. Stewart

ton Country Club and the Scioto Country Club. Although a very busy man he takes a delight in outdoor recreation and is a lover of nature in her varied forms.

On May 26, 1869, Mr. Stewart married Imogene Jones, of London, Ohio, and to their union the following children have been born: Frank T., Hartford T., Margaret married H. S. Waite, Alice married F. C. Borger, and Edward K., jr.

Personally Mr. Stewart is a gentleman of many commendable characteristics which have rendered him popular with a very wide acquaintance.

FRANK LUCIUS PACKARD. Architecture has been called the primal expression of all art. In the history of every nation the first step upward has ever been manifested by architectural improvements. Time was when great cities in America were satisfied with plain and simple buildings of all kinds, the only requirement being utility, but that day has long since passed, and during the present century the most artistic conceptions and designs of the architect are demanded. America has produced many noted architects, among them Frank L. Packard, of this city, whose genius and work long since won him a high place among the architects of the entire country.

That branch of the Packard family to which Frank L. Packard belongs has been in America for eight generations. The American ancestor was Samuel Packard, a native of Norfolk, England, who came over in the year 1637 and settled in Massachusetts Colony. He was the direct ancestor, eight generations removed, of Frank L. The John Alden family of Bridgewater, Mass., and the Packard family are collaterally related.

Alvaro Harrison Packard, son of James and Sophronia (Clough) Packard, was born at Readfield, Maine, in 1836. Sophronia Clough was born in New Hampshire, the daughter of Charles and Betsey (Taylor) Clough. Alvaro H. spent his boyhood days in Maine where, after leaving school, he was apprenticed to the carpenters' trade. After he had completed his apprenticeship he came to Ohio and located at Delaware where he was engaged in carpentering and building for a time and then entered the service of the C. C. C. & St. L. (Big Four) Railway Company, as foreman of bridge and depot construction and superintendent of repairs. Subsequently, in charge of a force of men, he built bridges in Tennessee. He located in Columbus in 1883 and from that time on until his death he was engaged in real estate and building operations in this city. In 1863 he was united in marriage with Miranda Black, who was born in Indiana, the daughter of John Black, who removed from Delaware county to Indiana. Following the death of her parents Mrs. Packard returned to Ohio.

Frank L. Packard, son of Alvaro H. and Miranda (Black) Packard, was born in Delaware, Ohio, on June 11, 1866. He attended the Delaware public schools, and at the age of fifteen years he was chain carrier for the county surveyor. He began his "professional" career as office-boy for F. A. Gartner, an old-time architect and engineer of Delaware. He took special courses in architecture and engineering at Ohio State University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and studied in the offices of different leading architects of New York City. He came to Columbus in March, 1883, and three years later he secured, in competitive contest, his first big commission, which was architect for the Girls' State Industrial Home at Delaware. Since then he has served as architect for over three thousand building operations, all over the country, and has built up what is probably one of the largest architectural and engineering organizations in Ohio and has won national fame in his profession. His practice has embraced many state, county and municipal buildings, and of recent years he has given special study to school, college and educational building designing. Lasting monuments to his genius can be found all over Ohio.

Out of the many buildings of which Mr. Packard is the architect the following have been selected with an idea of giving a fair conception of the scope of his professional work: Ohio Building at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago; Ohio Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis; Capitol Annex at Charleston, West Virginia; Massillon State Hospital for the Insane; Ohio State Sanatorium for Treatment of Tubercular Patients, Mt. Vernon; Lima State Hospital for the Criminal Insane; a number of new buildings and other improvements at the Columbus State Hospital, Athens State Hospital, Cleveland State Hospital and the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics, Gallipolis, Ohio, and a number of municipal and private hospitals. The court houses at Bowling Green, Upper Sandusky, and Ottawa, Ohio; court house at Clay and Fairmont, W. Va. Franklin county

and Clark county memorial buildings; office and bank buildings for the Columbus Savings & Trust Co., State Savings and Trust Co., and the Huntington National Bank, Columbus; served the Ohio Cities Gas Company and the Ohio Fuel Supply Co. and the Pennsylvania railroad; a number of hotels embracing the Chittenden and Seneca Hotel, in Columbus; served continuously for a number of years as architect for the Ohio University, Athens, and Miami University, Oxford. Served for other buildings at Ohio State University, Muskingum College and Ohio Northern University, as well as for more than two hundred public school structures; architect for the Elks Lodge in Columbus, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias Homes in Springfield, and other fraternal and social structures, including the Arlington and Columbus Country Clubs and the Licking Country Club at Newark, Ohio; many representative churches, among them being the St. Paul's Church, Columbus and at Akron; the Trinity M. E. Church, Lima; Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Packard is very active in his profession, but at the same time finds time to fully discharge his duties as a citizen, and takes a keen interest in civic and social affairs. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, a member of the Columbus Club, Columbus Athletic Club, Columbus Country Club, Columbus Lodge of Elks, Knights of Pythias, and the Chi Phi Greek fraternity.

Mr. Packard was united in marriage on September 27th, 1892, with Eva L., daughter of Frank D. Elliott, of Delaware county, Ohio.

FRITZ ADOLPH LICHTENBERG. A man who believes in doing well whatever he undertakes and in extending aid and sympathy to others is Fritz Adolph Lichtenberg, manager of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company for central Ohio. As a result of his humanitarian attributes, his exemplary life and his public spirit he enjoys an excellent reputation among all classes.

Mr. Lichtenberg was born in London, England, February 10, 1876. He is a son of the late Dr. George Lichtenberg, for many years a surgeon in the city of London and a native of Germany. After coming to England he married Ellen Wyatt, a native of London, and she still resides in England.

Fritz A. Lichtenberg spent his boyhood in his native land and was educated at Cranbrook, Kent, England, and Heidelberg, Germany. After leaving college he spent five years with a wholesale Oriental mercantile house in London. He came to America in 1899 and was with a New York firm in the same line of business for one year. He came to Ohio in 1903 and was employed by the International Harvester Company at Springfield one year. In 1904 he entered the life insurance field as a general agent at Springfield for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, with which he has since been connected, his long retention in the important positions he has held with this firm indicating that he has given eminent satisfaction in every respect. He came to Columbus in 1909 to become manager of central Ohio for that company. His success and progress, both as general agent and manager, in the life insurance field has been rapid and consistent. In 1917 he was twelfth man with his company in the amount of personal business sold among all its agents and general agents. His duties as manager prevent his giving his undivided time to the selling end, otherwise it cannot be doubted that his standing among the business getters would be much nearer the top.

The agents over whom Mr. Lichtenberg is manager secured over a million dollars worth of business in the year 1917, a very large per cent of which came from old policy holders, which shows satisfied policy holders.

Mr. Lichtenberg is active in civic affairs and finds time to fully discharge the duties incumbent upon him as a progressive and patriotic citizen. Since 1916 he has been a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Social Service Bureau, which organization was very active in local war work and was in a great measure responsible for the Columbus "Three Million Dollars War Chest" campaign, in which drive Mr. Lichtenberg was a leading worker. He was its first president, after its re-organization, of the Columbus Life Underwriters' Association. He is a member of the Columbus Athletic Club and of the Columbus Automobile Club.

On October 24, 1911, he was united in marriage with Margaret Wilcox, a daughter of Charles E. Wilcox, of Columbus, and to this union one son has been born, Fritz Adolph, jr.



Sincerely yours
J. H. Keston

JOSEPH STEVENSON RALSTON. Self-assertion is believed by many people to be absolutely necessary to success in life, and there are good reasons for the entertainment of such belief. The modest man very rarely gets what is due him. The selfish, aggressive man elbows his way to the front, takes all that is in sight with no seeming regard for the rights of others. And it would sometimes seem that modesty is a sin with self-denial the penalty. There are, however, exceptions to all rules, and it is a matter greatly to be regretted that the exceptions to the conditions referred to are not more numerous. One notable exception in Columbus is the case of Joseph Stevenson Ralston, well known manufacturer and founder of the Ralston Steel Car Company, who seems to possess just a sufficient amount of modesty to be a gentleman at all times and yet sufficient persistency to win in the business world and at the same time not appear overbold, selfish or indifferent to the welfare of others; and as a result of these well and happily blended qualities, Mr. Ralston is known to a wide acquaintance as a man of integrity, influence and business ability.

Mr. Ralston was born at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, August 27, 1863. He is a son of Robert and Sarah (Springer) Ralston, natives of Ireland and Canada, respectively. However, the Springer family was an old one in Delaware and Pennsylvania, prior to the Revolutionary War.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Hamilton, Ontario, and at Rockwood Academy near Guelph, Ontario. When he was about fifteen years old he went to Scotland and in the city of Glasgow signed apprenticeship papers binding himself as sailor for four years on a sailing vessel in the Glasgow and Calcutta, India, trade. He gave up his seafaring life in 1882 and returned to Canada, and for the next several years was engaged in different lines of business in Hamilton, and then went to Chicago, where in 1900 he entered into arrangements with the Pullman Car Company whereby he engaged in the manufacture of a special freight car under patents that he had acquired. In 1905 he came to Columbus and founded the Ralston Steel Car Manufacturing Company and began the manufacture of steel freight cars of all designs, which cars are now in general use on all the big railroads of the country.

The plant, located in East Columbus, is one of the largest and most important industries in central Ohio. Its buildings are substantial and equipped with modern machinery and devices for turning out steel cars promptly and of the best quality, and owing to their superior workmanship and design they are in great demand. A long list of expert mechanics and artisans are kept constantly on the payroll, and the business of the company, under Mr. Ralston's able and judicious management has grown rapidly and continuously from year to year. The plant has been of great benefit to the city of Columbus.

Beginning on a small scale, with limited capital, the corporation has grown steadily, the plant expanding from year to year and for the past several years its payroll has exceeded a million dollars a year. The wonderful development of this great concern has been due almost solely to the genius of its president and general manager—Joseph S. Ralston, a man of rare executive ability, keen discernment and acumen.

Mr. Ralston is a member of the Railroad Club, the India House Club, both of New York; the Columbus Club, the Scioto Club, the Athletic Club, and the Columbus Chamber of Commerce.

In 1889 he was united in marriage with Annie Mar, of Caledonia, Ontario, a descendant of the old Scottish Mar family. One daughter and two sons have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ralston, namely: Florence A., Benjamin R., and Joseph V.

CHARLES LINDLEY KURTZ. The basis of the success that has come to Charles Lindley Kurtz, president of numerous business corporations of Columbus, has been unremitting industry. He appears to have realized at the outset of his career, that it required grit and perseverance to win and this has had much to do in shaping his career as he learned to rely upon himself, observe closely those things which could be of service to him and therefore he has advanced to a position of prominence and influence in the capital city of the great Buckeye commonwealth.

Mr. Kurtz was born at Albany, Ohio, May 4, 1854. He is a son of William Wyland Kurtz and Isabella (McElroy) Kurtz. The Kurtz family was established in America by four brothers who came over from Germany in 1630. The McElroy family came originally from Scotland into Ireland, and from there to America one hundred and twenty years ago.

George A. Kurtz, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Pennsylvania, from which state he removed to Clinton county, Ohio, but later returned to western Pennsylvania. While the family resided in Clinton county, this state, William W. Kurtz, father of our subject, was born. He went with his parents upon their return to Pennsylvania, where, when he had reached manhood, he married, then came back to Ohio, bringing his wife, in 1850, locating in Athens county, where he followed carpentering and contracting. His death occurred at the age of sixty-four years. His wife was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Her death occurred at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

Charles L. Kurtz was educated in the public schools. He was first a newsboy, then kept a news-stand, later was a bookseller. He educated himself for the most part, and is an excellent example of a self-made man. Taking an active interest in public affairs he was elected to the legislature in 1880 and in 1882 was re-elected, making a creditable record which was satisfactory to his constituents. In 1886 Governor Foraker appointed him private secretary, which position he filled faithfully and ably until 1890. He was state inspector of oils for Ohio from 1896 to 1900, the duties of which he discharged to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Kurtz has been a commanding figure in the Republican party of Ohio for many years. He was a delegate to the national convention of his party in 1880, also in 1888 and 1896. He was a member of the Republican State Executive Committee of Ohio from 1885 to 1890 and its chairmen in 1895 and 1896. He was the Ohio member of the Republican National Committee from 1896 to 1900. He was the Ohio delegate to the National Irrigation Congresses in 1897, 1898 and 1899. From 1890 to 1895 he was engaged in public works. In 1903 he turned his attention to other enterprises and became associated with the organization of the Scioto Stone Company, the Keever Starch Company and the Guanajuato Reduction and Mines Company, of which companies he has been president from the time of their organization and their continuous and pronounced success has been largely due to his able and judicious management, his foresight and close application to business. He is also president of the Mingo Coal Company and the Columbus Railway, Power and Light Company. He is by nature an organizer and a man of rare executive ability.

Mr. Kurtz is a member of the Columbus Country Club, the Columbus Athletic Club, the Ohio Society of New York City, the Lotos Club of New York City, and he has been a member of the Blaine Club of Cincinnati since its organization.

On September 11, 1878, Mr. Kurtz was married to Anna Jewett of Athens, Ohio. Her death occurred on October 8, 1909, leaving behind her a host of warm personal friends among whom she had long been popular owing to her many commendable qualities of head and heart. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz, namely: Ione, Eleanor, Florence is deceased, and Charles J. The latter is associated with his father in business. On November 27, 1915, Mr. Kurtz married Vivian Ebersole of Columbus, for his second wife.

CHARLES KINNEY. One of the best known members of the Columbus bar, successful real estate man, prominent politician and a former Secretary of State of Ohio, was the late Charles Kinney, who was better known as an insurance man during his later career. In whatever he undertook he met with pronounced success and kept well abreast of the times in his various vocations. Concerning the sincerity of purpose, the unquestioned probity and upright-ness of conduct and character, the ability and honesty of Mr. Kinney it may be said, they were as well known as his name. It occurs occasionally that a peculiar accent accompanies the declaration, when it is said of anyone that he is honest, as if to impart a whisper of suggestion that the quality is rare or exotic. In its application to men in responsible public position it is not true; the reverse is true. In its application to lawyers, as a body, which is not infrequently done, it is false, the reverse being true. The subject of this memoir was known to be an advocate of strict honesty in all relations of life, and this was one of the main secrets of his success.

Mr. Kinney was born at Springfield, Kentucky, June 7, 1850. He was the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Cox) Kinney. He graduated from the public schools of Columbus, Indiana, in 1866, the family having removed to that town when he was a child. Beginning the struggle of life for himself at a tender age he worked at the printer's trade until 1877, when, having previously removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, he was appointed deputy treasurer of Scioto county. Having performed his duties promptly and faithfully he became county treasurer in 1883 and was re-elected in 1885, continuing to discharge his duties in an



Wm. J. Means, M. D.

able and praiseworthy manner, enjoying the implicit confidence of his constituents. Subsequently he located in Columbus and became chief clerk to the secretary of state, and in 1896 was elected to that office. In 1898 he was re-elected. He proved to be one of the best men in this important office that the State ever had, discharging his duties to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned, irrespective of party.

As a lawyer Mr. Kinney was painstaking, persevering and well read, and he was enjoying a large business when blindness overtook him a number of years before his death and because of this disability he was forced to give up the practice of law, which, after his tenure of office as secretary of state, he abandoned for the insurance business which he followed until his death with very creditable results. He was a man of refined tastes and of aesthetic nature, a poet of pronounced ability, having published a volume of poems that showed marked talent. He belonged to the Masonic order and the Episcopal Church.

In 1889 Mr. Kinney married Letitia Yoakley, a daughter of John and Susan (St. John) Yoakley, both deceased. Her father was a native of Ireland and her grandfather a native of England, being of English and Scotch stock. Her mother was born in Kentucky. In an early day John Yoakley and wife located in Portsmouth, Ohio, and became influential among the pioneers of that locality, and there the father was a successful music dealer.

The death of Charles Kinney occurred at his home in Columbus on June 13, 1918, after an illness of many months. He was buried at Portsmouth. Besides his wife two brothers survive—Washington Kinney, of Portsmouth; and Edward Kinney, who is a resident of Spokane, Washington.

WILLIAM J. MEANS. It is not always easy to discover and define the hidden forces that have moved a life of ceaseless activity and large professional success; little more can be done than to note their manifestation in the career of the individual under consideration. In view of this fact the life of the distinguished physician and public spirited man of affairs whose name appears above affords a striking example of well defined purpose with the ability to make that purpose subserve not only his own ends but the good of his fellow men as well. Doctor Means has long held distinctive prestige in a calling which requires for its basis sound mentality and intellectual discipline of a high order, supplemented by rigid professional training and thorough mastery of technical knowledge. In his chosen field of endeavor Doctor Means has achieved success such as few attain and his eminent standing among the leading medical men of America has been duly recognized and appreciated.

William J. Means' was born in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, on February 11, 1853, the son of Joseph and Margaret (Sutter) Means. He received his elementary education in the public schools of his native community, following which he was a student in Covode Academy, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and the National Normal College, at Lebanon, Ohio. He taught school for two years in Pennsylvania, after which he served four years as principal of schools at Christiansburg, Ohio. In the meantime he gave serious study to medicine and completed a course in that science, graduating from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1874, though he continued as principal of schools for one year after graduation. In the spring of 1877 Doctor Means entered upon the active practice of his profession at Christiansburg, continuing there with success until 1888. He then spent a year in post-graduate work in New York City, and in the spring of 1889 came to Columbus, where he has since resided. In 1898 Doctor Means spent several months in the clinics of Europe. He was more than ordinarily successful in the practice of medicine and surgery and quickly gained a reputation which far transcended the limitations of his community.

In 1891 Doctor Means helped to organize the Protestant Hospital of Columbus and was chief of staff for fifteen years. He also helped organize the Ohio Medical University in 1892 and was its registrar and treasurer and professor of surgery during its existence. In 1907 the college was merged with the Starling Medical College and named the Ohio-Starling Medical College, of which he was continued as treasurer and professor of surgery and in 1909 he was elected dean of the college. In 1913 the Ohio-Starling Medical College was transferred to the Ohio State University, becoming the College of Medicine of that institution, of which Doctor Means was dean two years. He resigned in 1915 and retired from college work.

From 1901 to 1918 Doctor Means was a member and chairman of the executive board of the Association of American Medical Colleges, when he was elected president of the

Association and served one year. As chairman of the executive board he inspected almost every medical college of note in the United States. He has been the medical director of the American Insurance Union since its organization in 1894, and has been president of the Park Savings Company of Columbus for twenty-five years.

Doctor Means is a member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and other medical organizations. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, as well as the Columbus Athletic Club and the Scioto Country Club.

In 1876 Doctor Means was married to Estella M. Thomas, who passed away in 1895, leaving two sons, Drs. Hugh J. and John W. Means. In 1897 he was married to Ida B. Huffman, of Columbus. They have no living children.

In addition to his long and creditable career in one of the most useful and exacting of professions, Doctor Means has also proved an honorable member of the body politic, rising in the confidence and esteem of the public, and in every relation of life he has never fallen below the dignity of true manhood nor in any way resorted to methods that have invited criticism. He is essentially a man among men, moving as one who commands respect by innate force as well as by superior ability. As a citizen he easily ranks with the most influential of his compeers in affairs looking toward the betterment of his chosen city and county. Those who know him well are unstinted in their praise of his superior ability and his genial disposition. Older men in the profession frequently rely on his judgment and younger ones frequently seek his counsel, all admitting his eminence. What he has done for his fellow men might, in a manner, be told in words, but in its far-reaching influence cannot be measured. He has ever held the unequivocal confidence and esteem of the people among whom he has labored, and his career could be very profitably studied by the ambitious youth standing at the parting of the ways.

THEODORE S. HUNTINGTON. It has always been understood by discriminating people that the quiet, active man has to be looked out for. The man who shows up in emergencies, and does not tell how it ought to be done or inquire why something had not been managed differently, but goes ahead and does it, is not at all to be discounted, though in innocuous times he may be overlooked. A personification of this idea is in Theodore S. Huntington, well known banker of Columbus.

Mr. Huntington, who is vice-president of the Huntington National Bank, one of the old and popular banking institutions of Columbus, was born in this city, September 2, 1873, the son of P. W. Huntington, a prominent banker and financier and founder of the above named bank. A fuller sketch of the Huntington family will be found on other pages of this work.

Theodore S. Huntington acquired his primary education in the grammar schools of Columbus, attended a preparatory school at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, then entered Princeton University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Soon after leaving college he began his business career, and with the exception of the years 1898 and 1899, when he was engaged in the coal business, as treasurer of the Beaumont-Chauncey Coal Company, he has been actively connected with the Huntington banking interests in Columbus. He became a partner in the P. W. Huntington & Company Bank in 1900, and when that company was re-organized into the Huntington National Bank in 1905 he was elected its cashier, and in 1913 he was elected vice-president. He has done much to maintain the prestige and increase the annual volume of business of this sound and widely known banking institution. He was elected president of the Columbus Clearing House Association in January, 1919; is a director in the Erner & Hopkins Company, is secretary of the Troy Laundry Company, both of Columbus, and is a director of the Huber Manufacturing Company of Marion, Ohio, and of the Toledo & Ohio Central railroad.

Mr. Huntington is a member of the Columbus Club, the Columbus Athletic Club, the Columbus Country Club and the Cap and Gown Club of Princeton, New Jersey, and of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Huntington was united in marriage in 1902 with Grace Livingston Lee of Columbus,

who died in 1910, leaving one son—Theodore Lee Huntington, and in 1914 he married his present wife—Mary E. Bugh of Columbus.

HERMAN PLESENTON JEFFERS. The subject of this sketch is a member of the firm of Tice & Jeffers, whose business location is 122 East Broad street, Columbus, Ohio. Their business is the selling of life insurance. This firm is the general managers for south-eastern Ohio of the Midland Mutual Life Insurance Company. The partnership has existed since June 21, 1909. Herman Plesenton Jeffers is a native of Ohio, born February 6, 1876, in a log house of one room, three miles south of the little town of Beallsville in Monroe county. He is the son of Andrew M. and Rachel (Resseger) Jeffers.

The father of Andrew Jeffers was William Jeffers, born near Dublin, Ireland, June 21, 1800. He came to America in 1804 with his father and mother. The family first settled in America near Bellaire in Belmont county, Ohio, where William Jeffers continued to live until grown to manhood. In 1834 he was united in marriage with Mary Burris, who was a native of Belmont county, born May 25th, 1818. Soon after this marriage they moved to Monroe county, near Beallsville, and took up land under deed issued directly to William Jeffers by President Andrew Jackson. The original deed issued by President Jackson is still held in the Jeffers' family. William Jeffers died December 11, 1867, and his wife, Mary Burris Jeffers, died April 4, 1886.

The maternal grandfather of Herman Jeffers was Peter Resseger. When Peter Resseger was twenty-three years of age he was married to Laura-Hema Powell, who was born in Belmont county near Powhatan, May 10, 1811. Soon after this marriage they moved to Switzerland township, not far from Clarington, Monroe county, Ohio, and took up land. They were pioneer settlers in this neighborhood where they spent the remainder of their lives. Deed for this land was issued to Peter Resseger by President Andrew Jackson. Peter Resseger died in 1886. Laura-Hema Resseger died November 28, 1896.

Andrew McKeelyor Jeffers was born May 1, 1853, near Beallsville, Ohio. Rachel Resseger was born April 24th, 1852, near Clarington. They were united in marriage September 18th, 1873, and settled on a farm near Beallsville. They now live in Beallsville, Ohio. Of this union one child was born, namely, the subject of this sketch.

Herman Plesenton Jeffers got his early schooling in the rural schools of his neighborhood and when he was fourteen years of age, the family moved to another farm one and a half miles west of Beallsville, enabling him to attend the village school for the following two years. At the age of sixteen he began teaching school in the adjoining county of Belmont. After teaching in the rural schools for four years, at the age of twenty, he became principal of the village school of Glencoe, Belmont county, and the following year was made superintendent of schools for the township of Richland in Belmont county, and thus was one of the pioneer township supervisors of rural schools for this State, starting a system which was generally adopted throughout the State some fifteen years later. From 1900 to 1904 he was superintendent of schools—one year at New Baltimore, Stark county, Ohio, and three years in Gnadenhutzen, Ohio. During all this period from the time he began teaching until 1901, he did work in Scio, Mt. Union, and Wooster Colleges, during the spring and summer terms, first as student and later as teacher.

In 1904 he entered the life insurance profession with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in Warren Ohio, and January 1st, 1906, became superintendent of agents under the J. C. Trask Agency of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company in north-eastern Ohio.

In November, 1906, he associated himself with the newly organized life insurance company, The Midland Mutual Life Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio, as an assistant to Lot H. Brown in organizing the agency force for that company. This connection with The Midland Mutual Life Insurance Company resulted in the formation of the partnership of Tice & Jeffers in 1909, which has since that time handled the agency work for that company in southeastern Ohio.

On August 8th, 1901, Mr. Jeffers was united in marriage with Eva Hicks of Brookville, Pennsylvania. Of this marriage three children were born, namely, William Hicks, Charles Andrew and Margaret Jeffers. Eva Hicks Jeffers died in December, 1909, and on September 2, 1911, Mr. Jeffers was again united in marriage with Bertha Louise Petry, who was born in the Moravian settlement of Gnadenhutzen, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and who

graduated from Ohio State University in June, 1911. To their union three children have been born, namely, Herman Plesenton, jr., Walter Wilson and Elizabeth.

Mr. Jeffers is a thirty-second degree Mason, is a member of the Columbus Athletic Club, Scioto Country Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Columbus Auto Club, and a member of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce. He has been twice president of the Alumni Association of the Sigma Nus of Columbus and was second president of the local Kiwanis Club.

WILLIAM NEIL KING. William Neil King, for many years one of the sterling figures in Columbus financial and commercial life, was born in Cincinnati April 1st, 1849, the second son of Thomas Worthington King and Elizabeth Jane Neil King. The mother was the second daughter of William and Hannah Neil—William Neil, distinguished by his exceptional service in the development of the infant capital and its transportation facilities, and Hannah Neil revered for her progressive philanthropy, marked today by the Home of the Friendless which bears her name. The father, Thomas Worthington King, was a grandson of Rufus King, a member of the Continental Congress, one of the framers of the United States Constitution, first United States Senator from New York, Minister to England under Washington and John Quincy Adams, and also a grandson of Thomas Worthington, Governor and first United States Senator from Ohio.

William Neil King received his early education in Canterbury, England, in the Columbus public schools, the Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., and Harvard University from which he graduated in 1871. He was a member of the Harvard Hasty Pudding Club, the A. D. Club, the Institute of 1770 and the D. K. E. fraternity. He was a fine French scholar, speaking the language fluently, the old French as well as the modern, also had a useful knowledge of Spanish and was a persistent student of business, social and political problems.

In September, 1872, he entered the banking house of Andrews & Co., Place Vendome, Paris, France, and later was sent by the firm to manage a branch house in Boston. At the dissolution of the firm Mr. King went to Cincinnati and entered the banking business, first with the First National Bank and in 1879 with the Commercial National Bank, of which he was cashier.

In 1885, owing to ill health, Mr. King resigned his post and went to San Diego, California, where, as he somewhat regained his health, he conducted a banking business. He was a director of the First National Bank of San Diego, and was associated with the syndicate building the Mexican Central railroad from El Paso to the City of Mexico. He also participated in the building of branch lines of the Sante Fe system in southern California.

It was in 1887 that Mr. King married Mary Horton, daughter of Thayer and Elizabeth R. Horton, of Pomeroy, and together they went back into the wonderful west, where for a time they made their home. Business and other interests recalled them to Columbus, where Mr. King became interested in many business enterprises. He was a director of the Scioto Valley Traction Co., a director of the State Savings Bank and Trust Company, president of the board of trustees of the Hannah Neil Mission of Columbus, a member of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, a life member of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, of Cincinnati, a member of the Columbus Club, the Scioto Country Club, the State Street School Association of Columbus, a charter member of the Harvard Club of Central Ohio, a member of the University Club, of New York, and had been for many years a member of the Queen City, University and Literary Clubs of Cincinnati.

Before the facilities of travel were what they now are Mr. King went to Alaska and through the Yosemite and Yellowstone parks, later visited the Grand Canyon, explored New Mexico and California and travelled in Old Mexico, Cuba and Canada, thus supplementing the travel that he had begun in his youth in Europe. Wherever he made his home he identified himself with the social and educational societies and the list of them in the several places of his residence would be long. He was an Episcopalian by inheritance and choice, and a few years before his death, erected a window in Trinity Episcopal Church, Columbus, in memory of his mother and his brother's family. The window is a beautiful work of art designed by Maitland Armstrong, of New York.

Mr. King died at his residence, 52 Jefferson avenue, Columbus, Monday, July 2, 1917, and is survived by his wife and two daughters, Mrs. Thayer B. Farrington and Mary Alsop King.



William A. Key

William Neil King was an illustration of the man who is not spoiled by wealth and social position. Friends of his boyhood remember him as a manly, high thinking, courageous fellow who was devoted to natural history, forestry and all kinds of athletics and manly sports, but who never allowed his love for these things to interfere with his work in hand, whether it happened to be his school or his business. He was a man who could always give a reason for the faith that was in him and, all in all, was a fine example of American manhood.

FOSTER COPELAND. It is a pleasure to review the lives of those who have at once been successful in their business undertakings and, as citizens and neighbors, have won the lasting regard of all. Such a man is Foster Copeland, banker and man of affairs and an honored citizen of Columbus.

Mr. Copeland is a native of Indiana, but descended from a pioneer Ohio family. His paternal grandfather, Josiah Copeland, settled in Zanesville in 1810 and was the first mayor of that city. He was also elected a member of the Ohio Legislature from Muskingum county. His ancestors fought in the Revolutionary War, and he was a soldier in the war of 1812. His son, Guild Copeland, began business as a merchant and banker in Kenton, this State, and afterwards was a banker in Evansville, Indiana, and New York City. He married Eliza Jane Foster, who was a native of Indiana, a daughter of Judge Mathew Watson Foster, an Indiana pioneer, and a sister to the late Colonel John W. Foster, diplomatist, who was at different times United States minister to Mexico, Russia and Spain, and Secretary of State during President Benjamin Harrison's administration, and whose daughter is the wife of Robert Lansing, late Secretary of State in President Wilson's cabinet.

Foster Copeland, son of Guild and Eliza J. (Foster) Copeland, was born March 9, 1858, at Evansville, Indiana. He attended the public schools and the Polytechnic Institute at Brooklyn, N. Y., also studied at Mt. Pleasant, Amherst, Massachusetts. He began his business career as an errand boy in his father's office in 1876. He came to Columbus in 1882 and entered the office of H. C. Godman & Company, as bookkeeper. When that company was re-organized into a stock company in 1889 he was elected its treasurer and so continued for a period of ten years, giving his employers high-grade service in every particular and enjoying their confidence and trust from the first.

Mr. Copeland entered the field of banking in 1898 as president of the old City Deposit Bank of Columbus, which in 1905 became the City National Bank. He has continued as president to the present time, the rapid growth of this popular and sound institution being due in great measure to his able and judicious management. He is regarded as one of the best informed men in central Ohio on all phases of the banking business and is far-seeing and conservative. His activities as a banker and general business man have contributed to the growth of Columbus, whose interests he has ever sought to promote in legitimate ways. He is president of the Columbus Forge & Iron Company, vice-president of the Forest Realty Company and a director of the Columbus & Xenia Railway Company, the Columbus Pharmaceutical Company, the Midland Mutual Life Insurance Company, and of the Columbus Varnish Company. His timely counsel and sound judgment have contributed to the success of all these concerns.

In civic affairs Mr. Copeland has long been active and influential. For a period of five years he served as president of the Franklin county jury commission. He has been for ten years a trustee of the Columbus Teachers' Pension Fund, president of the Columbus Academy, president of the Columbus School for Girls, treasurer of the Anti-Saloon League of America, treasurer of the Columbus Home for the Aged, and president of the Columbus Children's Hospital. He was for ten years president of the Columbus Young Men's Christian Association, and is a member of the Ohio State Young Men's Christian Association Committee. He is a member of the official board of the Broad Street Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the National Service Commission and to the Young Men's Christian Association War Work Committee, and was treasurer of Columbus Chapter of the Fatherless Children of France. At the present writing he is treasurer for the joint Y. M. C. A.-Y. W. C. A. \$300,000 fund, the Victory reconstruction fund of the Ohio Sunday schools, the New Era fund for the Synod of Ohio and for the Salvation Army collections in Ohio.

These multifarious services speak the character of Mr. Copeland better than the words of any biographer. Although otherwise a very busy man, he has year after year taken upon himself at the solicitation of others, these extra duties, cheerfully doing what he could in

aid of church, charitable and worthy public causes. To many of them he has given largely, not only of his time, but also of his means. In his church (the Broad street Presbyterian) his services have been, and are, of an exceptional character. No good enterprise has lacked his active support or, where it was needed, his financial aid. For forty-five years he has been a Sunday school worker and for years he has taught a large class of men from various walks of life.

On January 26, 1893, Mr. Copeland married Martha H. Thomas, of Columbus, and they have the following children: Alfred Thomas, Eleanor Foster, Martha Hoge and Foster, jr. Mr. Copeland is a thirty-third degree Mason and belongs to the Columbus Country Club.

JOHN PROUTY McCUNE. For many years John Prouty McCune, a retired manufacturer of Columbus, has been one of the active men of affairs of the Capital City. He did not begin his career with the get-rich-quick idea, but sought to advance himself along steady and legitimate lines, so shaping his course that each succeeding year found him further advanced and with a wider circle of friends.

Mr. McCune was born in Columbus, January 1, 1857. He is a son of the late Jonas McCune, for many years one of the leading merchants and best known citizens of Columbus in her earlier history.

John P. McCune grew to manhood in his native city and here he has been contented to spend his life. He received his education in the public schools and high school, later entered Yale University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1878. In August of that year he entered his father's business house in Columbus, with which he was identified until December, 1894. However, in the meantime he engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements here, the factory being later removed to Newark, Ohio, where it was known as the Newark Machine Company, of which Mr. McCune was president, and which, under his able and judicious management it grew by leaps and bounds, its products continuing to find a very ready market owing to their superior quality. Expert machinists and artisans were employed and only high grade work turned out. It was in 1911 that the Newark Machine Company began to manufacture motor trucks. Mr. McCune continued as president of the company until August, 1917, when he resigned and disposed of his interests in the same. In 1920 he was appointed by Mayor Thomas as Director of Public Safety, where he is serving at this writing.

Mr. McCune is a member of Goodale Lodge No. 372, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was master in 1889. He also belongs to Temple Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of which he was high priest in 1890; also belongs to Mt. Vernon Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he was eminent commander in 1888. He was grand commander of the Ohio Grand Commandery K. T. in 1895. He belongs to Scioto Consistory, Scottish Rite, of which he has been commander since 1900. He received the honorary Scottish Rite thirty-third degree in 1897, and the active Scottish Rite thirty-third degree for Ohio in 1911. He belongs to Aladdin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of which he was potentate from 1893 to 1903. He is one of the most active and best known Masons in the State and has been for twenty years, and is influential in Masonic affairs throughout the State. His exemplary life among his fellow men indicates that he has always tried to live up to the sublime precepts taught by this time-honored order.

On September 25, 1879, Mr. McCune married Fannie Stokes, a daughter of Horace M. and Ann (Partial) Stokes of Lebanon, Ohio. Mrs. McCune passed to her eternal rest in 1909, leaving the following children; Louise, a graduate of Rhycon-Hudson Seminary, New York; William Prouty, a graduate of Yale University, Bachelor of Arts, 1906, and also a post-graduate of that university, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1909, taught at Yale until 1915, then entered the General Theological Seminary in New York City, where he was ordained to the Episcopal ministry, and is now pastor of St. Ignatius Church of that city; John Stokes, third of our subject's children, was graduated from Yale University with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1907, and was chemist in the United States government general laboratory, then in the food laboratory, later accepting a position as chemist for the Ohio State board of health; he entered the officers' training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Indiana, at the time of America's entrance in the world war, and was commissioned second lieutenant of infantry, then promoted to first lieutenant and transferred to the



John J. Chester

chemical warfare corps and put in charge of gas instruction at Camp Taylor, Ky., as chief gas officer; Dorothy, fourth child of Mr. and Mrs. McCune, was graduated from Engleside Seminary for Girls in Connecticut, in 1912, then married Reginald O'Dunhill of Toronto, Canada, in which city they now reside; Donald Lumley, youngest of our subject's children, was educated in the public schools of Columbus and a private school in Wisconsin, and he is now (1919) in the United States army as a member of the Fourth regiment, motor mechanics, stationed in France. These children have all been given excellent educational advantages, which they have made the most of and are all well started out in life.

The McCune family is one of the best known and most highly respected in Columbus.

JOHN JONAS CHESTER. It is a fine thing to be able to say that we are descended from one of the sterling first families of America, especially if in the annals of the family there is nothing of which one might be ashamed. The record of the Chesters in this country is that of a people who have led useful and honorable lives, the various members of which have done much to further the interests of their fellow men in various ways.

One of the descendants of this excellent old family in Columbus is John Jonas Chester, who is of the third generation of this name in Ohio and of the seventh generation of his branch of the Chesters in America.

The Chester family was established in the new world prior to the year 1663 by Captain Samuel Chester, an Englishman, who commanded the brigantine "Adventure," and was captured by the French. He settled in the east parish of New London, Connecticut, (now called Groton), where he owned large tracts of land. He was the direct ancestor of six generations removed of John J. Chester. John Chester, son of Captain Samuel Chester, married Mary Starr, a daughter of Thomas Starr, who was the second son of Hannah Brewster, the youngest daughter of Jonathan Brewster, the eldest son of Elder William Brewster, "Chief of the Pilgrims," and one of the passengers on the "Mayflower," which landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620. Simeon Chester, the first, who was the second son of John and Mary (Starr) Chester, removed to Truro, Nova Scotia, at the out break of the Revolutionary War. His loyalty to the colonies caused him to sacrifice his valuable property in Nova Scotia and to return to Connecticut. However, his loyalty was recognized by Congressional acts in 1789 and in 1801, which acts accorded him nine hundred and sixty acres of land in three separate tracts, situated in Ohio, one of which was located in Franklin county, the other two in Licking county. His eldest son, Elias Chester, the Ohio pioneer, settled on the Franklin county tract, in Truro township, which township he named in honor of his father's Nova Scotia home. The Licking county tracts were settled by Simeon Chester, the second, and the second son of Simeon Chester, sr., who was born March 20, 1717, and who married Anna Higby.

Austin Eaton Chester, son of Simeon Chester, the second, and Anna (Higby) Chester, was born at Groton, Connecticut, July 16, 1821, and was five years old when he came with his parents to Ohio. Here he grew to manhood and attended school, being graduated from Granville College. He subsequently became a successful merchant and manufacturer at Newark, Ohio, where his death occurred January 10, 1891. In 1851 he married Cordelia McCune, of Battleboro, Vermont, who died in 1881. She was a sister of the late Jonas M. McCune of Columbus, and a cousin by marriage of William C. Whitney of Ohio, secretary of the navy in President Cleveland's cabinet. Her grandfather, Captain William McCune, raised a company in Battleboro, Vt., in 1776 and served throughout the Revolutionary War.

John Jonas Chester, son of Austin Eaton Chester and Cordelia (McCune) Chester, was born at Newark, Ohio, June 18, 1860. After attending the common schools he was a student at Wootser (Ohio) University, later studied at Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1882, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His Alma Mater conferred the degree of Master of Arts on him in 1885.

Deciding upon a legal career he read law with the law firm of Converse, Booth & Keating of Columbus, and was admitted to the Bar in 1884, and in that year entered the practice of his profession in Columbus. He began as a general lawyer, but gradually drifted into corporation law and for a number of years he has confined his practice to this branch, in which he is now regarded as an authority and in which he has built up a large and lucrative practice.

Mr. Chester is a member of the Ohio State Bar Association, also Belongs to the Benjamin Franklin Chapter of Sons of the American Revolution, of which he was at one time president, He belongs to the Columbus Athletic Club, the Columbus Country Club, the Masonic order, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree, belonging to the Scottish Rite, Knights Templar, and the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On August 10, 1894, Mr. Chester was united in marriage with Harriet E. Lisle, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. To their union three children have been born, named as follows: John, the sixth, born August 10, 1898. He attended college at Kenyon and Amherst, and in the summer of 1917 enlisted in the headquarters troop of the 37th (Ohio) Division, U. S. A., and is at this writing, February, 1919, a sergeant serving with his division in France.

Jeanette L., born September 10, 1900, graduated from the Columbus School for Girls and is now enrolled in Bishothorpe Manor, Bethlehem, Pa.

Catherine Louise, born June 9, 1903, is a student in the Columbus School for Girls.

Mr. Chester is one of the progressive citizens of Columbus in civic affairs, always ready to lend a helping hand to movements having as their object the general public welfare.

CLARENCE DEWEY LAYLIN. One of the most successful young lawyers of Columbus is Clarence Dewey Laylin. At the outset of his career he realized that there was no royal road to success in the legal profession, so he went to work earnestly and diligently to advance himself and has continued to apply himself closely and honestly, therefore he is mounting the ladder of achievement gradually and surely.

Mr. Laylin was born at Norwalk, Ohio, August 29, 1882 and is a descendant of one of the pioneers of Huron county, this State, his grandfather, John Laylin, having settled there in the spring of 1811. He was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where his birth occurred on May 22, 1791. He came to Ohio just prior to the War of 1812, with a group of pioneers whose efforts to establish a settlement were frustrated by the hostility of the Indians during that war. After the war, in which he served as a soldier, he returned to Huron county.

He married Olive Clark, in 1818, after which they settled on a farm near Norwalk. His wife and two children dying in 1841, he was married a second time, in 1847, his last wife being Mrs. Mary (Weyburn) Slates. Her death occurred on April 26, 1877, and ten days later, April 26th, he followed her to the grave at an advanced age.

The parents of the subject of this sketch, Lewis C. and Frances Lattimer (Dewey) Laylin, were natives of Norwalk, Ohio, where they spent their childhood and attended the common schools. The father is now a prominent attorney and citizen of Columbus, where he is regarded as a leader in civic and political life. As secretary of state for the commonwealth of Ohio for three terms he made a brilliant record. He was also chairman of the codifying commission of 1910, and assistant secretary of the interior of United States.

Clarence D. Laylin attended the public schools of Norwalk, in which city he spent his boyhood, and he was graduated from the high school there in 1899. He then took the course in Ohio State University and was graduated there with the class of 1904, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Deciding to follow in the footsteps of his father in a professional way, he began reading law while taking his classical course, and after completing his literary studies he entered the law department of Ohio State University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1906. In that year he was admitted to the Bar, and in a short time after his admission he was appointed chief clerk in the office of the attorney general of Ohio, Wade H. Ellis, and he has been identified with the attorney general's office in some capacity ever since, at one time as second assistant attorney general. Since 1915 he has been what is termed special counsel in that office. He has also been professor of law in the College of Law, Ohio State University, a chair which he has filled most faithfully and acceptably.

During the years 1919 and 1920 Mr. Laylin served as one of counsel for a joint legislative committee appointed to make recommendations for legislation on the subject of taxation, which was then the most pressing problem confronting the State. In this capacity, he participated in the preparation of several very important laws of the State.

Mr. Laylin is a member of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, the Columbus Athletic Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Young Business Men's Club, the Phi Beta

Kappa, Kappa Sigma, Phi Delta Phi and the Order of the Coif. Religiously, he belongs to the Indianola Methodist Episcopal Church, and is superintendent of the Sunday school there. Formerly he was superintendent of the Sunday school of King Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He has long been active in church and Sunday school work.

Mr. Laylin married Fanny Ward Hagerman, a daughter of Rev. Dr. Edward Hagerman, D. D., a noted divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Laylin has been blessed by the birth of two children, namely: Edward Hagerman and Anne Elizabeth.

Personally, Mr. Laylin is a gentleman of refinement and obliging and helpful in his intercourse with his fellow men, always interested in the welfare of others, and he is therefore held in high esteem, like his distinguished father. He is in every respect a worthy son of a worthy sire.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MILLER. Among the young men of Columbus who are playing an important part in the industrial, financial and civic history of the city is Frederick Augustus Miller, manufacturer, banker and progressive and patriotic citizen.

Mr. Miller is of the third generation of his family in Ohio to win success in the manufacture of shoes. His grandfather, Gotlieb Miller, came over from Germany in 1835 and opened a shoe shop at Lancaster. This modest beginning soon grew into a bench made custom shoe business of considerable proportion. William A. Miller, father of Frederick A., was born at Lancaster and learned the shoe business under his father. He came to Columbus in 1876 and entered the employ of Hodder & Godman, leather merchants, as a clerk. Later he became a member of the firm of J. H. Godman & Co. and still later, with H. C. Godman, he organized the H. C. Godman Co., of which he has been President for a number of years. Mr. Miller's mother, whose maiden name was Anne Maria Halbedal, was born in Marion, Ohio, and came to Columbus with her family in the early seventies.

Frederick A. Miller was born in this city October 14, 1879. He was graduated from the Columbus High School in 1897 and from Ohio State University with the class of '01, Ph. B. degree. As a boy he worked with the H. C. Godman Co. without wages, on Saturdays and during vacations. After completing the literary course at the University, he entered, at his father's request, the law department; but after six months as a student of law, he decided that he did not want to become a lawyer. So he left college for good and entered the Godman Co. factory under the agreement to work two years without pay, at the end of which time he was either to be paid wages or discharged. So, in the latter part of the year 1901, he went to work in factory No. 1, beginning on what is now termed "efficiency" studies. His progress was rapid and by the end of the first year he had demonstrated that he had the making of a first-class shoe manufacturer and was promoted superintendent of factory No. 1 with a salary. In 1904 he was promoted general manager of the company's five plants (now eight) which position, in addition to the First Vice-Presidency, he continues to hold.

In 1904 he was one of the organizers of the Guarantee Title & Trust Company and in 1914 was made Vice-President of the Company, and in 1917 was elected President. He is also President of the Lancaster Tire & Rubber Co. and is identified with the following enterprises: Ohio Steel Castings Co.; Clay-Craft Brick Co.; Clay-Craft Brick & Mining Co.; Clay-Craft Builders' Supply Company; Marble Cliff Quarries Co.; Columbus Forge & Iron Co.; Yeager Mfg. Co.; Jones Heel Co.; Columbus Union Oil Cloth Co.; Lancaster Leather Co., and the City National Bank.

Mr. Miller holds membership in the following clubs and societies: Columbus; Columbus Country; Scioto Country; Columbus Athletic; Columbus Automobile; Order of Elks; Phi Beta Kappa; Sigma Alpha Epsilon; Horton Literary; Political Science; Chamber of Commerce and Columbus Conventions and Publicity Bureau.

During the war period Mr. Miller was very active and was identified with all movements for the support and relief of our soldier boys. He was one of the promoters and Vice-President of the Columbus "\$3,000,000 and over War Chest," which successful movement gained for our city the applause of every other American city. Later, upon the resignation of Mr. Bush, Mr. Miller was elected to the Presidency of the War Chest. During the war he was also Chairman of the District Manufacturers' Commission for Central Ohio, which had to do with the production of supplies for the government and operated in a supplementary way with the War Industrial Board. He was also a member of the Shoe Manufacturers' War Service

Committee and a member of the executive committee of the National Investigation Bureau whose duty it was to investigate all organizations soliciting funds from the public for war relief.

On April 28, 1909, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Roberta B. Miller, who was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, the daughter of William H. Miller, of the Mill & Mine Supply Company, of this city. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born a son and a daughter: Edmond William and France Anne.

FRANKLIN OSCAR SCHOEDINGER. The office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave upon the record the verdict establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his neighbors and fellow citizens. The life of Franklin Oscar Schoedinger, manufacturer, business man and representative citizen of Columbus, has been such as to elicit just praise from those who know him best. He has been faithful in the discharge of his duties in all relations of life.

Mr. Schoedinger was born in the city where he still maintains his home, on September 7, 1872, a son of Philip J. and Caroline (Heverly) Schoedinger. The father was born in Germany in 1825 and the mother in Pennsylvania in 1833. Philip Schoedinger was five years old when his parents brought him to America in 1830, the family locating in Columbus, where he grew to manhood, attended the early schools and learned the cabinet maker's trade, later engaged in the manufacture of furniture, finally adding undertaking to his business, and still later he gave all of his attention to the undertaking business. He was one of the well known business men in the earlier years of the city's development. His death occurred in 1880. His widow survived to a ripe old age, passing away in 1914, at the age of 81 years.

F. Oscar Schoedinger grew to manhood in his native city and here he received a good practical education in the public schools, but left high school before graduating, being ambitious to begin his business career, deciding not to wait for a diploma. In 1890 he established a small store, handling stoves and house furnishing goods, later branching out into different lines of manufacturing enterprise, gradually building up a large business with advancing years, until today he is one of the most successful business men in Columbus. He established and is sole proprietor of the F. O. Schoedinger Company, manufacturers of sheet metal builders' material, metal window-frames and sash, steel ceilings, roofing, architectural sheet metal works, and distributors of tin plate and metals and everything pertaining to sheet metal workers' requirements. They have built up a vast trade which has been growing rapidly from year to year, under our subject's able management, industry and perseverance. He was also one of the organizers of the Schoedinger-Marr Company, Inc., in 1890, of which he is treasurer and president, and which he has built up to a large and important industry. He is a director in the National Bank of Commerce, director in the Iroquois Hotel Company, which operates the Hotel Chittenden; trustee, vice-president and chairman of the house committee of the Children's Hospital; vice-president of the Society for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis; vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church; director of the Columbus Athletic Club, member of the Columbus Club, the Columbus Country Club, and the Scioto Country Club; was president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1908, and is still very active in its work.

Mr. Schoedinger has taken a most active part in the raising of all war funds in Columbus, his patriotism and loyalty to the government and her institutions being unquestioned. In all the above named positions of trust he has discharged his duty promptly, ably and in a manner that has reflected much credit upon himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned. He takes as deep interest in public affairs as in his private business and whatever he has turned his attention to has resulted in favorable returns. He has done as much, if not more, for the general welfare of the Capital City during the past quarter of a century than any other one man, and the city owes him a debt of gratitude which it cannot repay.

Fraternally Mr. Schoedinger is Past Commander of Mt. Vernon Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and is now an officer in the Grand Commandery of Ohio. He married Alice G. Seibert, daughter of John Seibert, a well known and highly respected citizen of Columbus.



F. O. Dehning

B. GWYNNE HUNTINGTON. Believing with the poet Longfellow that "Within ourselves are triumph and defeat," B. Gwynne Huntington, one of the well known young bankers of Columbus, determined at the outset of his career to so shape his course that when life's goal was reached he could look backward along the winding highway without compunction or regret, and so far he has left no stone unturned whereby he might honorably advance himself.

Mr. Huntington was born in Columbus, January 13, 1879. He is a son of P. W. and Frances (Sollace) Huntington. He spent his boyhood in his native city and attended the preparatory school at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896, then entered Princeton University, taking the four years' course and was graduated with the class of 1900. Returning home after leaving the University he began his business career in Columbus with the Franklin Insurance Company, but in 1902 entered the Huntington National Bank and was promoted to assistant cashier in 1905. He was elected cashier in 1911. He applied himself very closely to the affairs of the bank and its steady and substantial growth has been due in no small measure to his influence.

Mr. Huntington took an active interest in war work and in 1917 was appointed treasurer of the Columbus Chapter, American Red Cross, also became treasurer of the Instructive District Nursing Association of Columbus. He is a member of the Colonial Club of Princeton, New Jersey; also belongs to the Columbus Athletic Club, the Columbus Club, the Scioto Country Club and the Columbus Chamber of Commerce.

In January, 1904, Mr. Huntington was united in marriage with Maybel M. Monypeny, of Columbus, and to their union three children have been born, namely: Ann, Frances Sollace, and John Webster Perit.

WILLIAM DARLING INGLIS, M. D. One of the well known physicians and surgeons of Columbus is Dr. William Darling Inglis, who has been engaged in the practice here successfully for many years. He is one of those estimable characters whose integrity and strong personality necessarily force them into an admirable notoriety, which their modesty never seeks, who command the respect of their contemporaries and their posterity and leave the impress of their individuality upon the age in which they live.

Dr. Inglis was born in Claysville, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1874. His parents, the late Dr. George and Janet (Scott) Inglis, were natives of Scotland, where they spent their earlier years, immigrating to America in 1852, locating first in Canada. During the sixties they removed to Pennsylvania. The father studied medicine and took the course in Philadelphia Medical College and after his graduation practiced medicine at Claysville the remainder of his life, building up a large practice, and there he and his wife both died.

Dr. William D. Inglis received his early education in the public schools, and when but a boy, decided to follow in the footsteps of his father in a professional way and began reading medicine under his direction. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College with the class of 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and he received from that college the Master of Arts degree in 1902. He made an excellent record for scholarship, and in Jefferson Academy, Canonsburg, Pa., he taught mathematics from 1897 to 1899. He then attended the medical department of Ohio State University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1902, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and in 1903 he went abroad and took post-graduate work in obstetrics at Rotunda Hospital College, Dublin, Ireland.

Thus exceptionally well equipped for his life work, Dr. Inglis returned to America and began the practice of his profession in Columbus in 1903, and in that year he became professor of obstetrics in the medical department of the Ohio State University, which position he retained until 1916, discharging his duties in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the satisfaction of those in charge of the institution. He resigned his position in order to resume active private practice.

In 1905 Dr. Inglis again went abroad and studied in his specialty—obstetrics, at Charite Hospital, Berlin, Germany. He is now obstetrician to the Protestant Hospital, Columbus. He is a member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He belongs to the Columbus Athletic Club, the Scioto Country Club, the Business Men's Club, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Broad Street Presbyterian Church, and is a thirty-second degree Mason, and belongs to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. Inglis is a director in the Northwest Boulevard Company.

On May 15, 1902, he was married to Alice M. Cockins, of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and to their union three children have been born, namely: John C., William D., jr., and Robert M.

CHANNING WEBSTER BRANDON. One of the prominent insurance men of Ohio is Channing Webster Brandon, founder and president of the Columbus Mutual Life Insurance Company. His well directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his business interests and the judicious exercise of his sound judgment have brought him large rewards for the labor he has expended, and his career forcibly demonstrates what may be accomplished in this free land of ours by the man who goes out from an early environment none too promising, if he is willing to work honestly and persistently in any legitimate line of established endeavor.

Mr. Brandon was born at Marion, Grant county, Indiana, December 11, 1858. He is a son of the Rev. Thomas A. and Susanna (McCullough) Brandon, both natives of Ohio, each representing sterling pioneer stock. The father of our subject was in the ministry of the Christian Church for over half a century, occupying at different times during that long period pulpits at Lebanon, Troy, Yellow Springs, Williamsport, Bellefontaine, Dayton and Jamestown, Ohio, and at Union City, Indiana. He was popular with his congregations, being a pulpit orator of no mean ability, profoundly versed in the Bible and sympathetic and helpful in his daily intercourse with those with whom he came in contact. His power and influence for good cannot be estimated.

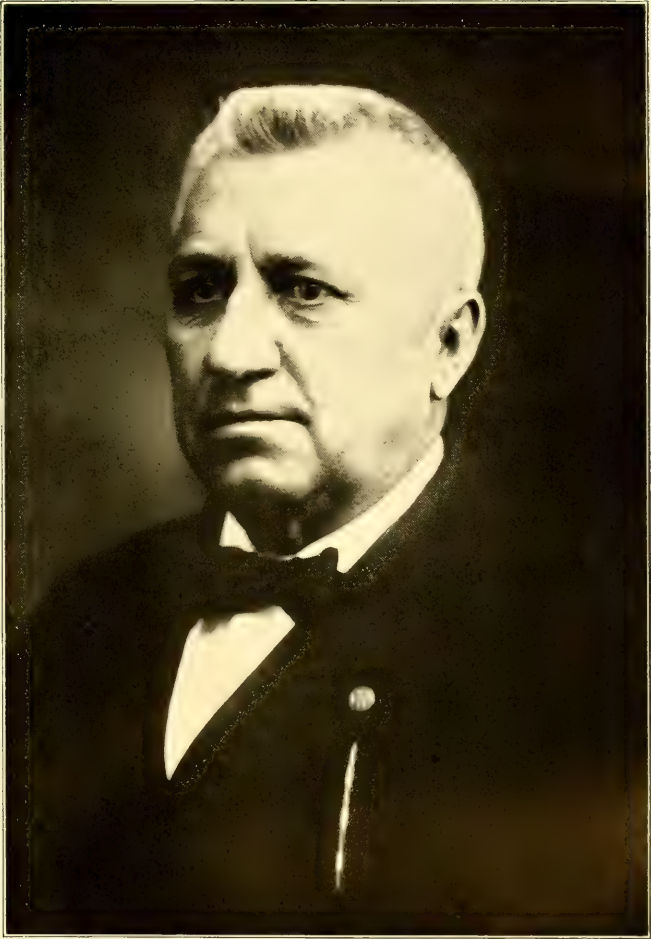
Channing W. Brandon was educated in the public schools of the different towns where his father held charges as a minister. He entered the mercantile business in 1880 at Bellefontaine, Ohio, and continued in that line for four years. In 1884 he entered the insurance field at that town as agent for the Union Central Life Insurance Company and later he represented the Phoenix Mutual Life, and other companies. He came to Columbus in January, 1903, and four years thereafter began the organization of the Columbus Mutual Life. He came well equipped for such work, as by his former life insurance experience he had mastered the various details of the business, for which he seemed to be well suited by nature as well as training. However, like the beginning of all great enterprises, it was a man size job which he had undertaken and the promotion of the undertaking was made much more difficult than it otherwise would have been in normal times, by the money panic of 1907 and 1908. He had his required capital stock practically subscribed and about forty thousand dollars of it paid in before the panic came on, but he needed one hundred thousand dollars paid in before he could incorporate. What Mr. Brandon passed through in those dark days of endeavor and the masterly way in which he handled the situation successfully, getting money when there was but little available, stamped him far above the ordinary as a man and organizer.

The company was incorporated in November, 1907, and began business in April, 1908, with Mr. Brandon as president and guiding genius, and he has continued in this capacity to the present time, the gradual and substantial growth of the company being due for the most part to his ability, close application, keen discernment and perseverance, until today the Columbus Mutual Life ranks with the best and most popular life insurance companies in the country, and its prestige is rapidly extending into new fields. In 1914 the company purchased the old Firestone residence at 580 East Broad street, and this has since been its headquarters. The building was remodeled and modernly equipped to suit the company's needs.

On September 18, 1877, Mr. Brandon was married to Josephine S. Archard, and to their union the following children have been born: William T., Harry P., Mary Josephine, and Archard.

Mr. Brandon has taken an active interest in the affairs of Columbus since coming here and he is entitled to the good will and respect which is universally accorded him.

WILLIAM DAVID BRICKELL. The history of the press of Columbus can not be properly written without giving extended mention of the careers of the men to whom great credit is due for the development of our newspapers and the placing of them in the high position they hold in the world of journalism of today. One of these men is William D. Brickell, who, for



C. W. Brandon

over forty years as owner, publisher and guiding genius of "The Evening Dispatch," gave to Columbus its first metropolitan daily paper.

Mr. Brickell is a native of Ohio, though he spent his boy-hood and early man-hood at Pittsburg. His paternal grandfather was Captain John Brickell, a pioneer owner and captain of steam boats in the Ohio and Mississippi river trade. Among other boats, he built and commanded the "Boston," which was one of the very first large, fast boats in these waters. She was in the Pittsburg and New Orleans trade, and mounted a bow-gun for protection against the Indians. Captain John married Catherine Zillhart, who was of the old family of that name of Pittsburg. She was quite a character of her day and was familiarly known among Pittsburg people and river men as "Aunt Kitty."

The father of William D. was Captain David Zillhart Brickell, son of Captain John. He was born in Pittsburg. Following in the footsteps of his father, he became a captain of steamboats, but in 1866, after his discharge from the Government service as Captain of a hospital ship he retired from the river and with Henry W. Oliver and W. W. Martin, formed the partnership of Martin, Oliver & Brickell, owners of the Kittaning, Penna., Steel and Iron Plant, and was engaged in business in that city during the balance of his life. He married Mary Ann McCarty, who died when her son, William D., was a boy of three years.

William D. Brickell was born in Steubenville, November 19, 1852. He attended the public schools and then entered the Western University (now the University of Pennsylvania). Before graduating, however, he decided to leave college and go to work, selecting the newspaper business as his future field of work, and determining to learn that business thoroughly from the ground up, he entered the Pittsburg Post job printing shop where he served an apprenticeship. He next went to the old "Pittsburg Post," and for the next few years worked in both the composing and press rooms of that paper, and was then given a position on the staff. Leaving Pittsburg he went to St. Louis and became a member of the staff of the St. Louis Democrat (now the Globe-Democrat) and later was promoted night editor of that paper. He was next on the staff of the Indianapolis Sentinel.

In 1876 Mr. Brickell started to return to Pittsburg to accept the position of assistant managing editor of the Pittsburg Leader. At that time the Columbus Evening Dispatch was on the market, and Mr. Brickell determined to stop off between trains while enroute to Pittsburg and investigate both that property and the city as a newspaper field. And he never got to Pittsburg—not at that time, at least, for finding the Dispatch a promising property and the field up to his expectations, he took an option on the paper and later, in association with Captain L. D. Myers, purchased it outright. Five years later Mr. Myers was appointed postmaster and his interests in the paper were taken over by Mr. Brickell. At that time the Dispatch was a daily and weekly, with no Sunday edition, and was without any great amount of prestige or prosperity. Mr. Brickell, as sole owner and publisher, added the Sunday edition, practically revolutionized the paper and plant, and when he sold it in 1910 it was not only the leading newspaper of Columbus but of all of Central Ohio, and Mr. Brickell had become one of the best known newspaper men in the Middle West. For ten years he was a director of the Associated Press and during that period Columbus enjoyed the honor and benefit of having a resident director of that great news-gathering organization.

Upon retiring from the newspaper field in 1910 Mr. Brickell devoted himself to his financial and industrial interests, which by that time had become important. He is president of the Iron-Clay Brick Company, and is a member of the boards of directors of the Central National Bank, The State Savings and Trust Company, and has other large business interests in Columbus and other cities.

He is a member of the Columbus Club, the Columbus Country Club, the Columbus Athletic Club, the Scioto Country Club and Columbus Lodge of Elks.

On July 15, 1885, Mr. Brickell was united in marriage with Cora M. Ross, who was born on the site of the Hotel Deshler, and is the daughter of Samuel Ross, early railroad man, who built the Pennsylvania railroad from Columbus to Richmond, Ind., and is now known as the Pickaway Division of the Pennsylvania Lines.

REV. JACOB W. HOSKINS. When the Rev. Jacob W. Hoskins, for many years a well known minister of the Christian Church, passed away, there was added to the list of lamented dead whose earthly records closed like the "good and faithful servant" spoken of

in Holy Writ, and as long as memory remains to those who knew him the influence of his noble life will continue as a source of encouragement and inspiration. "Our echoes roll from soul to soul and grow forever and forever," according to the poet Tennyson, and the good we do lives after us through all the ages, handed down from generation to generation. Who, then, can measure the results of a life work? Not to condemn, but to aid, the subject of this memoir made the practice of his life, and many are better and happier for having known him, for though the voice has long been stilled in death, the spirit of his work remains as the deep undercurrent of a mighty stream, noiseless but irresistible. His influence was as the delicate fragrance of a flower to those who had the pleasure of his friendship. His sympathies were broad and ennobling and his life was beautiful in every phase.

Rev. Hoskins was a son of Richard Hoskins, the second, and Ann (Martin) Hoskins, and he was born on the old homestead in Leesburg township, Union county, Ohio, July 22, 1830. He grew to manhood on the home farm and received his education in the common schools, but was principally self-taught. He was a very well educated man for his day and generation and was exceptionally well versed in the Bible. He was one of the well known ministers of the Christian Church during the major portion of his life and filled the pulpits in various places in Ohio. He was called to his eternal rest in 1881. His wife, Martha Newhouse, was born in Scioto township, Delaware county, Ohio, in 1832, and she survived him nearly a score of years, passing away in 1902 at an advanced age. She was a daughter of John Newhouse, who was a native of Pickaway county, this State, the son of Anthony Newhouse, the second, who was born in Virginia, a son of Anthony Newhouse, sr., a native of England, who served with General Washington at Valley Forge during the Revolutionary War, and died of camp fever. When Anthony Newhouse, the second, grew to manhood, he served under Washington in what was known as the "Whiskey Rebellion" in Western Pennsylvania. After returning home he married Nancy Coons and moved to Ohio, locating in Salt Creek township, Pickaway county, in 1800. He split the slabs for the coffin in which to bury the first white person to die in Pickaway county. Later he moved to Delaware county in 1814, and on the way thither he undertook to ford the Scioto river with a four-horse team and the family narrowly escaped drowning.

John Newhouse married Mary McCune, who was a native of Delaware county, Ohio.

Richard Hoskins, the first, the paternal great-great-grandfather of Samuel A. Hoskins, one of the present day lawyers of Columbus, brought his family over from Wales at the close of the American Revolution, landing at Baltimore, Maryland, September 24, 1884, after seventeen weeks at sea. He settled near Lynchburg, Virginia. His son, William Hoskins, great-grandfather of Samuel A. Hoskins, was born in Wales. He married Jane Perry, and in 1799 removed to Ohio and settled on the banks of the Scioto at Franklinton (now the city of Columbus). In 1807 he removed to Scioto township, Delaware county, where his death occurred on March 29, 1834. His son, Richard Hoskins, the second, and grandfather of Samuel A. Hoskins, was born at Franklinton, Ohio, in 1802, and went with his parents to Delaware county in 1807, and there he grew to manhood and married Ann H. Martin, and they later removed to Leesburg township, Union county, this state, where he died in 1867. His old homestead is still in possession of the family, owned by his grandson, Samuel A. Hoskins.

Samuel A. Hoskins, who is thus a descendant of two early Buckeye families, was born in a log house on the old Hoskins acres in Leesburg township, Union county, Ohio, March 5, 1863, the son of Rev. Jacob W. and Martha (Newhouse) Hoskins. He grew to manhood on the home farm, where he worked hard when a boy, and he received his early education in the common schools, later taking the course at Ohio Northern University, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1887, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took a course in the Cincinnati Law School, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1890. He worked his way through college, teaching school six winters in order to get funds to defray his expenses. He was admitted to the bar in 1890, and soon thereafter began the practice of law at Wapakoneta, Auglaize county, and he soon was enjoying a very satisfactory practice, which has increased with advancing years until he is now one of the best known lawyers of Central Ohio. He has lived in Columbus since 1912.

Mr. Hoskins was elected prosecuting attorney of Auglaize county, and served to the satisfaction of his constituents and all concerned from 1901 to 1907. He was further honored



Albert Green Joyce

while living there by being elected to the State Constitutional Convention in 1912. In 1904 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis, Missouri. He served as president of the Ohio State Civil Service Commission in 1913 and 1914, and since 1914 has been treasurer of the Columbus Municipal Life Insurance Company. In 1900 he was a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was president of the commission which built the State Hospital at Lima, from 1906 to 1914. In all these important positions of trust and responsibility, he discharged his duties with ability and fidelity and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Hoskins is a member of the Masonic order, including the Knights Templar and the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; he also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He is a former Grand Chancellor of the Ohio Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Columbus Athletic Club.

Mr. Hoskins was married to Clara Hamilton, of the old Ohio family of that name. She was born in Richwood, Ohio, on April 6, 1864, and her death occurred April 18, 1918. She was a woman of many commendable personal characteristics and popular with a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. She was a daughter of George B. and Marion (Hamilton) Hamilton. Her father devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and he served in the Ohio State Legislature as a member of the Senate. Both her paternal and maternal grandfathers were named William Hamilton, but were not related, and in both families there were sons named William, John and Joseph.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins were born the following children: George O., a graduate of Ohio State University, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, class of 1913, was graduated from the medical department of that institution in 1917, and is now a first lieutenant in the medical department of the United States army; Allen H., who was graduated from Ohio State University with the class of 1918, was secretary of the College Young Men's Christian Association; Donald J., enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Field Hospital, United States Army; Geo. O. and Donald J. are now serving with the United States Army in France (March, 1919); and Helen is a student in North High School, Columbus.

ALBERT GREEN JOYCE. A splendid example of the progressive twentieth century business man and patriotic citizen was the late Albert Green Joyce, president of the widely known Green-Joyce Company of Columbus. Although a young man he was one of the potent factors in the Capital City of the great commonwealth of Ohio during the decade and a half that has just passed, a period which marked the greatest industrial growth since it was founded. As in the performance of his commercial and civic duties, he left the strong impression of his rare personality and individuality on his work, in like manner and degree he impressed his associates. Mr. Joyce delighted in good companionship, and his greetings were uniform and friendly. In his ordinary relations and contacts with his fellow men he was quiet and modest; with his intimate friends he was frank, genial and confiding. Mr. Joyce's character was strong, deliberate, candid, truthful, and he was always punctilious in his adherence to obligations. He was a kind and generous hearted man, an inheritance of his sterling father, who never turned the unhearing ear to those who should be heard, and, also like the elder Joyce, his acts of benevolence were not performed in an ostentatious manner, but with quiet and kindness, following the Divine injunction "not to let the left hand know what the right hand doeth."

The subject of this memoir was born in Columbus, November 14, 1874. He was a son of John and Eliza (Miller) Joyce, both deceased. He was the seventh child in a family of ten children, those surviving are, William Joyce, Mrs. William J. Byrne and Mrs. James E. Haggerty, all of Columbus. The Joyce family is one of the best known and esteemed pioneer families of Columbus, having played an important part in the history of the city for three generations.

Albert Green Joyce grew to manhood in his native city and here he received his early education in St. Joseph's Academy, then took a preparatory course at Ohio State University, after which he attended the University of Georgetown, Washington, D. C. After spending three years in college, during which he made a splendid record as a student, he returned to his native city and engaged in business with his father in a wholesale dry goods store—The Green-Joyce Company, with which concern he was connected until his death. Having a splendid receptor in his father and being ambitious and well adapted by nature for a

business career, his rise was rapid and he was soon classed among the most brilliant and successful young business men of his day. During the last seven years of his life he was at the head of this mammoth mercantile establishment, performing most acceptably and faithfully the duties of president, and during that time the business experienced a steady and splendid growth, due to his energy, wise foresight and indomitable industry. The store of which he was president was established by his father many years ago and has long been one of the best known in Columbus. While our subject was interested in many other lines of business most of his time was devoted to the one concern.

Mr. Joyce was an active and influential member of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce. He always gave unstintingly of his time and money to any cause that he deemed would assist in the upbuilding of his home city. Although needed at home to manage his large affairs, he did not hesitate to offer his services to the Government during the war with Germany enlisting in the quartermaster's department of the army and was in training at Camp Meigs, near Washington City, making rapid progress at the Officers' Training Camp, when disease suddenly assailed him and, after a very brief illness, he passed away on November 7, 1918, in Washington City, when only forty-three years old in the very prime of life and usefulness, his untimely death causing much sorrow and regret in his native city.

Fraternally, Mr. Joyce was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus. He belonged to St. Joseph's Cathedral, Columbus, and socially held membership in the Athletic Club, Scioto Country Club, Columbus Club and Columbus Automobile Club. His hobby was books and he collected a large and valuable library. Being widely read and well informed on general topics he was an entertaining and instructive conversationalist. Although primarily a business man, he loved the arts, poetry and science—the higher and better things of life.

On January 9, 1901, occurred the marriage of Mr. Joyce and Lucy Beatty, a daughter of General John and Lucy (Tupper) Beatty, one of the prominent and influential families of Columbus. General Beatty and wife are deceased. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Joyce, namely: John B., Philip and Lucy B. Joyce, all of whom survive.

JOHN GREEN DESHLER. John Green Deshler, banker and prominent man of affairs, was born December 9, 1852, in the Cathedral residence on Broad street (then the Deshler home), and is the son of the late William Green and Ann Eliza (Sinks) Deshler. He attended the public schools and Kenyon College, but left college in 1871 before graduating, to go to work as messenger in the Exchange National Bank. He was one of the organizers of the Deshler National Bank in 1879 and was its president when it was consolidated with the Hayden-Clinton Bank in 1910, and of which latter bank he is a director and member of the executive committee at the present time. Mr. Deshler is a director of the Buckeye Steel Castings Company, with which big industry he has been identified almost from its incorporation and in the development of which he has been active. He was president and the guiding force of the old Central Ohio Natural Gas & Fuel Company, which found the gas in the Lancaster field and piped it to Columbus in 1890. In 1894 he built the Wyandotte office building, which was the first sky scraper built in this part of Ohio, and which he sold in 1916 to the State of Ohio. As trustee of the Deshler estate he built the great Hotel Deshler, for which his grandfather acquired the land one hundred years ago, his father acquired the money, and the son, subject of this review, did the work.

Twenty years ago Mr. Deshler was actively interested in additions to the east and south ends of the city and built many houses.

He is a member of the following clubs: Columbus, Scioto Country, Columbus Country, Athletic, Union League of New York and the Columbus Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Deshler was united in marriage with Minnie Greene, daughter of the late M. M. Greene, who built the Hocking Valley and Columbus & Toledo railroads.

C. CHRISTIAN BORN. Mr. C. Christian Born was a member of one of the most substantial of the older families of Columbus. His paternal grandfather, Conrad Born, sr., came to Columbus in 1840, when the city boasted a population of 6000. For some years he was engaged in other lines of business, but in 1859 he started the brewing business, which was destined to become one of the greatest industries of Columbus.

Conrad Born, jr., the father of C. Christian Born, who was born in this city on the



Henry Clay McClelland

21st of September, 1844, was educated in his father's business and took an active part in its management. This business grew to be very large and important and was very remunerative. In June, 1869, he married Miss Lena Moerlein of Cincinnati, daughter of Christian Moerlein, an extensive and wealthy brewer of that city, and on May 1, 1870, the subject of this sketch was born at the family homestead on South Front street in this city. Here he grew up and was educated and entered into business with his father. He died on the 7th day of July, 1918, having become one of the most important business men of the city.

Although still a young man, he was active and prominent in a number of the largest business enterprises of the city. He was vice-president of the Hoster-Columbus Company, vice-president of the Columbus Malleable Iron Company, a director in two of our largest banks—the Hayden-Clinton and Ohio National banks. He was also a director in the Midland Mutual Insurance Company, the Columbus Academy, and the Moerlein Brewing Company of Cincinnati, a trustee of the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts, a member of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, and vice-president of the Children's Hospital. For some years he was a member of the board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, serving part of the time as its president. He was prominent in Masonry and had reached the 32d degree of the Scottish Rite. He was also a member of the Shrine, and held memberships in most of the club organizations of the city, including the Columbus Club, the Olentangy Club, the Bismarck Club, the Columbus Country Club, the Athletic Club, the Wyandotte Club, and the Arlington Club. He was also an Elk, a member of the Maennerchor and of Humboldt Lodge F. & A. M.

With the exception of some time spent in schools away from home and several years abroad, his whole life was passed in his native city. He was devoted to her interests and his loyalty to his country and home was of a deep and earnest character. Almost his whole education was obtained in our public schools and he graduated from the High School with honor.

Mr. Born was a man of unusual natural gifts and these, with his winning personality, had placed him in the ranks of those to whom the people of his native city looked up to as the hope of the city's future. His talents covered a wide field. A good musician. A thorough and discriminating reader, a careful investigator of all public questions, he was so well qualified to lead as to have, thus early in life, taken a commanding position in her business activities. He had "troops of friends" and in that particular was one of our most popular men. Aside from this, his fine personal presence and delightful manners endeared him to all.

Mr. Born married Mary Eckhardt, daughter of Herman and Elizabeth (Butcher) Eckhardt, and to this union three children were born, namely: Elizabeth, Louise and Christian Eckhardt.

Fortunate in his worldly affairs, his generous hand could always be relied on for its full share of aid in any worthy project. At his home, he lived ideally, surrounded by works of art, a fine library and an interesting family. Supplemented by his wife's leadership in her art, it was one of the musical centers of the city, where his friends and those who loved the best things in life were always welcome and royally entertained.

To what heights he might have risen, had his life been spared, it is hard to predict, for he was looked upon as one of the coming men of a great and important city. But, having at so early an age reached such advanced ground, it is fair to say that in the natural course of events, a few years more would have seen him at the very forefront of more than one of our greatest enterprises.

HENRY CLAY McCLELLAND. Time, that ruthless obliterater, before whose destroying fingers even the stubborn granite must, in the end succumb, is ever at his work of disintegration. Beneath his blighting touch even memory fails, and too often a life of splendid achievement is forgotten in a day. Lest we forget then, as Kipling admonishes us in his superb "Recessional," regarding a number of important things that should not be forgotten, this tribute to the memory of the late Henry Clay McClelland is penned. Pioneer merchant, a public-spirited, fearless, kindly generous man, it is the desire of the biographer, as it must be of all who knew him, that his deeds and his character be recorded for the benefit of those who follow him.

Mr. McClelland was born February 7, 1840, in Columbus, and he was contented to spend his long and active life in his home city where the name McClelland was both a business and

a social asset, his family being one of the most prominent of the pioneer settlers in the capital city, and its members have been leaders in all walks of life from the early days to the present time. Our subject was the fourth of nine children born to Samuel and Emeline (McKee) McClelland, those surviving being Emma, Clara and Isabel, all living in Columbus. The parents came here from Farmington, Connecticut, in 1832, each representing sterling old New England stock.

Samuel McClelland was one of the pioneer business men of Columbus, and he was very successful in his life work. He played an important role in the early development of the city, and was noted for his honesty, intelligence and business ability.

Henry Clay McClelland grew to manhood in his native city and here received his education, graduating from the High School when but fifteen years of age. He remained a close student and was a well informed man along general lines. Two sons survive him—Harry McClelland, who makes his home in San Francisco, California; and Bronson McClelland, a resident of Des Moines, Iowa. They both received good educational advantages and are successful men of affairs. Their lineage dates back to ancient Scotch families.

During the Civil War Mr. McClelland proved his loyalty to his country by enlisting in the Union Army. However, he was destined to serve only one hundred days. After leaving high school he began his long business career by becoming a clerk in the book store of Burr, Randall & Long, which was established in the early forties. He liked this line and took a great deal of interest in it from the start and made it his life work, soon mastering its various phases. A few years later the firm was changed to Randall & Aston, and so continued until 1878, in which year D. A. Randall, always an inactive partner, retired and the business passed to his son, the firm being known as E. O. Randall & Company. During all this time, including the changes noted, Mr. McClelland remained with the firm as chief clerk and manager of the book department. In 1878 he severed his relationship with the concern he had served so faithfully for a period of twenty-two years and formed a partnership in the book business with H. W. Derby, known as H. W. Derby & Company. A year or two later Mr. Derby retired, transferring his interests to Fred W. Flowers, and the business was continued as H. C. McClelland & Company, this partnership lasting until 1912 when Mr. Flowers succeeded to the entire interest, however, the firm title remained unchanged. Mr. McClelland being retained as manager for one of its departments up to the time failing health overtook him a few months prior to his death. He had pursued his vocation as clerk, manager and proprietor in the book business for sixty-two years. He was one of the best informed men in his line in the State, possessing unerring judgment of both the intrinsic and commercial value of a new work. He attained a very wide acquaintance among the book clientele of his city and State. He was wedded to his wares, books being not only his constant environment but his cherished companions. He had a remarkable memory and became familiar with the names of publishers, titles of books and personalities of authors and more or less with the subject matter of books until he was a veritable walking encyclopedia. He was therefore an entertaining, instructive and brilliant conversationalist. An interesting phase of our subject's experience was his contact with the school children who, year after year and generation after generation, bought their books of him. He was highly esteemed by all, for to know him was to love him. He was familiarly known to the children as "Mister Mack."

Mr. McClelland's life was an unmingled devotion to his business. Faithful to a fault, ever patient, courteous and obliging—never other than a gentleman, he was the ideal salesman. Modest and retiring in disposition, he sought no praise or publicity, and had no desire for social or official position. While he was friendly with all, yet he selected his intimate companions with discretion, but the few admitted to his confidences, who enjoyed the privilege of close acquaintanceship, found him a delightful companion and a true friend and high-minded gentleman, never stooping to the paltry or base, keeping in sight high ideals all the while—a man of rare candor, simple habits and tastes, sympathetic toward all unfortunates, direct in thought and action, crowned with a keen sense of honor and integrity. For recreation he enjoyed whist, being a charter member of the Whist Club, but he was no club man in the usual sense, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business and his home. He was summoned to his eternal rest on October 11, 1918, in his seventy-ninth year.

HON. ORLA E. HARRISON. The name of Orla E. Harrison, lawyer and man of affairs, has long been a prominent one in Columbus and Franklin county, for although only

in the zenith of his life labors he has stood in the front ranks of the local Bar for many years.

Mr. Harrison was born in the old homestead in German township, Darke county, Ohio, February 8, 1873. He is a son of George W. and Mary (Rupe) Harrison. The Harrison family was established in Darke county in 1832 by James Harrison, a native of Kentucky, who married Hannah Bowen, who was born in Greene county, Ohio. Their son, George W. Harrison was born on the old homestead in Darke county, August 31, 1842, and there he grew up and helped his father develop a farm from the wilderness. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the battle of Lewisburg, Kentucky, and was in a number of engagements in Virginia, but he was honorably discharged from the service owing to ill health. Returning home he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Palentine, German township, Darke county, Ohio, and still later at Union City, Indiana. He finally bought land near Centralia, Illinois, but spent only a few years in that state, returning to Darke county. He served as mayor of Hollansburg, Ohio, and also as postmaster at that place. Just before entering the army, in 1861, he married Mary Rupe, of Darke county. Her death occurred in 1908.

Orla E. Harrison attended the village schools of Hollansburg and was graduated from the Greenville High School in 1892, and from the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He taught school five years, first in the village schools, then for two years was principal of the High School at Franklin, Warren county.

Mr. Harrison read law in the office of Judge James I. Allread, at Greenville, and in 1897, while still teaching school, he was admitted to the bar, and two years later began to practice with his preceptors, Judge Allread and Judge Teegarden, under the firm name of Allread, Teegarden & Harrison. He became well known and prominent while serving as secretary of the Darke County Agricultural Society, and while his father was a Democrat, when he cast his first vote in 1896, it was in support of the Republican party. In 1901 he was elected State Senator from the Twelfth District, a strong Democratic district, composed of the counties of Darke, Shelby and Miami, and he made such a commendable record that he was re-elected in 1903. At the time he entered the Senate he was the youngest member of that body, but nevertheless, he made his influence felt for the good of his district and the State in general, and he enjoys the distinction of being the only Republican ever elected from Darke county. He served on important committees and was chairman of the committee on schools during his second term and introduced what is known as the "Harrison School Code," and the "Harrison Library Code."

In 1906 Mr. Harrison was appointed by Wade H. Ellis, attorney general of Ohio, as special counsel in that department and at that time he took up his residence in Columbus. He served very faithfully and ably during the administration of Mr. Ellis and of his successor U. G. Denman, and gained much prominence for his splendid work. The Supreme Court appointed him a member of the committee to examine students for admission to the Bar, and of that committee he was secretary for seven years.

In April, 1909, Mr. Harrison was appointed special assistant to the United States attorney general in the Taft administration, and resigning his state position he removed to Washington, D. C. In 1911 he was detailed to take charge of litigation which necessitated his removal to Cleveland, but in June, 1912, he returned to Columbus, while still in the service of the Federal Government. He resigned this position, which he had so acceptably and admirably filled, in March, 1913, leaving the office on January 1, 1914, thus having also served under the Wilson administration. He has since been engaged in private practice of the law in Columbus, and has built up a large practice and is now one of the leading legal lights in the State.

Mr. Harrison is identified with many corporations of a public service nature and otherwise. He has for several years been general counsel of the following companies: The Athens Electric Company, The Central Electric Producing Company, The Hocking Power Co., The Mutual Electric Company, The Hocking, Sunday Creek Traction Co., and others.

Mr. Harrison took an active part in war activities, and was chairman of the Franklin county food administration until the close of the war, receiving commendation from state and national officials on account of the efficient organization of the work.

Fraternally, Mr. Harrison is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias,

the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Sons of Veterans, the Columbus Club and the Columbus Athletic Club.

On December 28, 1898, Mr. Harrison was united in marriage with Virginia Eidson, a native of Greenville, Ohio, and a daughter of Frank M. and Lucetta (Kiester) Eidson. To this union three children have been born: Eidson Ellsworth, whose birth occurred in Franklin, Ohio, in October, 1899; Ellis Bowen, born in Greenville, Ohio, August 4, 1905; Barbara Lou, born in Cleveland, Ohio, November 5, 1911.

WILLARD BRYANT CARPENTER, B. A., M. A., M. D. There is no class of citizens to whom a community owes a greater degree of gratitude than to the self-denying, self-sacrificing members of the medical profession, and the words of the ancient philosopher, "He serves God best who serves humanity most," certainly apply to the physician. Among the members of the profession of Columbus to whom scores and scores of people owe a debt of gratitude is that successful physician and worthy citizen, Dr. Willard Bryant Carpenter, who for forty years has been a prominent practitioner of the city.

Dr. Carpenter is a native son of Ohio and is descended from two pioneer families of the State—the Carpenters and Gilruths,—both of which have been in America since colonial days, and both of which furnished soldiers to our early wars. The Carpenters are of English stock and trace their ancestry to the thirteenth century in England. The family was founded in America in 1638 by William Carpenter, the progenitor of the Ohio branch of the family. Nathan Carpenter, lineal descendant of William and great-grandfather of Dr. Willard B., served in a volunteer company in the war of the Revolution from May 5th to December 17, 1775, and in the Continental line in Captain Parker's company, Third Battalion, Colonel Sage commanding, from March 7, 1777, to March 17, 1780, and was mustered out with a rank of Captain in recognition of his services; he was at the battle of Bunker Hill and at the capture of General Burgoyne at Saratoga. Dr. Carpenter's maternal great-grandfather, Nathan Bracee, was also a soldier of the Revolution and served with General Washington at White Plains and New York, while Dr. Carpenter's grandfather, on his mother's side, the Rev. James Gilruth, served as a soldier in the War of 1812.

A few years following the close of the Revolutionary War, Captain Carpenter purchased part of what was known as "military land," in what was then Liberty township, Ross county, Ohio—(subsequently, when Delaware county was formed, Liberty township, that county), and removed his family, consisting of his wife and six children, to the new home in the west towards the close of that century. His son, Nathan, grandfather of Dr. Willard B., was born on March 4, 1790, and was but a boy when he came with the family to Ohio. He owned a farm on the east side of Olentangy river, Liberty township, Delaware county, and later owned a farm and mill on the west side of the Olentangy. In 1837 he moved to near Worthington, Franklin county, Ohio, and built his home on what is now the site of the Methodist Children's Home. There he and his wife, Electa, passed their declining years.

Rev. George Carpenter, D. D., father of Dr. Willard B., was born in his father's log house on the east side of the Olentangy, in Liberty township, Delaware county, on May 9, 1826. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University with the degree of A. B., class of '51, and is one of the three oldest living members of the alumni of that University. He studied theology at Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, completing the course and receiving his license to preach. Wooster University gave him the Hon. D. D. degree. He was pastor of Kingston, (Ross county) Presbyterian Church from 1854 to 1867 and pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Washington C. H., from 1867 to 1885. After that his labors were as a Synodical minister and evangelist until he retired from all active work in 1911, remaining on his Ross county farm until October, 1916, when he removed to Columbus, where he now resides. He married Matilda Gilruth, daughter of Rev. James Gilruth, a soldier in the War of 1812, who served as quartermaster of a regiment stationed at Fort Griot, and was later well known as one of the strongest, mentally and physically, of the pioneer ministers of the Methodist Church in Central and Northern Ohio.

Mrs. George Carpenter is a lady of unusual mental attainments, and is a pioneer in the cause of temperance in Ohio. She was captain of the first band of women in Ohio to enter the organized crusade against whisky, and she is the author of "The Crusade, Its Origin and Development at Washington Court House, and Its Results," which volume is to be found



Millard P. Carpenter, M.D.

on the shelves of public and many private libraries. She is still living, and like her husband, in the enjoyment of health and all of her faculties.

Dr. Willard Bryant Carpenter was born at Kingston, Ross county, on February 19, 1856. He attended Mt. Pleasant Academy, at Kingston, and was graduated from Washington Court House High School, and then sought employment in order to earn money with which to assist in obtaining his higher education. He worked in the postoffice, the county offices and a bank in Washington Court House, and then entered Wooster University, where he was graduated with the A. B. degree, class of '76. Wooster gave him the A. M. in 1879, after three years continuous study in advanced and professional institutions.

He read medicine in the office of Dr. S. S. Salisbury at Washington Court House, then entered Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, from which college he received his M. D. degree with the class of '79. He then spent some time in the office of Dr. J. H. Salisbury, of Cleveland, in the study of the microscope and its relation to diagnosis, and in July, 1879 he began the practice of medicine in Columbus. And after forty years is still active and successful, he being now the dean of Homeopathic physicians of the city, his service having been longer than any other physician of that school of medicine in Columbus.

Aside from his practice Dr. Carpenter is active in other and kindred lines of endeavor. He was one of the founders and associate owners of the Sixth Avenue Private Hospital; he is a lecturer on diseases of the nervous system at Homeopathic College of Ohio State University, and is a member of the staff of University Hospital; he was one of the organizers of the Columbus Mutual Life Insurance Company and is now medical director, vice-president and member of the executive board of same; is chairman of the executive council of the Ohio Public Health Federation; is a member of the Columbus Homeopathic Medical Society; member of the Ohio State Homeopathic Medical Society (president one year), and of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He is also a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the National Society of the Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, of Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, of Old Northwest Genealogical Society, and is one of the original founders of the National Historical Society (N. Y.) He is a member of Central Presbyterian Church, of the Columbus Athletic Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and is vice-president of the Park Savings Co.

On September 29, 1880, Dr. Carpenter was united in marriage with Carrie L. May, of Kingston, Ohio. She died in 1895, and on June 24, 1897, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Ida F. Lindsey, of Columbus.

Dr. Carpenter is the ideal physician: skilled, patient, untiring, kind and genial and magnetic in personality. As a citizen he is progressive and patriotic—a combination and blending of talent and worth,—which long since won for him a high place in his profession and recognition as a leading citizen and a man of high ideals.

FRANCIS ROPES HUNTINGTON. It is a well authenticated fact that success comes as a result of legitimate and well-applied energy, unflinching determination and perseverance in a course of action when once decided upon. She is never known to bestow her gifts upon the indolent and ambitionless, and only those who seek her untiringly are recipients of her blessings. In tracing the history of Francis Ropes Huntington, president of the Huntington National Bank of Columbus, it is plainly seen that the prosperity which he now enjoys has been won by commendable qualities, and it is also his personal worth that has gained for him the good will of all who know him.

Mr. Huntington was born in the city where he still resides, September 3, 1876. He is a son of P. W. Huntington, a pioneer banker, man of affairs and founder of the Huntington banking institutions in Columbus. He was educated in the schools of this city and prepared for college at a preparatory school at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, but did not enter college, preferring to get into business life, which he did in his seventeenth year. He began as messenger in his father's bank in 1893 and in 1898 he was taken into the firm as a partner, having made rapid progress in mastering the various phases of the banking business and from that time on he has been a vital force in the bank.

When the Huntington National Bank was organized he became its vice-president and upon the retirement from active business of his father in 1913 he succeeded him as president, the duties of which responsible position he has continued to fill very ably and satisfactorily. He was one of the organizers of the Midland Mutual Life Insurance Company of Colum-

bus and is now its treasurer. He is a director of the Hocking Valley Railroad Company, a director of the Columbus Railway, Light & Power Company, also of the Ohio State Telephone Company, the Indianapolis Telephone Company, the Commonwealth Railway, Light and Power Company, and many others.

Mr. Huntington is a member of the board of trustees of the Children's Hospital and of the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts. He is vice-president of the Columbus Club, a life member of the Columbus Athletic Club and also of the Scioto Country Club, and a member of the Castalia Club.

Mr. Huntington married Adelle Clark Ulrick, daughter of James C. and Adeline (Clark) Ulrick of Columbus.

NORMAN EWING SHAW. It is now becoming generally understood that the life of the man who lives closest to nature is the best life, and no class of men are in better position to receive the benefits which are thus to be derived than farmers. We study the merchant, the professional man, the artist, preacher, statesman and inventor and find their lives no more excellent than the lives of the agriculturist. While the farmer stands at the head of art as found in nature, the others get but glimpses of the delights of nature in her various elements and moods. Norman Ewing Shaw, the able and popular State Secretary of Agriculture of Ohio, has ever taken a delight in nature and existence, because he has kept in touch with the springs of life, having spent most of his life in some branch of agriculture.

Mr. Shaw was born at New Richmond, Clermont county, Ohio, July 29, 1876. He is a son of John C. and Sarah (Goble) Shaw. The father was also a native of Clermont county and was a son of John Shaw, who came to Ohio from Kentucky. He became one of the leading men of his locality and served in the Ohio Legislature, also in the Constitutional Convention in 1876. His wife was also a native of Clermont county, this State, and was a daughter of Stephen Goble, an early settler of Richmond.

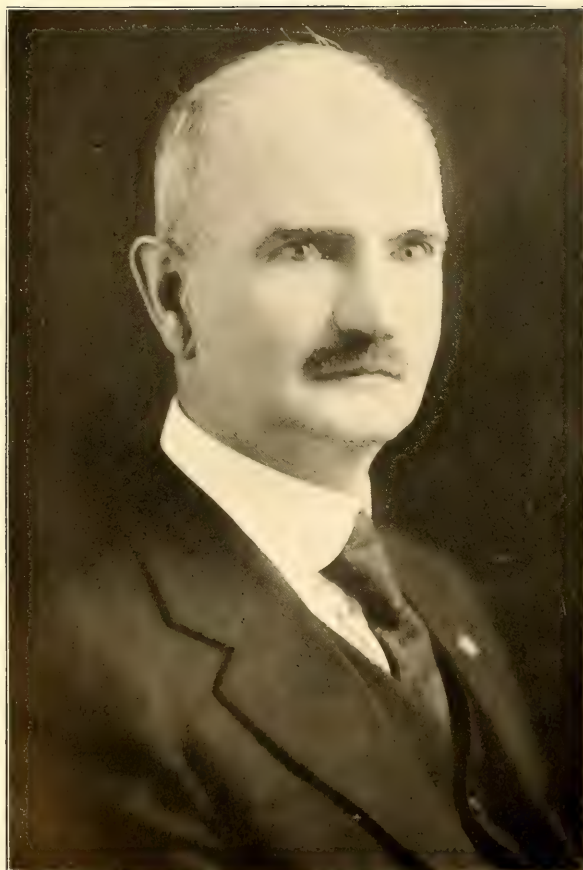
Norman E. Shaw was educated in the New Richmond common and high schools, Doan Academy at Granville and Ohio State University, graduating from the last named institution with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1906.

He very early manifested a decided bent for things agricultural and horticultural, and while a student at the University he had charge of the gardens and greenhouses of the institution, and in this manner he made enough money with which to defray his expenses while a student. During his senior year he was an instructor in the horticultural department.

After leaving college he was for two years commercial gardner near the city of Columbus. He was then appointed a deputy inspector in the State Bureau of Horticulture and Agriculture, and his work in this connection was so well done that he was promoted to chief of the bureau in 1908. On May 1, 1917, he was appointed Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and under the new law creating the office of Secretary of Agriculture, an executive official, he was appointed to that position on July 1, 1917. He has discharged the duties of these important positions of trust in a prompt, able, faithful and eminently satisfactory manner, doing much to better the conditions of the Ohio farmer in a general way, and proving that he is profoundly versed in all phases of modern agricultural and horticultural work. He has remained a close student and a diligent investigator of all that pertains to these great sciences and he has therefore kept fully abreast of the times in each. He has contributed frequent learned articles to the press on vital questions in his department, which have always found an appreciative audience, and he is regarded as an authority in his line. He has made the state vast sums of money by advocating improved methods of agriculture, also saved the farmers large sums by giving timely warnings and advice regarding the natural enemies of crops of various kinds. It is the consensus of opinion that the state never had a more capable man at the head of its agricultural department.

Mr. Shaw is a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture. He is a member of the Ohio State Horticultural Association, of which he was president for two years. He is also a member of the National Association of Apicary Inspectors, of which he served as secretary for some time.

As State Secretary of Agriculture Mr. Shaw has charge of the annual Ohio State Fair, which is now regarded as one of the very best of its kind in the Union. The pronounced success of the fair for 1917 was due in very large measure to his untiring efforts.



John W. Sears

Faternally, he is a member of the Columbus Lodge of Masons and of Alpha Zeta Agricultural College Fraternity.

Mr. Shaw married Julia Irene Snyder, a daughter of E. P. Snyder of Norwalk, Ohio. To this union four children have been born, namely: Cornelia, Mildred Irene, Norman Ewing, jr., and David Perry.

Personally, Mr. Shaw is a man of genial and pleasing address.

JOHN VINCENT SEES. One of the ablest exponents of the Ohio Bar is John Vincent Sees, National Counsellor of the American Insurance Union, with headquarters in Columbus, who, while yet young in years, has attained a brilliant reputation in his special line—insurance law, in which he is a widely recognized authority. His habits of study, industry and critical research, his ability to grasp and understand the law, to sift it, segregate it, weigh, deduce, and apply it, make him an informed, forceful and certain lawyer, and, necessarily, a successful lawyer. He is characterized by fairness in stating the position of an adversary, and is strong enough and broad enough to seek or desire no undue advantage. His utterances are expressive of a calm dignity, a tolerant spirit, but a fixed purpose. In his discussion of the law he is terse, clear, precise, incisive, and to the jury and court he is cautious, deliberate, impressive and a reasoning advocate.

Mr. Sees was born in Huntington, Indiana, January 11, 1875. He is a son of P. A. and Mary J. (Cummins) Sees, the latter still living at the old homestead in Huntington, the father having died there in 1909. The father was a native of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. The mother was born in Perry county, Ohio. P. A. Sees was two years old when his parents removed from the Keystone state to Perry county, Ohio. He finally established his future home at Huntington, Indiana, where he became a prominent citizen and for many years engaged successfully in the grain elevator business. He lived retired several years prior to his death.

John V. Sees grew to manhood at Huntington and there received his early education, graduating from the grammar and high schools. He then entered Indiana State University at Bloomington, where he took a general course, laying a broad and firm foundation for an after superstructure of universal and legal knowledge. Having remained a close student he has become a highly educated man. After leaving the University he studied law at the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis, where he made rapid progress and from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1901. He immediately began the practice of law in his home city, Huntington, practicing alone, and met with encouraging success from the start. He later formed a partnership with Judge Eberhart, now judge of the Circuit Court of the Huntington district. This partnership proved to be mutually advantageous. After the dissolution of this firm Mr. Sees again practiced alone in Huntington until 1913, having built up a very extensive clientele and being regarded as a leader of the Bar in that section of the Hoosier state.

Having specialized for some time on insurance law the talents of our subject became generally recognized and in 1913 he was made National Counsellor of the American Insurance Union, with headquarters in Columbus, where the head offices are located. This is one of the largest and best known insurance concerns in the United States. He has continued to discharge the duties of this responsible and exacting position to the present time in a manner that has reflected much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of the company. He is universally regarded as one of the leading authorities and best posted men on insurance law in America. He officiated in 1917 as president of the Fraternal Society Law Association, a national organization which meets in Chicago annually. This society is composed of the general counsels of fraternal insurance societies and other lawyers interested in insurance law. Its membership comprises members from California to Maine. The fact that Mr. Sees was chosen president of this great organization is sufficient criterion of his high standing in this special field of legal science and of the confidence reposed in him by his professional brethren. He has done much for the upbuilding of the association and has long been a potent factor in its affairs.

Politically, Mr. Sees is a Republican, and while he has never been active in local politics, he was chairman of the Republican organization in Huntington county, Indiana, several years before coming to Columbus, and while living there repeatedly refused political honors which were tendered him. In those days he took a very active interest in political

and public affairs. However, since taking up his present work he has had neither the time nor inclination to devote to matters outside of his strenuous duties with the great American Insurance Union. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian Church. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Brotherhood of Elks. He belongs to the Columbus Athletic Club. He has been deeply interested in all movements having for their object the general welfare of Columbus and is regarded as one of the progressive men of his adopted city.

On December 20, 1905, Mr. Sees was united in marriage with Olive M. Royston, of Huntington, Indiana. She is a daughter of John W. and Jane (Eller) Royston. Three children have blessed the union of our subject and wife, namely: May, Mary Elizabeth and John Sees, jr.

JOSEPH C. CAMPBELL. It is not everyone that can make a success of the life insurance business. Some men fail at it no matter how long and hard they may try. Those who enter this line of endeavor should study themselves carefully, weigh their good and bad qualities accurately and be influenced rather by sound reason than by impulse. He should be a good judge of human nature, must have tact, be quick in figures, be honest, truthful and persevering, and, as in most other lines of endeavor, he must like the work better than anything else. These and other necessary qualities seem to be possessed by Joseph C. Campbell, for many years one of the well known life insurance men of Columbus, where he has also engaged in the banking business with equal success.

Mr. Campbell is regarded as one of the leading citizens of the capital city, having been influential in public affairs of his city and State for many years. He is a Virginian by birth, having been born near the village of Edinburgh, on October 26, 1852. He received his education in his native rural school in Virginia, augmented by persistent private studies. He came to Columbus, Ohio, in 1871, a total stranger and without means, and has made his home here ever since. His career in this city, covering a period of nearly a half century, has been one of progress, success and honor, both to himself and to the community. Beginning as a clerk in a Columbus dry goods store before he had attained his majority, he has, by close application, perseverance, and honorable dealings with his fellow men, advanced himself to a position of honor and influence in the city of his adoption, the substantial growth of which he has aided in every way possible.

After his brief experience as a dry goods clerk, young Campbell was offered a minor position in an insurance office, which he accepted. It was not long before his employers and himself recognized the fact that he was peculiarly fitted for the insurance field, and being ambitious to start out for himself and test his ability as an independent life insurance man, and to work out his own destiny, he secured the Columbus agency of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, Mass. While an agency of this company had been a short time before established in Columbus, but with little business at that date as a nucleus, Mr. Campbell's influence and hard work, soon brought rapid progress in Central Ohio, until his success as local agent made him the logical selection for State Agent for Ohio and West Virginia of the company, to which position he was appointed in 1879, and which he has since held in a manner that has reflected much credit upon himself and to the entire satisfaction of his company, he having gradually increased the company's business until the agency became, and is still, the largest agency, and the largest producing agency the company has in the United States, and today ranks among the leading companies doing business in Ohio.

In 1900 Mr. Campbell was one of the organizers and incorporators of what is now the National Bank of Commerce, of Columbus, and became its first president, and has since continued to hold that position, the rapid growth of this popular institution being largely due to his able and judicious management.

In civil and educational affairs Mr. Campbell has also been prominent for many years. He served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Toledo State Hospital, receiving his appointment from Governor Nash, and remained on the board through the administrations of Governors Herrick and Harris, and a portion of Governor Harmon's term, when he resigned. His interest in education led him to finance lectures at Ohio State University for several years, and has taken a deep interest in musical affairs, being somewhat talented along this line himself. His charities have been bountiful, although never given in an ostentatious

tatious manner. He has served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, and as a member of the City Council; is president of Board of Trustees City Sinking Fund. He is a Scottish Rite and Knights Templar Mason, and belongs to the Columbus Club, the Columbus Country Club, the Athletic Club, and Exchange Club.

In 1883 Mr. Campbell married Emma A. White, and to them have been born two children, namely: Edna C., and Samuel Howard. His family residence being one of the beautiful homes of the Capital City, occupying his country home, "Bryn-Mawr," near Denison University in summer.

Mr. Campbell is a man who has always guarded well his personal conduct in all the relations which he has sustained to the world, and while advancing his individual interests, has not neglected his general duties as a neighbor and citizen, and "while living in a house by the side of the road, has been a friend to all mankind."

SAMUEL GALLOWAY OSBORN. A well known and successful lawyer of Columbus is Samuel Galloway Osborn, judge of the Municipal Court. As an advocate he enjoys rare, peculiar and praiseworthy gifts, and is thoroughly entrenched in the underlying basic principles of jurisprudence. In argument he is clear, concise, analytical and convincing. "Persuasion hangs upon his lips and sly insinuation's softer arts, in ambush lie about his flowing tongue."

Judge Osborn is a native of the city where he still resides, and he is descended from two excellent pioneer families, members of which have figured prominently in the affairs of Central Ohio for three generations. His paternal great-great grandfather, Ralph Osborn, came to Columbus in 1807 and in 1812 was Auditor of State. James D. Osborn, the grandfather, was born in Columbus and became prominent in business circles. He founded the old dry goods house that long bore his name—Osborn & Company. Charles F. Osborn, father of the subject of this sketch, was also born in the Capital City, and here he was educated and succeeded his father in the firm of Osborn & Company, dry goods merchants. Samuel Galloway, the judge's maternal grandfather, was a native of Pennsylvania, from which state he came to Ohio in 1828, settling first in Highland county. He was a graduate of Miami University, studied theology at Princeton College, and in 1836 was professor of Greek at Miami University. He subsequently taught classical languages at Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio, and at South Hanover College, Urbana. He read law and was admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1842 and began practice at Chillicothe, this state. In 1844 the Legislature elected him Secretary of State, and he came to Columbus to reside. He was a delegate to the Presidential Convention of 1848, and in 1854 he was elected to Congress. He was one of the prominent and influential public men of his day and generation in his section of the State. His daughter, Mary Galloway, was the mother of the subject of this sketch.

Judge Osborn was born February 27, 1871. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the law department of Ohio State University in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Bar in 1897, and in that year began practice in Columbus. He soon attained a high rank at the local Bar and enjoyed a good practice. He was elected judge of Police Court in 1907 and in 1911 was again elected to this position. He was elected judge of the Municipal Court in 1915, and is still on that bench. In both these positions of trust with which the public has honored him, Judge Osborn has acquitted himself in an able, faithful and conscientious manner, eminently satisfactory to his constituents. His decisions are marked by a clear interpretation of the law and by fairness and sound common sense.

Judge Osborn is a member of the Franklin County Bar Association, the Columbus Country Club, Columbus Athletic Club and St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Fraternally, he is a thirty-second degree Mason, and holds membership with the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Judge Osborn married Merietta C. Cole, a daughter of J. Wendell Cole of Columbus.

Judge Osborn is deeply concerned about the welfare of his home city and is an advocate of clean politics and good government.

THEODORE RHOADS. The career of the late Theodore Rhoads, capitalist, extensive holder of real estate and well known man of affairs, indicates the clear-cut, sane and distinct character, and in reviewing the same from an unbiased and unprejudiced standpoint, interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation. In this publication it is consistent that such a review be entered, and without the adulation of ornate phrases. The city of Columbus naturally takes pride in the work performed by Mr. Rhoads, who stamped the mark of definite accomplishment on the highest plane of industrial activity, and consistency demands that he be given due relative precedence in a work which has to do with those who have lived and labored to good purpose in the great commonwealth of Ohio in times that are past, and thence permeated the great industrial and civic life of the nation, in which he stood well to the forefront in representative citizenship. His history and that of the latter-day progress of the Capital City of the Buckeye State are so indissolubly interwoven that they are pretty much one and the same, for he lived to see and take a conspicuous part in the upbuilding of his home city as well as other communities where he had large investments, and during the years in which he honored this locality with his residence no man stood higher in public esteem.

The subject of this memoir was born in Waterloo, New York, October 22, 1847, an only son of Peter and Anne (Wright) Rhoads, both natives of the state of New York, where they grew up, married and established their home. They were a fine type of sterling old American stock — industrious, honest and obliging. They have both long since passed away.

Theodore Rhoads received his early education in Elmira, New York, and there attended college until he was seventeen years of age when he came to Columbus, Ohio, with his parents and here the family established their future home, the father becoming the head of the firm of P. Rhoads & Company, one of the pioneers in the oil business, the firm later being taken over by the Standard Oil Company. It was here that the foundations of the family fortune were laid. Our subject engaged in the oil business with his father, and after the business was sold he became president of the Columbus Sewer Pipe Company. The Rhoads holdings soon became scattered and included properties in Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Boston, and other places. He became a dominant factor in the various enterprises with which he was connected and whatever he turned his attention to thrived as a result of his directing genius and perseverance. Although during the latter years of his life he had retired from active control of properties he retained his interest in business to the last. He was a director in the Hayden-Clinton National Bank and the Scioto Valley Traction Company and formerly was a director of the Columbus Street Railway Company and the Chamber of Commerce.

Although Mr. Rhoads was a member of the Columbus Club, the Arlington Country Club and various other social organizations he was not an enthusiastic club man, preferring to devote most of his time to his home and family circle. The one diversion he allowed himself was camping and fishing, and for many years he passed his summers at a place he maintained at Amahie Lake, Ontario. He was a member of the Castalia Trout Club near Sandusky, and was a frequent visitor there. He had also camped and fished at many of the most inaccessible places in the far West and North. He was fond of nature and the outdoors and loved flowers especially; they were always conspicuous about his several homes. Ever since his retirement from active business in 1901 he passed a large portion of his time in Florida, accompanied by his family, where, at "Seminola Park" he maintained a beautiful winter home, his estate there embracing one hundred acres, pleasantly located between Halifax river and the ocean, one of the most wonderfully attractive estates in that land of flowers, and the family still spend their winters there.

Politically, Mr. Rhoads was a Republican, but never active nor a biased partisan, preferring to cast his vote for the candidates he deemed best qualified for the offices sought. He never made an attempt to be a leader in public affairs although well qualified to hold office. He was a worthy member of the Central Presbyterian Church, and was very liberal in his contributions to the church and other laudable movements for the general good of his fellow men, in fact, he was ever liberal with the fortune he had amassed, but gave out of a sense of duty and a love for those in need and never in an ostentatious manner to attract public applause. He was a close observer and a wide reader and thus became a cultured gentleman who was universally popular with all with whom he came in contact.

On October 20, 1870, Mr. Rhoads was united in marriage with Ella Kinsell, daughter



Theo Hood

of J. W. and Phoebe A. (Warther) Kinsell, natives of Virginia, each representing fine old Southern families. They were parents of four daughters and one son, Mrs. Rhoads being the only survivor. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Rhoads was blessed by the birth of two sons: Fred E. Rhoads, died ten years ago, leaving a daughter, Margaret Maxine Rhoads, who makes her home with her grandmother, the widow of the subject of this memoir. The other son, R. Stanley Rhoads, lives in St. Louis, Missouri, and is at the head of one of the largest pipe concerns in the United States. He has four children, namely: Edwin T., who at this writing, 1919, is serving with the aviation corps in France with Pershing's army; Ralph Stanley, Doris, and Theodore Rhoads, the latter a namesake for his grandfather, our subject.

After a lingering illness of months' duration, Theodore Rhoads was summoned to close his eyes on earthly scenes at the family residence in Columbus, on June 5, 1916. The spacious and picturesque old homestead at 1081 North High street, which has been occupied by the Rhoads family for nearly fifty years, was a fitting place for his declining days, which had been replete with success, happiness and honor.

MAURICE SUPPLE CONNORS. Among the successful self-made men of Columbus, whose efforts and influence have contributed to the material upbuilding of their respective communities, Maurice Supple Connors, well known railroad official, occupies a conspicuous place. Being ambitious from the first, but surrounded with none too favorable environment, his early youth was not especially promising, but he accepted the discouraging situation without a murmur and, resolutely facing the future, gradually surmounted the difficulties in his way and in due course of time rose to a prominent position in railroad circles.

Mr. Connors was born in the city of Toronto, Canada, June 7, 1858. He is a son of Michael and Catherine (Supple) Connors. The Connors family came to America in 1854, locating at Toronto and in 1865 they removed to North East, Pennsylvania. Michael Connors, father of our subject, was long an employe of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company. His death occurred at the town of North East, Pennsylvania, in 1910, at the advanced age of ninety years, and there the death of his wife occurred in 1887 at the age of sixty-three years.

Maurice S. Connors had little opportunity to obtain an education, but he has made up for this lack in later life by contact with the world, habits of close observation and wide miscellaneous reading, so that today he is a well informed man along general lines. He began his railroad career when but a lad of twelve years, at North East, Pennsylvania, as water boy to the construction force, then laying the second track of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. He learned telegraphy during those early days and in 1872 and 1873 he was an extra operator for the above named road. From 1873 to 1879 he was telegraph operator on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, now known as the Pennsylvania Railroad System, and from 1879 to 1880 he was telegraph operator for the Standard Oil Company at Bradford, Pennsylvania. In 1880 and 1881 he was paymaster in the construction department of the Standard Oil Company and in 1881 he returned to railroading as train dispatcher of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, at Evansville, Indiana, where he worked two years. From 1883 to 1887 he was train dispatcher of the Indianapolis division of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, and Master of Transportation of the same division from 1887 to 1889, and Superintendent of the same division from December, 1889, to May, 1890. From May to December of the latter year he served as General Superintendent of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway, Peoria, Ills. From December, 1890, to December, 1891, he was Superintendent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. He came to the Hocking Valley Railroad in December, 1891, and has been identified with that company ever since, a period covering over twenty-eight years. He was Superintendent of the Hocking Valley & Ohio River division and of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad from December, 1891, to May 25, 1896, when he was made Superintendent of the same, continuing in this position until in March, 1899, when he was appointed General Superintendent of The Hocking Valley Railroad, successor of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad, and so continued until May 23, 1910, on which date he was appointed General Manager. Upon the taking over of the railroads by the Federal Government he was appointed Federal Manager, which position he still holds. From September, 1901, to January 1, 1909, he was, in addition to his duties with the Hocking Valley Railway, appointed General Superintendent of the Toledo & Ohio Central and the Kanawha & Michigan railroads, and from

November, 1902, to July 1, 1909, he was also General Superintendent of the Zanesville & Western Railway. In all the above mentioned positions, Mr. Connors discharged his duties ably, faithfully and in a highly satisfactory manner to his employers, and at the same time he had occasion during those long years of railroad service to become exceptionally well informed in all phases of railroad work, and being conscientious, honest and ambitious it is no wonder that he has mounted the ladder to the topmost rung, although entirely through his unaided efforts and indomitable courage.

Mr. Connors has been a member of the committee of transportation of the American Railway Association for the last fifteen years, being now one of the senior members of the committee. He is also a member of the Eastern Wage Conference Committee of that association. He has been identified with the Ohio State Savings Association since the year following its incorporation, and for years its first vice-president.

Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Columbus Athletic Club.

On June 22, 1881, Mr. Connors married Mary E. Kane, of Kane, Pennsylvania, and they have one son and five daughters, named as follows: John, who is engaged in business in Columbus; Agatha, Eileen, Gertrude, Mildred and Martha.

Mr. Connors is a companionable, sociable and pleasant gentleman to meet and he is widely known in railroad circles of the Middle West.

JOHN SELBY MORTON. The late John Selby Morton was one of the foremost business men and citizens of Columbus. His career in this city, covering a period of nearly forty years, was one of activity and successful achievement, and he left his impress upon the business and civic history of his time. His success was that of a man whose climb to a high place in the business world was accomplished step by step; a solid and lasting success and not a sudden jump from comparative obscurity. He won his way by close application to his business interest and by sound judgment and rare genius for organization and rare executive ability, all backed up by the strictest integrity.

Mr. Morton was born in Scotland and was descended from the old Morton family of England, where his grandfather and father were born. Cardinal John Morton, who was Chancellor to King Henry VIII, was a member of an earlier generation of the family, and of a later generation was Hon. Levi P. Morton, who was vice-president of the United States (1897-'01). The Morton family coat-of-arms was "Quarterly ermine and gules, in the second and third quarter, a goat's head erased argent, attired or."

The American ancestor was George Morton, whose English family-seat was in Yorkshire. He was a member of the party of Pilgrim Fathers who sought sanctuary in Leyden, Holland, in 1602. In the summer of 1612 he married Juliana Carpenter, whose father, Alexander, was one of the band of Pilgrims who left England for Holland. With his wife, George Morton returned to England in 1620 as agent for the Pilgrims, and in 1623 he came to America on the "good ship Ann" and became one of the founders of the Colony of Plymouth. From this George is descended the different branches of the Morton family in America.

The paternal grandfather of John S. Morton removed with his family from England to Scotland and settled at Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, where he was in commercial business. Mr. Morton's father, who was a weaver by trade, married a Scotch woman and resided at Kirriemuir, Scotland, where their son, John S., was born January 24, 1842.

John S. Morton began his business career when he was fourteen years of age as a clerk in a local drapery and haberdashery (dry goods store). Three years later he went to the city of London to become a clerk in one of the largest wholesale and manufacturing houses in that city, where he continued for three years. Having by that time gained a thorough knowledge of that business, and having an ambition for bigger things, he came to the United States in the fall of 1862, before he had reached his twenty-first birthday. In New York City he found a position as entry clerk in a wholesale dry goods house. The following fall he accepted a position with a larger house in the same line of business, where he was later promoted buyer for one of the departments. Five years later he resigned his position to take the management of a retail store in which he had previously become interested.

In 1871 Mr. Morton disposed of his New York interests, and, coming to Columbus,



W. E. Van Sickle

he purchased an interest in the firm of Freeman, Staley & Company, dry goods merchants, which firm then became that of Freeman, Staley & Morton.

In 1879 he organized the Baird Coal Company with a capital of \$25,000. The following year he purchased that business and changed the name to that of the Sunday Creek Coal Company. In 1884 the capital stock of the Sunday Creek Coal Company was increased to \$250,000, the company having by that time acquired a large business and greatly increased its holding in real estate and personal property. In 1887 the Sunday Creek Coal Company purchased the entire property of the Ohio Central Coal and Mining Company and increased its capital stock to \$4,000,000, making the Sunday Creek Coal Company one of the largest corporations in Ohio at that time. Mr. Morton was the guiding spirit and president of that great company from the time of its organization until the Sunday Creek Coal Company was acquired by the J. P. Morgan interests of New York City. He was also president of the Boomer Coal Company, president of the Ohio Buggy Company, a director of the Capital City National Bank and was also identified financially with important concerns away from home, among which were the Old Dominion Realty Company of Norfolk, Va., the Krupp Gun Mfg. Company of New York and a large Massachusetts life insurance company.

Mr. Morton was also prominent in civic and public affairs. Friends solicited him to make the race for Governor, but he never cared for public office or political honor. His interest in such matters was that of the good citizen, desirous of seeing the city, State and Nation well-governed, to which end he was willing to give of his time and advice and means.

Mr. Morton's death occurred after a brief illness September 5, 1909, in Boston.

Mr. Morton was twice married. In 1863 he married Mary A. Morris, an English lady, who died in 1868, leaving a son and daughter, the latter surviving. His second marriage, which took place May 12, 1872, was with Emma Hendren, who was born in Vicksburg, Miss., who survives him. Mrs. Morton is of the old Hendren and Whiting families of Virginia, one of the ancestors having been General Whiting of Hampton. Her mother, Elizabeth Mallory, was of another old Virginia family and James Barron Hope, poet laureate of Virginia, was a full cousin to Mrs. Morton.

WILLIAM LINCOLN VAN SICKLE. No people that go to make up our cosmopolitan civilization have better habits of life than those of Dutch extraction. The men and women who have come to our shores from Holland, and their descendants, have ever been distinguished for their thrift and honesty, and these two qualities in the inhabitants of any country will in the end alone make that country great. When with these admirable attributes is coupled the quality of sound sense, which all the Dutch race seems to possess, there are afforded such characteristics as will enrich any land and place it at the top of the countries of the world in the scale of elevated humanity. One of this number is William Lincoln Van Sickle, well known lawyer and man of affairs of Columbus.

Mr. Van Sickle is descended from Ohio pioneers. The Van Sickle's are of original Dutch stock and the family was founded in America in colonial days and in the Buckeye State in pioneer times. John Van Sickle was the first of the name to cast his lot with the people of this State. He was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He came here from New Jersey, where he was born, and settled in Delaware county in the first part of the nineteenth century.

William W. Van Sickle, father of our subject, was a son of John, the pioneer, who was born in the Van Sickle homestead in Delaware county and there he grew to manhood and worked hard assisting his father clear and develop a farm from the wilderness. He received a limited education in the early rural schools of his vicinity, and upon reaching manhood married Mary Crane, a native of New Jersey.

William L. Van Sickle was born on the old home farm in Delaware county, Ohio, August 20, 1867. He attended the public schools of Delaware, Ohio, and entered Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1889. He then took the course at the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1891. In that year he was admitted to the Ohio Bar and immediately entered practice in Columbus, and his advancement to a place in the front ranks of the local Bar was rapid. During all these years he has enjoyed a large and growing practice.

Mr. Van Sickle became counsel for the Columbia Building & Loan Company in 1897,

and secretary and general manager of it in 1901, and today he is one of the best known building and loan men in Ohio, if not in the entire Middle West. His operations in this line have met with pronounced success from the first, owing to his peculiar adaptability for the work, his sound judgment, wise foresight and perseverance.

Mr. Van Sickle is one of the most active and influential Masons in Ohio. He has attained the honorary thirty-third degree in the Scottish Rite Order. In 1901 he was made Master of Ceremonies in Enoch Lodge of Perfection, and on November 19, 1910, following the death of Dr. David N. Kinsman, who for twenty-seven years had been thrice potent master of Enoch Lodge of Perfection, Mr. Van Sickle was made his successor in this office, and has since continued to hold this exalted position. On September 21, 1909, he received the thirty-third degree, Scottish Rite, in Boston, Massachusetts. He belongs to all bodies of Scottish Rite Masonry and takes part in all the various degrees. He is a charter member of Champion Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and has held every chair in the same, and has been representative to the Grand Lodge.

On November 12, 1906, Mr. Van Sickle was married to Celesta Bland, a daughter of Hamlet Bland and a granddaughter of Silas Bland, an early pioneer of Ohio, who was one of the first settlers of Licking county. She is a native of Delaware, this State. To our subject and wife one son has been born—William Bland Van Sickle.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Sickle are members of East Broad Methodist Episcopal Church, and both are popular in the best circles of the Capital City.

ANDREW TIMBERMAN, M. D. There was a time when every practicing physician was called upon to look after the ailments of all the myriad classes in the various phases of medicine and surgery, and up to comparatively recent times this custom was continued, but now we have departments in medical science and specialists in all departments. The field is so vast that the man who now attempts to master all branches of this great science gets only a scattering knowledge and is never capable of effective work in any. One of the best known oculists and aurists of Columbus is Dr. Andrew Timberman, who is regarded as a very scientific and capable man in his line.

Dr. Timberman is descended from two pioneer families of Butler county, Ohio. His paternal grandfather, Mathew Timberman, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Butler county in 1811. Jacob Flickinger, the maternal grandfather, settled there a few years later. Andrew Timberman, sr., father of our subject, was born in Tennessee in 1806, but he spent practically all his life in Butler county, Ohio, dying there in 1889. His wife, Elizabeth Flickinger, was born in that county in 1826 and her death occurred in 1908.

Andrew Timberman, jr., was born in Hamilton, Ohio, May 10, 1864. He was graduated from Otterbein University with the class of 1887, and he attended the University of Michigan in 1890 and 1891, then entered Miami Medical College from which he graduated in 1894, being valedictorian of his class. He was resident physician and surgeon of the Cincinnati General Hospital in 1894 and 1895, and in the latter year he went abroad and studied in the Universities at Halle, Leipsic, and Vienna, also in the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital in London. He took a special course in ophthalmic surgery in India in 1910. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1894, and Bachelor of Arts in 1903.

Dr. Timberman located in Columbus in 1896 and has since confined his practice to that of an oculist and aurist, in which lines he has been very successful and built up a large and lucrative patronage, being one of the best known men in these branches in central Ohio. In 1900 he was appointed professor of ophthalmology at Ohio Medical University, and in 1906 when that institution was amalgamated with Starling-Ohio Medical College, he continued his professorship with the combined institution. Starling-Ohio Medical College became the medical department of Ohio State University, and Dr. Timberman was professor of ophthalmology of the latter until 1913 when the entire faculty resigned by request in order that the dean of the department might reorganize the same, and in 1915 Dr. Timberman was re-appointed to his old position. He has discharged his duties as a professor in a manner that has brought just praise from the board, the rest of the faculty and the students, being regarded by all as an expert in his line and a man who has the ability to inculcate his ideas in others. His students, who are to be found all over the country, are proving to be very successful in their work.

Dr. Timberman is ophthalmic surgeon to St. Francis Hospital and the Protestant Hos-

pital. He is a member of the consulting staff of the Sailors' and Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Xenia. For years he was oculist to the Pennsylvania and Norfolk and Western Railways, having resigned that position only recently. He was elected president of Columbus Academy of Medicine in 1900. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the American Ophthalmological Society, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the American Otolological Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society and the Ohio State Medical Society. He was a member of the Columbus Board of Education from 1906 to 1911. He is an elder in the Broad Street Presbyterian Church. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belongs to the Columbus Athletic Club and the Columbus Country Club.

Dr. Timberman was married in 1895 to Lelia Stanbery, a daughter of Hon. Elias Stanbery, of McConnelsville, Ohio.

WALTER ADELBERT JONES. "Earn thy reward; the gods give naught to sloth," said the old Greek sage, Epicharmus, and the truth of the admonition has been verified in human affairs in all the ages which have rolled their course since that day. Walter Adelbert Jones, manufacturer and banker of Columbus, and a scion of a sterling old Buckeye family, has, by ceaseless toil and endeavor, attained a large degree of success, while yet young in years, in his chosen life work, and at the same time has gained and retained the confidence and respect of those with whom he has come in contact.

Mr. Jones was born at Kent, Portage county, Ohio, July 10, 1878. He is a son of Walter R. and Lydia (Davidson) Jones. The father was born at Clyde, New York, the son of Samuel C. Jones, a native of Wales, who was a pioneer window glass manufacturer of this country and for many years identified with that industry at Clyde, New York. Walter R. Jones learned the business under his father and became one of the earliest manufacturers of window glass in Ohio, conducting a large establishment at Toledo for many years. His wife, Lydia Davidson, was born at Bellevernon, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1847, a daughter of the Rev. James Davidson, a Methodist minister, who served as postmaster at Bellevernon, under appointment from President Grant. He was the son of a soldier of the War of 1812.

Walter A. Jones received his early education in the public schools of Kent and the Toledo High School, then entered Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Soon after leaving college he became associated with his father in the manufacture of window glass and as a manufacturer and inventor of glass-making machinery has continued to be identified with that industry to the present time, although by no means limiting himself to that line, for he is a man of broad and comprehensive business ideas, with varied and distinct talents. He has many important interests aside from the manufacture of glass. He was one of the organizers of the United States Window Glass Company of which he is president. He is also a partner in the firm of W. R. Jones & Co., which company does a very extensive business in the sale of both domestic and export glass, handling the output of factories located in Ohio and West Virginia. The pronounced success of these important enterprises has been due in a great measure to his able and judicious management and foresight. His plants are modern as to equipment and system, and an increasing annual business is carried on, the products of each plant finding a very ready market over a vast field. A large number of skilled artisans and employes are on his payrolls.

In civic affairs, Mr. Jones is very active and influential. He has done much for the general upbuilding of the capital city during its later years of rapid growth. He is vice-president of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce and member of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and has long been an official of different boards and commissions which have done such commendable work in local war work since the United States entered the European conflict. He has been one of the active leaders of the local campaigns and is a member of the U. S. War Board for the Glass Industry.

He is President of the Columbus Country Club, a member of the Columbus Club, the Columbus Athletic Club, the Scioto Club, the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, the Phi Gamma Delta, and is a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and President of the Trustees of the Franklin Park Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a member. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On March 22, 1898, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Emma M. Butler, a daughter of the late Henry Butler, of Van Wert, Ohio.

CLAUDE MEEKER. In placing the name of Claude Meeker in the front rank of the men of affairs in Columbus, justice is rendered a biographical fact recognized by all who know him well. Although a quiet and unassuming man with no ambition for public position or leadership, he has contributed and still contributes much to the general welfare of his home city, while his admirable qualities of head and heart and the straightforward, upright course of his daily life have tended greatly to the substantial standing of the circles in which he moves and have given him a reputation for integrity and correct conduct such as few achieve.

Mr. Meeker, who is a stock broker and dealer in investments and securities, was born in Columbus, December 20, 1861, the son of George W. and Harriet (Hatch) Meeker, both natives of Ohio. The father was a prominent citizen and public man of Columbus for many years, at one time mayor and also served as secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, which position he held at the time of his death.

Claude Meeker was reared in his native city and was educated in the public schools, the College of Nebraska and at E. K. Bryan's Business College. He began life for himself in newspaper work, and for several years was a member of the staff of the Cincinnati Enquirer. In 1889 he was appointed private secretary to Governor James E. Campbell, and in 1893 President Cleveland appointed him United States consul at Bradford, England. After his term of office expired he returned to Columbus and entered his present business.

Some of the early members of the Meeker family were among the very first colonists from England to arrive in America, two brothers crossing the Atlantic to our shores in 1639. They located on the site of what is now New Haven, Connecticut. One of them, William Meeker, removed to New Jersey in 1664, where he purchased land from the Indians and founded the town of Elizabeth, where very soon was gathered a colony known as the "Associates." These men and women were refugees from the injustice and tyranny of Governor Carteret. The old home near Newark, New Jersey, built by William Meeker, who died in 1690, still stands and is in the possession of his descendants. During the Revolutionary War, the house was occupied by Josiah Meeker, who, with his eighteen sons, gained fame in the Colonial Army.

There are many descendants of these early members of the Meeker family now scattered throughout the country, many of whom have achieved fame or distinction in various fields of endeavor.

Claude Meeker seems to have inherited from his forebears a strong literary bent and he was only eighteen years old when he began his career as a journalist in which he met with signal success. At twenty-one he had become the editor and part owner of a sprightly and successful weekly, soon thereafter becoming a regular contributor, mainly of trenchant political articles to many of the most influential newspapers in America, including the New York World, Chicago Tribune, Boston Globe, St. Louis Republic, Washington Post and other well known moulders of public opinion. However, it was in Cincinnati that Mr. Meeker rose to prominence as a newspaper writer and had the broadest and most valuable newspaper experience, for he was at various times on the staffs of the Enquirer, Post, and Times-Star, all metropolitan dailies of that city. He was for some time chief political writer for the Enquirer, and it was through this influential position that he was made secretary to the Governor of Ohio, in 1890 and 1891. And it was owing to his widely known influence as a writer in support of Democratic principles that President Grover Cleveland appointed him to the important post in the consular service at Bradford, England in 1893, which city was at that time the greatest woolen center in the world and the largest commercial consulate under the United States government. He discharged his duties there in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the satisfaction of the administration.

Mr. Meeker has been very successful as an investment banker and broker since turning his attention to business in 1897. He makes a specialty of investment securities, high grade stocks and bonds.

Just before entering the consular service, Mr. Meeker was married on July 1, 1890, to Elizabeth Parks, a daughter of Dr. J. M. Parks of Hamilton, Ohio, a pioneer physician of the Miami Valley. To Mr. and Mrs. Meeker one son and two daughters have been born—all in Yorkshire, England, namely: Marjorie, Campbell and Marion.



Clarence M. Peck,
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Living in the heart of the Bronte country, close to those famous sisters' birthplace, it is only natural that Mr. Meeker, while consul at Bradford, should have visited that interesting literary shrine, where so many famous books were written. As a result of his visit there Mr. Meeker wrote for the Cincinnati Times-Star some very interesting papers on "Haworth, the Home of the Brontes." These, in 1895, by order of the Bronte Society, were published in book form at Bradford, England, and are regarded by literary people everywhere as being valuable for their historical and geographical accuracy as well as for their literary grace and charm. Among other notable articles, written from time to time by Mr. Meeker, might be mentioned a chapter, contributed in 1913 to T. E. Powell's work entitled, "The Democratic Party of the State of Ohio."

Mr. Meeker is an amateur gardener and poultry fancier, these being his chief hobbies. His fine country residence, "Melrose," where he is able to indulge his horticultural tastes, is at Bexley, a charming Columbus suburb. He has a large and carefully selected library and, being familiar with the world's best literature and having traveled extensively, is a most entertaining conversationalist. Moreover, he is a gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet, being genial, companionable and of splendid culture.

HENRY ARCHER WILLIAMS. One of the prominent men in the affairs of Columbus and Ohio is Henry Archer Williams, for many years a leading legal light of his native commonwealth. Rectitude, moral force, integrity, innate love of justice, exalted sense of honor, and unflinching advocacy of that which is effective and right, are well defined elements of his personal character. Add to these industry and mental equipment and we have the key to his success as a lawyer and public servant.

Mr. Williams was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 4, 1864. He is a son of the Rev. Charles H. and Harriet (Langdon) Williams. He attended the Springfield public schools and was graduated with first honors, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, from Wittenberg College, at Springfield, with the class of 1885. His alma mater conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts in 1890. He read law but before he was admitted to practice Governor Joseph B. Foraker appointed him commission clerk in the executive office and while serving in that capacity he was admitted to the bar, in October, 1887. Later he was admitted to practice in the federal courts and the United States Supreme Court. In May, 1890, he began the practice of law in Columbus, first in the office of Judge Nash, where he remained for about five years, then, from 1898 to 1907 he was a member of the firm of Dyer, Williams & Stouffer. In 1907 he became a member of the firm of Williams, Williams, Taylor & Nash, which firm continued until 1915, when he became second member of the firm of Taylor, Williams, Cole & Harvey.

On March 1, 1895, Mr. Williams was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Franklin county, serving one term. In 1900 President McKinley appointed him supervisor of United States census of Franklin, Fairfield and Licking counties. In 1909 President Taft appointed him national bank examiner for the Pittsburgh-Cleveland district, in which capacity he served until 1913. He was secretary of the Taft National Bureau, which organization was largely instrumental in bringing about the nomination for President of William H. Taft in 1908, and he served as chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee of that campaign.

Mr. Williams served as a member of the board of directors of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce for two years, as first vice-president in 1916 and in 1917. In the latter year he was elected president of that body, and in 1918 was re-elected president, the first time in the history of the organization that a president was honored with a second term. He is an active member of the Beta Theta Pi College Fraternity and has served as a member of the national board of trustees of that organization. He is a charter member of Ohio Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and has served as secretary, treasurer and vice-president of the same. He is also a charter member of the Benjamin Franklin Chapter of the same society, which he has served both as vice-president and president. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and belongs to Aladdin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Broad Street Presbyterian church and is a member of the official board of the same; is a member of the Columbus Athletic Club, the Columbus Country Club and the Kit Kat Club.

On November 24, 1887, at Springfield, Ohio, Mr. Williams married Elizabeth Lorena

Thomas, a daughter of John Wesley and Sarah (Morris) Thomas. They have the following children, namely: Morris Holliday, Langdon Thomas, and Gordon Early, two of whom were in the service of the United States in the recent war, the eldest being Lieutenant in Field Artillery and the second in training for naval aviation when hostilities ceased.

JOHN FRANKLIN FERGUS. It is no invasion of the province of propriety to narrate or chronicle the achievements, character or the lesser or larger deeds of a man who is yet a living personality. The public likes to know the main facts in the lives of its leading men of affairs. Hence this biographical compendium.

John Franklin Fergus, lawyer, leading citizen, and executive head of The Park Savings Company, has been a member of the bar of Columbus for over a quarter of a century and has been closely identified with the Building and Loan interests of the city for almost the same length of time. He has therefore done much toward the latter day progress and prosperity of the Buckeye Capital.

The Fergus family is of Scotch-Irish stock and has been established in America since colonial days, when Francis Fergus took up his abode in Virginia, where he reared a large family, and helped to establish the Independence of the colonies by serving as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The Ohio pioneer of the family, General James Fergus, married Racheal Marr of North Carolina, also of Scotch-Irish stock and with her, penetrated the wilderness of Ohio, and selected a farm in Miami county and settled down to carve out a home from the primeval forest, experiencing the usual hardships of a frontiersman. He took an active interest in public affairs. He organized and commanded the militia of Miami county during the war of 1812 and there acquired the title of General. He later served as County Commissioner and was a member of the General Assembly of Ohio and of the Senate.

John Shannon Fergus, son of the Ohio pioneer, was born in Miami county and there he grew to manhood on the home farm and was married to Susan Black, and to their union was born John Franklin Fergus, the immediate subject of this sketch, on the old homestead in Miami county, March 8, 1863.

Mr. Fergus grew up on the farm where he assisted with the general farm work, and where in the winter seasons he attended the district school. Later he entered Ohio State University, where he spent four years, but left before graduating to teach school and study law. After two years in this work he returned to the University and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, from the law department, in the class of 1892, which was the first class graduated from that department of the University. An interesting coincident is the fact that his son, Corwin A. Fergus was graduated from the same department twenty-five years after his father, being the first son of a law graduate of the University to graduate from that department.

Mr. Fergus was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1892 and in that year began the practice in Columbus. Two years later he was made the attorney of The Park Savings Company and in 1898 he was elected as its secretary and has held that position ever since. Then the Company had assets of one hundred thousand dollars, under his management it has grown to two millions.

Mr. Fergus married Ella May Addison, a daughter of Edward and Clara (Weisbart) Addison and a sister of the Addison Brothers, attorneys of Columbus. She was born in Perry county, Ohio. Mrs. Fergus died on December 7, 1915, leaving the following children: Sue, who married Wallace H. Cumberland of Columbus, Ohio; Corwin A., who was graduated from the Ohio State University in 1915 with the degree of Master of Arts, and with degree of Bachelor of Laws two years later. He enlisted in the National army, May 14, 1917; and was called to the colors July 1st following. On September 17th of that year his regiment was ordered to Camp Sheridan, Alabama; where they became a part of the 37th Division and remained in training until July, 1918 when they shipped for France, where he actively engaged in the World War. He enlisted as a private, and was promoted to the ranks of Sergeant, Sergeant Major, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant. He served with distinction in the Baccarat sector, in the great battle of the Argonne and in the final drive through Belgium in the closing weeks of the war.

Edward Shannon Fergus also volunteered in the service and was in training when the



Dr. Geo. W. Hoggan

armistice was signed. He is now a student in the Ohio State University; Mary Frances and Carl F. are students in North High School.

Mr. Fergus was re-married in July, 1918, to Mary Frances Black of New Carlisle, Ohio. He is a member of the Masonic Order in which he has attained the thirty-second degree, being also a member of the Aladdin Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, the North End Improvement Association and for many years has been a member of the official board of King Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Fergus has taken an active interest in civic affairs and is always ready to give his time and skill to promote the welfare of the community.

His long experience in making real estate loans has made him an expert on real estate titles and values, and in methods of conducting real estate transactions and his advice is largely sought for such services.

As a lawyer he is painstaking, earnest, persevering and honest in advising his clients, and in all walks of life he has shown himself to be a man of strict probity of character.

DR. GEORGE W. HOGLAN. It is a pleasure to write the biography of a man of unusual personal merit—the possessor of a combination of gifts so comprehensive that happiness and success in any enterprise is bound to follow the application of his qualities to the solution of almost any reasonable problem in life. The career of Dr. George W. Hoglan, who formerly ranked as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Columbus, and who is now one of the most successful and widely known insurance men in Ohio, would indicate that he is the possessor of those characteristics that make for success in almost any walk of life, and it also shows that he has not used these traits entirely for self aggrandizement, but that he has been a useful and public-spirited citizen, always doing what he could to promote the general welfare of the various communities in which he has resided. He is essentially a man of affairs, sound of judgment and thorough in what he undertakes. He has forged his way to the front over obstacles that would have discouraged many another, representing that type of progressive workers in the world's important fields of endeavor who believe in going ahead when they know they are right, disregarding all that would hinder or divert them in their chosen course. Moreover he has always enjoyed a reputation for honor and integrity of the highest order.

Dr. Hoglan was born in Newcomerstown, Ohio, February 11, 1861, the son of William and Mary (Viall) Hoglan, an excellent pioneer family of that section of the Buckeye state. Both parents are now deceased. Of their family of fourteen children—an equal number of sons and daughters—George W. was the twelfth in order of birth. He spent his boyhood and youth in his native community and attended the public schools at Newcomerstown. He was ambitious and applied himself ardently to his text-books and equipped himself to teach school when but a boy. While engaged in teaching he studied medicine during his spare moments, having manifested a decided natural innate ability in this line very early in life. Later he studied at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, where he made a brilliant record and was graduated with the class of 1885, taking the highest honors ever granted in that institution, and higher honors than have been granted since that time. His grade was ninety-eight and one-half per cent, and he was the recipient of several medals as a result of his attainments in scholarship. These he prizes highly, as is most natural and right. In the opinion of his preceptors, no one not a genius in his line could have made the record he made in the study of medicine and surgery, nature having evidently set her seal upon him for big things as a man of medical science. This he proved in his years of practical application, he having been unusually successful in the practice of his profession, which he began in Columbus in 1885, immediately following his graduation, and continued with unabated success until 1904, his patrons being among the best people of the Capital City. He was frequently called into consultation in baffling cases in which his advice was always followed with gratifying results. He ranked very high among his professional brethren and was regarded as an authority by the medical journals on modern methods of practice.

In 1904 Dr. Hoglan turned his attention to another field of activity, abandoning his profession to become national secretary of the American Insurance Union, with which he had been connected since January 24, 1895, at which time he became a member of the Columbus Chapter. His election by the National Congress of this association as national secre-

tary followed at the next regular convention of that body, and his re-election at each subsequent regular convention has followed as a natural sequence, which fact indicates that he has performed his duties in a highly acceptable manner to all concerned and has been eminently worthy of the high trust reposed in him. He was elected president of the secretary's section of the National Fraternal Congress of America in August, 1916, and president of the Ohio Fraternal Congress in January, 1917. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the American Insurance Union. In all these important positions he has maintained his record for high-grade service and efficiency. It has been said of him by high officials of the Union that no officer of an institution, be it national or local, is in closer contact with, or has more to do with its success than the present secretary, our subject. Upon him even the president relies for that information so essential to the successful conduct of the meetings. He must be an encyclopedia of knowledge, a recorder of events, an interpreter of law and a general epitome of usefulness. The fact that Dr. Hoglan has been elected repeatedly to succeed himself in office is perhaps the best evidence of his qualifications for the position he holds. Successful secretaries must first go through a thorough course of training and be fitted to properly discharge the duties of the office to which they are called. The chronology of events in the history of the American Insurance Union, reveals the best evidence of what part the national secretary has had in shaping, promoting and executing the various transactions which have had much to do with its wonderful success.

Politically, Dr. Hoglan is a loyal Democrat, but has never sought political leadership. In a military way he was a member of the old Seventeenth Ohio Regiment of the National Guard. He is a member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine and the Ohio State Medical Association. He belongs to the Columbus Athletic Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Columbus, also the Protected Home Circle, the Modern Woodmen of America and the American Insurance Union.

On June 25, 1902, Dr. Hoglan was united in marriage with Miss Grace McMillen, of Columbus, the talented daughter of James and Mary (Holt) McMillen. They have one son, Harlan Hoglan, a young man of unusual promise and possessing rare esthetic characteristics. He attended the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York prior to participation in the World War by the United States. He proved his patriotism by volunteering his services. He was sent overseas and took part in the great Allied drives in the Argonne and Belgium which brought victory, he having been with the famous Thirty-seventh Division which took a prominent part in these offensives. Since his discharge from the army he has been actively engaged in dramatic work, taking the leading juvenile roles. He married Miss Maude Delaplaine, of Columbus.

CHARLES EDWARD BLANCHARD. One of the prominent younger lawyers of the Franklin County Bar is Charles Edward Blanchard, whose legal career in Columbus has been comparatively brief, but most commendable. As secretary of the Ohio State Bar Association he has proven himself worthy of the trust of his professional brethren in high positions. Coming up from unfavorable early environments, battling his way alone and unaided up the ladder of professional success, he is entitled to the respect and admiration that all should accord the successful self-made man.

Mr. Blanchard, junior member of the law firm of Morton, Irvine, Turner & Blanchard, was born at Galesburg, Michigan, January 17, 1876. He is a son of Samuel E. and Lucretia (Judson) Blanchard. The father was born at Scodic Landing, on the Erie canal, between Rochester and Syracuse, New York, and was descended from a French and Huguenot family, which was founded in America by five brothers in colonial days and from that remote period to the present time the Blanchards have been well known and influential in many states of the American Union. The parents of Samuel E. Blanchard died when he was but a boy and he was reared by relatives. He learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for some time, then became a locomotive engineer, running on the New York Central out of Buffalo. While making a run on the Michigan division of this road he was injured in an accident, following which he quit railroad work and started a shoe shop at Galesburg, Michigan, manufacturing boots and shoes, also conducted a retail store in that city, and in Galesburg he met and married Lucretia Judson. Later he traded his business for a farm in Hillsdale county, Michigan, and devoted the rest of his life to general farming, dying at Blissfield, that state, in 1907, in his seventy-first year. His wife was born on

a farm near Galesburg, Kalamazoo county, Michigan, and was descended from the Judsons of New England, her parents having been pioneers of Kalamazoo county. She is living at this writing, being now advanced in years.

Charles E. Blanchard practically worked his way through high school and college. He graduated from the Blissfield High School in 1894, also from the high school at Adrian, Michigan, in 1895, and in that year he entered the literary department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he spent two years, during which time he did almost three years' work, and while a student there he supported himself by doing odd jobs, earning his board by waiting on table. But hard study, often until very late at night, affected his eyes, and in 1897 he left the University for the school room and for the next six years he taught in the high school at Wauseon, Ohio, first as assistant and then as principal, becoming one of the popular educators of that section of the state and doing much to give the people of that city a better school system.

While at Wauseon Mr. Blanchard met and married Katherine M. Resh, June 28, 1899. She had previously been engaged in teaching. In 1903 he resigned as principal of the Wauseon High School and returned to the University of Michigan, entering the law department, from which he was graduated with the class of 1906, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He took an active part in college debating and was a member of the debating team which defeated the Northwestern University team, also the Chicago University team, and won the Middle West Championship for the University of Michigan in 1905. While attending law school he sold books during vacation periods to support himself and family.

Soon after his graduation in 1906 Mr. Blanchard was admitted to the Bar in Michigan, but had previously registered for admittance to the Ohio Bar. After leaving college he sold books in Illinois to get money with which to take care of his family and to enable him to enter the practice of law. While in Illinois he learned of an opening at Ohio State University, where a man was wanted to teach debating, and he accordingly came to Columbus and applied for the position. He made arrangements to teach two half days each week. It was through his coaching of the debating team of the University and his efforts that the present department of argumentative English was established and developed to a high state of efficiency in this institution. He was also a member of the law faculty of Ohio State University for a period of two years. He finally took desk room in the office of Arnold, Morton & Irvine of Columbus, having been admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1906, and six years later was admitted as junior member of the law firm of Morton, Irvine & Blanchard, now Morton, Irvine, Turner & Blanchard. He has been very successful in the practice and stands well among his professional brethren at the local Bar.

Mr. Blanchard has been secretary of the Ohio State Bar Association since 1916. He is a member of the Columbus Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Phi Delta Phi and the Delta Sigma Rho. He has been active in all war relief work since America entered the European conflict, and has been a speaker in the Liberty Loan campaigns, the Columbus War Chest campaign and the War-Savings and Thrift Stamp campaign.

To Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard the following children have been born: Curtis R., Charles Clifford, James Bruce, Jeannette L., Louis J., and Rosemary.

SCOTT ANDERSON WEBB. In writing this volume one fact, among many other interesting ones, has been revealed—a very large percentage of the men who are now performing the business of the various avenues of endeavor, whether in the industrial field or the professions, are natives of Ohio. It shows that these men have found the opportunities at home were good enough and that it was not necessary to follow the wanderlust spirit to foreign fields, which has seemed to be the universal custom.

One of this class is Scott Anderson Webb, a well known and successful lawyer and business man of Columbus, who was born at Austinburg, Ashtabula county, Ohio, February 12, 1861. He is a son of Henry C. and Medora (Webber) Webb. The father was also born in the town of Austinburg, and was a son of Henry Webb, jr., a native of Stamford, Connecticut, where his birth occurred on January 11, 1797. He was the son of Captain Henry Webb, a seafaring man of Stamford, Connecticut, who took part in both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and who finally came West and settled in Austinburg, Ohio, in 1815. Captain Henry Webb was born July 11, 1774, and his death occurred February 21, 1858. He

was descended from Richard Webb of Dorchestershire, England, from which country he came to America in 1629. Henry Webb, jr., grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was captured by the British on one of his father's vessels during the War of 1812, and was impressed into the service, but later managed to escape. The mother of our subject was born in Seneca, New York, a daughter of George Webber. Her ancestors came to America from Somersetshire, England, in 1833. Her death occurred in 1864 at an early age, while the father of our subject survived until 1917.

Scott A. Webb received his early education in the high school at Jefferson, Ohio, and later entered Ohio State University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1888, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He read law in Columbus under former Attorney General Watson and W. O. Henderson, and was admitted to the Bar in 1891, and in that year began the practice of law in Columbus. He was successful from the first and in due course of time built up a large clientele and ranked among the leaders of the local Bar.

Mr. Webb, aside from his law practice, has many important business interests. His connection with these interests has been most satisfactory and his counsel and close personal interest in the affairs of each has had much to do with their success.

Mr. Webb is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Scottish Rite and Knights Templar, also the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He holds membership with the Scioto Country Club, the Columbus Athletic Club, of which he is a life member, and the Phi Gamma Delta, a college fraternity.

Mr. Webb married Frances Bailey, a daughter of Erastus Bailey of Columbus.

WILLIAM CORLISS MILLS. The character of a community is determined in a large measure by the lives of a comparatively few of its members. If its moral and intellectual status be good, if in a social way it is a desirable place in which to reside, if its reputation for the integrity of its citizens has extended into other localities, it will be found that the standards set by the leading men have been high and their influence such as to mold their characters and shape the lives of those with whom they mingle. In placing William Corliss Mills in the front rank of such men, justice is rendered a biographical fact recognized by all classes in Columbus by those who know him, either personally or by reputation. Although a quiet and unassuming man, with no ambition for public position or leadership, he has contributed much to the general welfare of his home city and the welfare of the general public.

Mr. Mills, who is a noted archeological explorer, author and curator, is descended from two sterling old Ohio families—the Mills and Mundhenk. The former is of English extraction, and for generations were connected with the British army. Members of the Mills family immigrated to America in Colonial days, and located in Ohio in the early part of the nineteenth century. The pioneer settler of the family in this State was Joshua Mills, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was born at Mt. Holly, New Jersey, and settled at Pymont, Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1818. He was an educated man and taught school in his early life, but later devoted his attention to general farming for many years. He married Lucy Corliss. Their son, John Mills, grandfather of our subject, was born in New Jersey, and when a young man he accompanied the family to Ohio, but becoming homesick for the old homestead in the East, he obtained the consent of his father and returned to his native state, walking the entire distance; but eventually he longed to return to his parents in Ohio and set out on foot for the return journey, accompanied by a young friend. He married Mary A. Singer, a native of Ohio.

Joshua Mills, jr., son of John and grandson of Joshua Mills, sr., and father of William C. Mills of this sketch, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1831, and is still living. He was a farmer until twenty-five years ago, when he retired from active life. He married Mary Mundhenk, who was born at Pymont, Ohio, in 1838, and she is living at this writing. She is the daughter of Augustus Mundhenk, who was brought by his parents to America from Germany when he was three years old. His father, Daniel Mundhenk, first settled in Philadelphia, and later came to Montgomery county, Ohio, and founded Pymont village, giving it the name of his home town in Germany.

William C. Mills was born at Pymont, Ohio, January 2, 1860. He was reared on his father's farm, where he assisted with the general work. When but a lad he became interested in Indian arrow heads found on the farm and in his vicinity, and early in life he evinced



William C. Miller



a fondness for archæology. He attended the district schools and taught for a few years, and in 1881 entered Ohio State University, being a member of its first class. He left that institution in his junior year to take a course in the Cincinnati School of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated. He returned to Ohio State University in 1897 for his Bachelor of Science degree, which he received in 1898, and in 1902 he received the degree of Master of Science from that University.

Mr. Mills was appointed curator of the Archæological Museum of Ohio State University in 1898, and at the same time was appointed curator and librarian of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, which position he has continued to hold. He is also librarian of the Ohio Academy of Science and president of the Wheaton Ornithological Society. He belongs to the American Ornithological Union, a fellow of the American Ethnological Society, fellow of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, Fellow of the American Anthropological Society, and he was one of the organizers of and became a charter member of the American Association of Museums. He was for a number of years assistant editor of *The Ohio Naturalist*.

Mr. Mills is a writer of unquestioned ability, having a clear, forceful and entertaining style and, being a profound scholar along the lines in which he is interested, his literary productions are regarded as masterpieces in the particular branches of science on which he writes. He is author of the following well known works, which have had a wide circulation: "Certain Mounds and Village Sites," "Ohio Archæological Reports," and many scientific papers and contributions. He was in charge of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society's exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, New York, in 1901. He was honorary superintendent of archæology at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904, and superintendent of archæology at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907. He was one of the men most active and influential in securing from the Ohio Legislature in 1911 an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for a building for the State Archæological and Historical Society on the grounds of the Ohio State University at Columbus, which splendid building was planned and erected under his supervision.

For a period of six years Mr. Mills was president of the Ohio State University Athletic Association and later was its treasurer, and he retains his active interest in all athletic and outdoor sports. He is easily the best known man in his archæological explorations in Ohio and enjoys an international reputation.

Mr. Mills was married on October 7, 1885, to Olive Buxton, a daughter of N. W. Buxton, of Walhonding, Coshocton county, Ohio. They have one daughter—Helen Marie Mills.

Mr. Mills is a man of ripe scholarly attainments and a scientist of recognized ability, and he has done a great work for posterity in his specific field.

JOHN SIEBERT. The names of men who have distinguished themselves in their day and generation for the possession of those qualities of character which mainly contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability—of men who have been exemplary in all their personal and social relations, and enjoyed the respect, esteem and confidence of those around them—ought not to be allowed to perish, for all are benefited by the delineation of those traits of character which find scope and exercise in the common walks of life. The life history of the subject of this sketch has been distinguished by the most substantial qualities of character and exhibited a long and virtuous career of private industry and commerce, performed with moderation and crowned with success.

John Siebert was born in Perry county, Ohio, June 24, 1834, and is the son of Henry L. and Susannah (Dallinger) Siebert. Of the eight children born to these parents, the survivors are the subject of this sketch, Henry and Susannah Lindenbergh, all of Columbus. In his boyhood days, school facilities were exceedingly meager, but he availed himself of such as there was. When he was but two weeks old the family moved to Columbus, which at that time was but a village, without many improvements or facilities of any sort. At the age of twelve years he went to work as a messenger in the book bindery owned by his brother. Later he went into a printing office and learned that trade. About that time the Civil War came on and he enlisted under the first call for troops, as a member of the Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was appointed first sergeant, was later commissioned a first lieutenant and still later was promoted to a captaincy. He took part in two of the most important

battles of the war, those at Shiloh and Stone's river, Tennessee, besides a number of lesser battles and skirmishes. He was mustered out in 1864. He is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion.

After returning home Mr. Siebert started a book bindery, under the name of the M. C. Lilley & Company, but later he was one of the organizers of another company under the same name, but which was more pretentious in its objects. The original stockholders were M. C. Lilley, John Siebert, Henry Lindenberg, and Charles H. Lindenberg. The history of this concern has been a most creditable one in every respect and its growth through the years has been steady and constant, so that today it is considered the largest of its kind in the world. Mr. Siebert is still a stockholder in this concern, though he no longer takes an active part in its management. In 1886 Mr. Siebert was mainly instrumental in organizing the Ohio Savings Bank, a State institution, and was its president up to the time (1897) when it was changed to the Ohio National Bank. He was retained at the head of the new institution and so continued for a number of years, or until his resignation in 1917, on account of his advancing age and consequent desire to lay aside the responsibilities of active business affairs. To a large extent the success of this strong and influential financial institution was due to the sound judgment and safe, conservative policy of its president. Mr. Siebert was also one of the originators of the Children's Hospital, of which he served as president several times and is at present a trustee. He was elected and is still serving as president of the Greenlawn Cemetery Association. He was also one of the first trustees of Memorial Hall, at the time of its construction, and it is worthy of note that the building was erected at a cost within the fund which was originally set aside for the project, \$260,000, thirty cents being turned back into the treasury.

On November 7, 1864, Mr. Siebert was married to Mary J. Morris, of Cincinnati, who died on January 26, 1892. To this union were born the following children: Henrietta, who became the wife of Frank DePuy, of Wabash, Indiana, and they have a son, John; Alice, who is the wife of F. O. Schoedinger, of Columbus; Anne and May are at home; Susan C., who became the wife of Orlando C. Miller, of Columbus, and they have two children, David S. and George. In April, 1897, Mr. Siebert was married to Marie Gemuender, of Columbus.

Politically, Mr. Siebert has been a lifelong supporter of the Republican party. He is a liberal contributor to St. Paul's Episcopal church, to which his family belong.

In the truest sense of the word Mr. Siebert is a self-made man, having reached his present position entirely by his own efforts. He has been a witness to and to a large extent a participant in the wonderful development of Columbus from a small village to one of the most prosperous inland cities in the Middle West. He distinctly remembers when the northern boundary of the city was at about Gay street and when Fourth street was the eastern limit. He is proud of the city and is justifiably proud of the part he has been permitted to play in the great drama of civilization and progress which has been enacted here. Because of his earnest life, high attainments, well rounded character and large influence, he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of the character of the one in hand.

JOHN FRANK SEIDEL. A man's life work is the measure of his success and he is truly the most successful man who, turning his powers into the channel of an honorable purpose, accomplishes the object of his endeavor. In the study of every man's life we find some main-spring of action, something that he lives for, and in John Frank Seidel, presiding judge of the Municipal Court of Columbus, it seems to have been an ambition to make the best use of his native and acquired powers and develop in himself a true manhood.

Judge Seidel is a native of Pennsylvania and is descended from six old American families, which had been in the Keystone state for not less than fifty years prior to the Revolutionary War. They were, the Seidels, Kutzes, Klines, Dreibelbises, Mantiliases and Sells. Ancestors of the Judge on both sides of the house were with Washington at Valley Forge and contributed grain and food for the support of the army. Charles Kutz, the Judge's great-great grandfather, gave one hundred acres of land for the site of the present village of Kutztown immediately after the Revolution, and the original transcript for that land is on record in the first town council book of that village, which book was in use up to three years ago.

The parents of Judge Seidel, William F. and Barbara (Kline) Seidel, are both natives of Berks county, Pennsylvania. The Seidels have been farmers, merchants and manufacturers, while the Klines have been professional and public men, members of the mother's family hav-



Chas. B. Wolfe

ing served on the bench, in legislative and other public offices. The Dreibelbis family was of Jewish descent, but came into Pennsylvania in pre-Revolutionary days and long since lost their Jewish identity. Thus, it will be seen that Judge Seidel is of very old English, Scotch, French, German and Jewish extraction, all of these families having always been strong advocates of patriotism and lovers of liberty in civic life, the church and the school.

Judge Seidel is a Pennsylvania German, as known in America; the Pennsylvania Germans being about sixty per cent German, twenty per cent French-Huguenot and twenty per cent English, Scotch, Jewish, Irish, and Welsh; a mixed people since before the Revolutionary days.

Judge Seidel was born at Bowers, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1886. He was graduated from the public schools of Pennsylvania, also from the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, that state, class of 1904. He then entered Ohio State University, from which he was graduated in 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and two years later he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the law department of that institution. He was admitted to the Ohio Bar in June, 1910, and not long thereafter he entered the practice of law in Columbus, first in partnership with Lewis A. Alcott, then with Herbert Sherman, continuing with the latter until January, 1917, when he took his present position.

Although one of the youngest members of the local Bar he met with exceptional success, both as a trial lawyer and an advocate and ranked high among his professional brethren at the Columbus Bar.

On January 1, 1917, Governor Willis appointed Mr. Seidel presiding judge of the Municipal Court of Columbus, and in November of that year he was elected to that position, the duties of which he continues to discharge in a manner that reflects much credit upon himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. His decisions are marked by a profound knowledge of the law and by fairness and common sense.

Judge Seidel is a member of the Franklin County Bar Association, the Acacia Fraternity of the Ohio State University, the Masons, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Buckeye Republican Club and St. John's Evangelical Church.

On December 19, 1910, Judge Seidel was united in marriage with Mrs. Marguerite (Manley) Johnson. She is the mother of two children, namely: Eleanor Cecil and Frederick Emerson Johnson. Judge and Mrs. Seidel have one child, John Manley Seidel.

Judge Seidel has won a high position in the legal world of Columbus and in the estimation of the public while yet young in years, and his accomplishments of the past but augur well for a future replete with further honors and successes.

CHARLES BERTRAM WOLFE. In placing the name of the late Charles Bertram Wolfe in the front rank of Columbus business men of a past generation, simple justice is done to a biographical fact, universally recognized throughout central Ohio by those at all familiar with his history, for he was one of the founders of the well known mercantile house which bears his name and was the most potent factor in its upbuilding. He was distinctively the architect of his own fortune, in fact, no finer specimen of a successful self-made man could have been found in the Capital City in his day and generation. A man of rare soundness of judgment, wise discretion and business ability of a high order, he managed with tactful success important enterprises and so impressed his individuality upon the community as to gain recognition among its leading citizens and public-spirited men of affairs. What of the man and what of his work? This is the dual query which represents the interrogation at least nominally entertained whenever that discriminating factor, the public, would pronounce on the true worth of the individual. The career of Mr. Wolfe indicates the clear-cut, sane and distinct character, and in reviewing the same from an unbiased and unprejudiced standpoint, interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation.

The subject of this memoir was born April 9, 1867, in Cumberland, Ohio. He was a son of Andrew Jackson Wolfe and Nancy (Barton) Wolfe. They removed from Cumberland to Zanesville when their son Charles was ten years old, and finally established the permanent home of the family in Columbus where the last thirty years of their lives were spent. Charles B. Wolfe was the third son in a family of six children, those surviving being Robert F., Harry P., Ida May, who married David Beverly, and Katherine, who married Henry Houstle; they all reside in Columbus.

Born of parents of moderate means, Charles B. Wolfe did not have the present day advantages in an educational way, but being ambitious and a close observer, he became an apt student to business, a graduate of his own observations and exertions. He remained a wide reader and became a well informed man along general lines. He attended the public schools a short time at Zanesville. Like many another successful man of affairs in this country he began his career as a newsboy, which work he followed until he was fourteen years old, then entered a coal mine as a "trapper." At the age of seventeen he came to Columbus where he found employment at the Toledo & Ohio Central railroad shops. At the age of twenty he entered the employ of the H. C. Godman Shoe Company, as traveling salesman. He took great interest in the shoe business and made a pronounced success as a salesman, and about three years later, in partnership with his three brothers, he formed the Wolfe Brothers' Shoe Company, which was successful from the first and eventually grew to vast proportions, principally as a result of the able management of our subject. After twelve years this firm was dissolved and Charles B., in partnership with his brother Edward, formed what is now the C. & E. Shoe Company, manufacturers of shoes. Our subject remained president of this concern until his death. The plant was once destroyed by fire. Undaunted by the loss the firm carried its manufacturing interests to Delaware, Ohio, where the business was continued until recently, when the plant was removed to Columbus.

Politically, Mr. Wolfe was a Democrat, but was never active in party affairs. He was of the Presbyterian faith. Fraternally, he was a member of Champion Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He cared but little for the social life of the clubs, being fond of his home and of nature and enjoyed a great deal of time at his beautiful summer place, "Mount Air," located about fifteen miles northwest of Columbus, until it was destroyed by fire in 1913. He was an active and enthusiastic member of the Buckeye Lake Fishing Club, the Olentangy Club and the old Bismarck Club, also belonged to the Columbus Country Club and the Athletic Club, also the Columbus Automobile Club.

He was charitably inclined and gave freely of his time and means to all laudable charitable movements, but never courted publicity in his giving, or in fact, in anything, being quiet and unassuming. He was for many years president of the News Boys' Association of Ohio, an organization with charity as its main mission. Having been a news boy he knew how to sympathize with them and help them. He took an active part each year in their charity work, selling papers on charity day and directing the work of distribution of relief for the poor who appealed to that organization. He spent much time during the cold winter months looking up poor families and providing for them, especially during the holiday season.

On September 19, 1891, Mr. Wolfe married Minnie Chappellear, of Columbus. She is the daughter of Jasper and Julia A. (Bullock) Chappellear, both of Columbus, where the family has long been well and favorably known. To Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe three children were born, namely: Frederick D., Charles Bertram, jr., and Clara Barton Wolfe.

The death of Charles B. Wolfe occurred on February 8, 1918, at the age of fifty-one years. Though the stone of life's pathway which marks ambition's end had not yet been reached, "being weary of the battle he sought to lie down and fell into that dreamless sleep that waketh not at the dawn." The "Reaper whose name is Death" claimed him for his harvest. Only a pleasant memory remains.

EDWARD STANSBURY WILSON. When Colonel Edward S. Wilson passed away one more name was added to the list of honored dead whose earthly records closed with the words, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," but so long as memory remains to those who knew him the influence of his noble life will remain as a source of encouragement and inspiration. For many years editor of the *Ohio State Journal*, he was especially fitted in many ways for that position, and he made splendid use of the opportunity to do what he could to make life better and more desirable. He recognized "the spark of divinity" in each individual with unerring judgment and endeavored to fan it into the flame of righteousness. Not to condemn, but to aid, he made the practice of his life, and the world is better and brighter for his having lived. But though the voice, gentle and kindly, is stilled, the spirit of his worth remains as the deep undecurrent of a mighty stream, noiseless but irresistible.

Edward Stansbury Wilson was born at Newark, Ohio, on October 6, 1841, the son of Henry and Eliza (Bramble) Wilson. Henry Wilson was a saddler by trade, a plain, God-

fearing man and an earnest worker in the church, who lost no opportunity to instill in the heart of his son the principles of morality and religion. When the subject was but a small boy, the family moved to Ironton, Ohio, where Edward attended the public schools, this being the limit of his scholastic training. However he had an intense ambition to learn and from his youth up he was an eager and retentive reader of the great historians, essayists and psychologists. It is a notable fact that, though not a college graduate, the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him in 1899 by Ohio State University and in 1910, after his editorial work had made him a notable figure in intellectual circles in Ohio, he was made a Doctor of Laws by Ohio Wesleyan University.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, young Wilson enlisted in the Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served to the end of the war, participating in many engagements and being wounded in the battle of Stephenson's Depot. He rose to the rank of first lieutenant in the service and was later given the brevet rank of captain. Because of his military service, he maintained active membership to the time of his death in the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion and Union Veterans League.

Prior to his enlistment, and while in the army, Colonel Wilson had diligently studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1864, though he never entered upon the active practice. He had a natural leaning towards journalism and in 1865 he became sole owner of the Ironton Register, a struggling weekly, but which in a short time, as a result of his indefatigable efforts, became a prosperous enterprise, the Register being recognized as probably the most ably edited small newspaper in Ohio. He took an active interest in local public affairs, having an especial interest in education, for the elevation of the standard of which he preached editorially all his life. He served for thirty-one consecutive years as county school examiner of Lawrence county. For thirty years Colonel Wilson was a power in politics in southern Ohio, and was once nominated for Congress, but declined the honor. He served as a presidential elector in 1884 and was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1888. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics, in Gallipolis, from 1890 to 1900. Early in 1900 Colonel Wilson sold the Ironton Register, of which he had been owner and editor for thirty-four years, and soon afterwards he was appointed receiver for the Ironton & Ashland Electric Railway Company, which he soon put on a paying basis and within a few months the receivership was lifted. Later in the year 1900 President McKinley appointed Colonel Wilson United States marshal of Porto Rico, the appointment coming as a surprise. In his new work the Colonel made a notable record and he was reappointed to that position by President Roosevelt in 1905, but in the latter year he resigned and, returning to his native state, became editor of the Ohio State Journal, a position he filled with brilliant success up to the time of his death, which occurred on December 18, 1919. Colonel Wilson was the author of several works, of which "The Political Development of Porto Rico" attracted considerable attention. His other volumes are, "An Oriental Outing" (1894), "Keynotes of Education" (1898), and "The Poetry of Eating" (1908).

On October 18, 1871, Edward S. Wilson was married to George Anna Gibson, the daughter of Alexander and Mary Ann Gibson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Wilson is one of five children, those surviving besides herself being, William Norton Gibson, of Ashland, Kentucky, and Margaret Gibson Lawton, of Chattanooga, Tennessee. To Colonel and Mrs. Wilson were born the following children: Bertha, who became the wife of Dr. Robert E. Ruedy, of Cleveland, Ohio, and they have two children, Wilson and John Edward; Florence, who became the wife of Robert O. Ryder, managing editor of the Ohio State Journal, and Gertrude, the wife of Charles Clark Hammond, vice-president of the Columbia National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Probably the best epitome of the work and character of Colonel Wilson appeared in the editorial columns of the Ohio State Journal as follows:

The community scarcely could have suffered a greater loss than it sustains in the death of Colonel Wilson. As a force for righteousness his value was inestimable indeed. Day after day, year in and year out, he preached to his wide congregation the true things of life, the things which make the man or the city truly great. Justice and honor, virtue and spirituality, kindness and tolerance and brotherly love—these were his daily themes and through all the noble words he wrote his own noble character came shining. No preacher ever had a finer audience and no audience a finer preacher. He was truly good himself and his one great aim in life was to do good, and he did a vast deal of it.

As all our readers know, Colonel Wilson had a wonderful gift for writing, a gift culti-

vated and polished by years of wide reading, deep thinking and honest, hard work. He was a prose poet who put his words together with rare grace and charm. Character was the basis upon which he built up his usefulness, but this fine technical skill of his was what enabled him to reach and hold so many with his writings. He had the power to make the goodness he taught attractive. His gentle humor, his ability to choose the right word, his knowledge of when to stop, his own evident earnestness, all combined to delight and impress his readers. They made him a great editorial writer, but such no man can be, no matter what his facility in the use of language, if he has not perfect and complete sincerity in his heart of hearts. Entire purity of motive was at the bottom of Colonel Wilson's success in his profession. He never wrote a line which he did not believe.

Colonel Wilson . . . was a great optimist. He had faith that the world was growing better and never lost it as day by day he tried to do his part to keep things going right. He was a great individualist, too. He had no panacea for the uplifting of humanity in the mass save in the patient upbuilding of individual character. He knew that the only real hope of bettering general conditions in the state lies in raising the moral standards of manhood and womanhood in private life and to that end he labored unceasingly. . . .

A peculiar coincidence in connection with the death of Mr. Wilson, was the death, at almost the same hour, of E. O. Randall, reporter of the Supreme Court. The following excerpt is from a resolution passed by the Members' Forum of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce:

Therefore, Be it resolved, by the Forum of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, that in the death of these two men, the community, the state and the nation have lost two great and good citizens, whose beautiful and sublime personalities have stamped themselves on our political, literary and social life to an extent that we cannot at this time understand or appreciate fully.

Resolutions were also adopted by the Ohio Newsboys' Association, of which Colonel Wilson had always been a supporter and to which he had been a great benefit and assistance in many ways. Among the published expressions at the time of Colonel Wilson's death the following show the appreciation in which he was held by all classes of men throughout the community and state:

He saw the spiritual everywhere and wanted this recognized in every department of life. He lives on; death is but an incident in this larger life, to which he looked forward and of which he often spoke.—(Rev. Dr. S. S. Palmer, pastor Broad Street Presbyterian church.) His identification with the editorial page of the Ohio State Journal was so complete that he may be said to have been its very soul. He was an editor of the old school, yet with a spirit so exuberant, a nature so progressive, an intellect so keen, that he fitted in to a nicety with the wonderful present.—(Hugh L. Nichols, Chief Justice Ohio Supreme Court.) His genial disposition, his intellectual attainments, his long experience as an editor, his cogent thinking, and his copious and well-chosen vocabulary all contributed to make him a man of marked and unusual influence, not only in this city, but throughout the state.—(James E. Campbell, former Governor.) He was a gentle soul, but as firm as adamant, and in his advocacy of right living he was a great teacher.—(F. B. Pearson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.) It is because of his sincerity and lofty ideals that Colonel Wilson won the confidence and friendship of a host of people. He lived the life a good man seeks to live.—(Mayor George J. Karb.) Education was his favorite subject. He never tired writing or speaking on it, always emphasizing the importance of the spiritual in education. To him the school was to be a nursery of those graces of character which make men and women lovable and admirable. Colonel Wilson was himself the choicest fruit of that education.—(Rabbi Joseph S. Kornfeld.) The Colonel had extracted from a long life the pure sweet wisdom of tolerant, kindly humanness. First of all he was a man; but, secondly, he was a preacher under the alias of an editor, talking sensibly and winsomely of simple goodness.—(Rev. Dr. W. E. Burnett, Broad St. M. E. Church)

WILLIAM O. TAYLOR. It is interesting to study the life record of a man like William O. Taylor, president and general manager of the Casparis Stone Company of Columbus, who has had a varied career, his earlier years being spent in railroad service in different parts of the country. He started life at the bottom of the ladder which he has mounted with but little aid from any source, although he met with the usual obstacles that confront the majority of people who try to achieve things worth while in the world of industry.

Mr. Taylor is a native of Monroe county, Ohio, born near Woodsfield, July 29, 1860, the son of the late Greenbery McGruder and Malinda (Pileher) Taylor, both natives of Virginia. His father was a miller by occupation and died in 1876, and his mother passed away nearly a decade previous, in 1867.

Following the death of his father William O. Taylor found employment in a flour mill at Cairo, Illinois. Two years later he was on construction work for the Ohio & West Virginia,



H. D. Taylor



now the Hocking Valley Railroad, and was made foreman of a construction gang for that company before he was twenty years old. In 1880 he became a foreman in construction work for the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company and in 1881 was promoted superintendent of construction and the following year was superintendent of bridges for the same railroad.

From 1883 to 1884 Mr. Taylor was in the South in charge of construction work for the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad Company. Returning north in 1884 he became construction foreman for the Smith Bridge Company of Toledo; later was engaged in bridge building for the Kentucky Central Railroad Company, after which he constructed several bridges for the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company. He next spent a year in South Carolina engaged in construction work and in 1888 located permanently in Columbus, becoming a member of the firm of Phelps & Taylor, owners and operators of stone quarries. The firm later became Taylor, Beall & Co., and in 1889 was reorganized and incorporated as The Columbus Stone Company. Mr. Taylor afterwards became vice-president and general manager of the Casparis Stone Company of which he is now president and general manager and its large and growing success has been due for the most part to his able management, his foresight and energy.

William O. Taylor is a member of the Columbus Country Club, the Columbus Athletic Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and belongs to the Knights Templar and the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

He was married in 1885 to Mary L. Foster, of Norwalk, Ohio, daughter of Frank B. and Flora (Beebe) Foster and they are the parents of one daughter, Mabel E., who married Rex Hays Rhoads, at this writing (1919) Lieutenant Colonel in the Medical Corps in France. To Colonel Rhoads and wife two children have been born, namely, William Taylor Rhoads and John B. Rhoads.

RANDOLPH WILSON WALTON, well known member of the Columbus bar and member of the Ohio State Civil Service Commission, was born in Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio, October 15, 1870, son of Dr. William and Mary Virginia (Fitz Randolph) Walton. Doctor Walton was born in Clarington, Monroe county, this state in 1832, and, after a long and successful career as a general physician and surgeon, his death occurred in 1890. He was a son of William C. Walton, a native of Pennsylvania, who settled in Monroe county in an early day. He was active in public affairs and became a member of both the House of Representatives and the State Senate, and had been nominated for Congress in his district, but died before the election was held, his successor on the ticket being elected. He was noted for his eloquence and high standing as a public man.

Dr. William Walton was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, (the medical department) of Columbia University, New York, and located in eastern Ohio for the practice of his profession, in which he was very successful. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Union Army in 1861 as assistant surgeon and was promoted surgeon, with the rank of major, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served most faithfully until the close of the war, in fact, until after peace had been declared. He was not mustered out of service until the late summer of 1866. The last year of his service was as chief medical officer at Columbia, South Carolina. After the war he engaged in general practice, first at Woodsfield and later at Clarington, Ohio. His wife, Mary Fitz Randolph, was a native of the town of Woodsfield, daughter of J. F. Randolph, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, and settled at Woodsfield, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits many years, also kept a hotel. Mrs. Mary Walton died in Boston, Massachusetts in 1910.

Randolph W. Walton, of this review, attended the common schools of Clarington, Ohio. He came to Columbus in July, 1893, and took a position with a drug house, selling supplies to physicians. He studied stenography at night school and obtained employment as a stenographer with different industrial concerns. Governor Nash appointed him as stenographer and correspondence clerk in his office and during the latter part of the Governor's term he was executive clerk in the Governor's office, which position he retained until the close of Governor Nash's term as governor. Under Governor Herrick, Mr. Walton was correspondence clerk, and was executive clerk by appointment from Governor Harris. As executive clerk he was also ex-officio secretary to the Ohio State Board of Pardons. While in the office of Governor Nash he read law at night and was admitted to the bar in December, 1901, and to the federal

bar June 1, 1915, and for a time he engaged in the practice of law following the administration of Governor Herrick. In 1909 he returned to the practice of law, which he continued with success until January 1917, when he became a member of the Ohio State Civil Service Commission under appointment from Governor Cox. He has discharged the duties of all these responsible positions in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned, being alert, painstaking, obliging and courteous.

Mr. Walton has been very active in Republican politics and his services have been, and are, in great demand, as a public speaker during campaigns especially, his earnestness, logical and forceful eloquence on the stump causing him to become widely and favorably known and popular. He has delivered speeches in every county in the state and in very many of the towns and villages. During the campaign of 1908 he stumped Ohio, Indiana and Illinois for the Republican ticket. In 1912 he was a Roosevelt advocate, and after Taft's nomination in that year, Mr. Walton became one of the original "Bull Moosers" of Ohio and stumped the state as the candidate of the "Bull Moose" party for congressman-at-large. Mr. Walton is a past Exalted Ruler and life member of the Columbus Lodge of Elks, also belongs to the Masonic Order and the Sons of Veterans.

When a young man Mr. Walton spent about a year and a half in a newspaper office in Clarington and it was in that work that he gained his early practical experience and education—a training which has been of inestimable value to him in later life, and he is still a frequent contributor to the press. He is fond of athletic and outdoor sports. He was one of the best swimmers in his younger days on the Ohio river, and was one of the first pitchers of the "curved" ball in baseball in his section of the state.

Mr. Walton married Sidney M. Myers, daughter of William and Sidney C. Myers, of Steubenville, Ohio. He has a very pleasant residence on Hawthorne street, and he and his wife are popular with the best circles of Columbus.

THOMAS SWIFT. The history of Columbus reveals the handiwork of many a noble soul who wrought heroically and unselfishly. Her great industrial establishments and splendid homes, her high-grade institutions, her happy, prospering people speak volumes of the steadfastness of purpose, strength of arm, courage of heart, activity of brain—of sacrifice of the toilers of the generation that has just passed. One of this number was the late Thomas Swift, a splendid example of a successful self-made man, a progressive, public-spirited, useful and highly esteemed citizen. He belonged to that class of men who, while laboring for their own advancement, as is natural and right, do not lose sight of their duties to their fellow men and the State, being unselfish, patriotic and altruistic in their ideals. The names of such men should not be permitted to perish from the annals of their locality, partly because of the just reward due them for work well performed and partly because such lives are evidently a source of inspiration to the youths of the community who follow in their footsteps, taking up the work they left off, both in a business and a civic way.

Mr. Swift was born in Vanceburg, Kentucky, February 1, 1852, son of Patrick and Dorinda (Kelly) Swift, the second son of five children, all of whom are deceased. Katherine Crosby, a half-sister survives, making her home at this writing in Chicago. His father died when he was quite young and he came to Columbus with his mother shortly after the death of his father. He was at that time about seven years of age. The mother located with her children in a little frame dwelling opposite the Chittenden Hotel on High street.

Thomas Swift grew to manhood in Columbus and received a very meager education in St. Patrick's parochial schools. It was necessary for him to go to work when about ten or eleven years old to help support his mother and the rest of the children, consequently his schooling was interrupted. However, being ambitious he continued a wide reader all his life, which, coupled with habits of close observation, rendered him a well informed man along general lines. His first position was that of "bell hop" in the old National Hotel, now known as the Davidson House. His next venture was in the grocery store of Thomas Bergin, with whom he remained until he had passed his twenty-first birthday. He had not only given his employer eminent satisfaction, being alert, courteous, prompt and honest, but he had gradually mastered the various ins and outs of the business, so that he was enabled to launch out successfully for himself. The last sixteen years of his life he devoted to the care of the property he had accumulated and to the buying and selling of business property, principally. However, he was practically retired during the last few years of his life with the exception of looking



Sheriff W. M. "Bill" Slack

after his own holdings in the downtown section of the city. Having practically grown up with the city he was one of the best authorities on the value of real estate in Columbus, and being a recognized authority his judgment and advice were often sought in such matters. He was very methodical in all his tasks, going about all his work systematically, thus attaining a high degree of efficiency.

Personally, our subject was very democratic, plain and unassuming, which, added to his other sterling qualities of head and heart won him a wide circle of friends and admirers. Those who knew him well said that he was a man who would rather have been underrated than overrated, never desiring to sail under false colors, placing honor and integrity above all material success. He was justly proud of the fact that he had been able by his own efforts to make his way from an humble and unpromising beginning to a position of independence and influence. He was a great home man, devoting his whole life to his home and family. He was a devout member of St. Joseph's Cathedral, in the work of which he was very active and a liberal supporter of the church, in which he was for many years regarded as a pillar. The Bishop, also the present pastor of St. Joseph's Cathedral, were schoolmates of the subject and they remained close personal friends. Mr. Swift was charitably inclined, in fact liberal to a fault, but he always gave out of a fullness of heart and never for display. He belonged to the Knights of Columbus, the Columbus Chamber of Commerce and the North Side Chamber of Commerce. He always helped promote any movement that he deemed would be of benefit to his home city, whose interests he had very much at heart. Politically, he was a Democrat, however, not a partisan, preferring to vote for the best man, regardless of what ticket he represented.

On May 11, 1881, Mr. Swift was united in marriage with Margaret Elizabeth Carter, daughter of Joseph and Mary Jane (Wooley) Carter. The wife and mother, a woman of fine Christian character, passed away on April 24, 1917. These children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Swift: Mary Elizabeth, Margaret Gertrude, Rose Agnes. The last named married Howard E. Critchfield, of Hartford, Connecticut, and they have one child, Mary Elizabeth Critchfield. Mr. Critchfield is assistant to Vice-President Page of the Travelers' Insurance Company. He is a graduate of the Ohio State University, class of 1908, and it was there that he met his future wife, who graduated from that institution in 1909. Geraldine Lauretta, the fourth child of our subject, died in 1894 at the age of four years.

Mr. Swift was a staunch and uncompromising Catholic, ready at all times to defend his religion. There was no unseemly display about him. In disposition he was kind and genial, having a good word for everybody, extending a helping hand to the unfortunate and scattering sunshine wherever he went. His life was a fine illustration of what may be accomplished by the man who puts his hand to the plow and does not turn back.

The death of Thomas Swift occurred on New Year's eve, December 31, 1918, which, being accidental and untimely, was a shock to the people of Columbus as well as to his family. While on his way to a telegraph office to send New Year's greetings to his daughter, Mrs. Howard E. Critchfield, who, with her husband and young daughter, were then in Oakland, California, he was struck by an automobile and died shortly after as a result of his injuries.

WILLIAM MADISON SLACK. The career of William Madison Slack, a former traveling man and ex-jailor and now sheriff of Franklin county, illustrates most happily for the purpose of this work the fact that if a young man possesses the proper attributes of mind and heart, he can, unaided, attain to a position of unmistakable precedence, and gain for himself an honored station among the men who are factors in shaping the destinies of the community in which he lives. His life proves that the only true success in this world is that which is accomplished by personal effort and consecutive industry, by honesty and a straightforward, unassuming attitude toward those with whom he comes in contact.

Mr. Slack is a native of Franklin county, Ohio, and here he has been contented to spend his life, believing that better opportunities for him existed right here at his door than in other cities and states. His birth occurred in Columbus, January 10, 1875. He is a son of Captain Elias Madison and Jane (McDermitt) Slack. The father was also a native of this county, born here on May 28, 1845, son of Elias Slack, who was a native of Sussex county, New Jersey. When Elias Slack sr., was eight years old he ran away from home and finally, while still quite a youngster, came to Franklin county, Ohio. Here he learned the blacksmith's trade, also the trade of soapstone cutter, and worked at each for many years. He died at

his home near the quarries in which he worked, in the year 1855. His wife was a native of New Jersey.

Captain Elias Slack was reared in Franklin and Fairfield counties, going to the latter county with his mother after she he married again, following his father's death. Before he was thirteen years old he had almost completed the stone mason's trade. He ran away from home at the outbreak of the Civil War with the intention of enlisting in the Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but being only sixteen years of age at the time, he was rejected by the recruiting officers. A few months later he came to Columbus and learned the printer's trade, which he continued to follow here for a period of twenty-seven years. In 1887 he was appointed chief clerk in the office of the state inspector of work shops and factories, which he held for a period of fifteen years. He was then in the employ of the city board of review for eleven years. His long retention in both these positions would indicate that he was a man who did his work well and conscientiously and thus satisfactorily. He was active in National Guard affairs, and became captain of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment, Ohio National Guards, and continued in that capacity from 1876 until 1885. During that period he saw active service in the great riots in Cincinnati and other cities in this State, and was several times wounded.

William M. Slack received his education in the graded and high schools of Columbus, and as a lad sold newspapers and blacked boots. This willingness to begin at the bottom of things and the grit and courage he displayed in battling with adversities of early life indicated that, if given a chance, he would accomplish much in subsequent years, and the training proved beneficial to him in many ways. In 1892 he became manager of the circulation department of the old Columbus Post. He read law two years, but finally decided to give up his ambition for the legal profession.

In 1893 Mr. Slack began traveling for the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, with which he continued for eight years, doing much to increase the business and prestige of this concern in his territory, and he was regarded by his firm as one of its most efficient and faithful employes. He next accepted a position as claim clerk with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, remaining with that road for nine years, performing his work in his usual able, painstaking and honest manner.

Mr. Slack has long taken an active interest in public affairs, and in 1912 he was appointed jailor at the Franklin county jail by Sheriff Charles Resch. In 1916 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for sheriff and was elected by a good majority, and he is discharging the duties of the office in a manner that reflects much credit upon himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents and all concerned.

Sheriff Slack belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Eagles, the Loyal Order of Moose, Bears, Oaks, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Court of Honor, the Knights of Pythias, the Owls, the Knights of Khorassan, the Chamber of Commerce, the South Side Improvement Association, the Germania Singing Society, the Concordia Singing Society, the East Side Athletic Club, the Fulton Athletic Club, the Order of Golman and the Olentangy Fishing Club.

In 1894 Sheriff Slack married Lephia P. Evans, who was born in Logan county, Ohio, of which her family were pioneers, being among the earliest settlers of that section of the State. To the union of our subject and wife one daughter has been born—Mary Esther Slack.

Mr. Slack is one of the most popular as well as competent sheriffs Franklin county has ever had and his work proves the wisdom of his friends in entrusting him with the office.

JONATHAN FALLIS LINTON. The career of the well-remembered gentleman whose name forms the caption of this memoir was a strenuous and varied one, the distinction which he attained in different spheres of activity entitling him to honorable mention among the representative citizens of his day in the communities with which his life was identified. Although his life record has been brought to a close by the inevitable fate that awaits all mankind, his influence still pervades the lives of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances who revere his memory. As farmer, newspaper publisher, realty dealer and private citizen, he was always true to himself and his fellow citizens, and the tongue of calumny never touched him. As a soldier he proved his loyalty to the government he loved so well, and his record during his active years in civil life left its imprint for good upon those who came in contact

with him. He reached the advanced age of eighty-eight years, heaven having lengthened out his life beyond the Psalmist's allotted three score and ten until he was permitted to witness the vicissitudes of the most remarkable epoch in the world's business and inventive history, in all of which he was an interested spectator, and, indeed, played no inconspicuous part in pushing forward the wheels of civilization. The death of such a man, even in the rounded fullness of a very long life, is a great public loss, but he left to his family the rich memory of an unstained name, and to the community the record and example of an honorable and well spent life.

Jonathan F. Linton was born on his father's farm, in the locality known as Green Plains, six miles southeast of Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, December 16, 1831, and was the eldest of three children born to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Linton, the subject having two brothers, Nathan and Samuel. When Jonathan F. was about two years old, the family moved to Miami county, Indiana, where the father died in 1836. He had been born in 1809 near Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio. After his death, his widow and her three sons returned to Ohio. The subject attended the district schools and an academy in Warren county, completing his studies in Woodard College, at Cincinnati. He afterwards served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade in the offices of the Springfield Republic and the Wilmington Republic. In 1849, when eighteen years old, he was employed at his trade in Lafayette, Indiana, and New Orleans, Louisiana. In the following year he returned to Indiana and spent some time in improving the farm which his father had left there. He also did some work in surveying, and in March, 1851, he traveled on horseback from his home in Warren county to Peru, Illinois, where he accepted a position on the engineering corps which was being organized to make the preliminary surveys and estimates for one division of the Chicago & Rock Island railroad. The following winter he taught school and in the spring of 1852 he devoted himself to the improvement of one hundred and sixty acres of land which he had bought near Mendota, Illinois.

On January 1, 1853, when but just a little past his majority, Mr. Linton became identified with the publishing business and at the same time became a factor in public affairs, by becoming the owner and editor of the Peru Weekly Democrat, which he published as a Whig organ. A daily edition of the paper was soon issued, it being one of the first daily newspapers published in Illinois north of Springfield and outside of Chicago. He became an influential factor in moulding the political history of that period, advocating the coalition of the Whig and Free-soil parties, and he was one of the three secretaries of the state convention which was held at Ottawa, Illinois, in August, 1854, that brought about this alliance and gave rise to the Republican party.

One of the interesting phases of Mr. Linton's experiences during this period was his acquaintance with Abraham Lincoln. He was a delegate to the first congressional nominating convention in his district, which met at Bloomington in September, 1854. It was during the evening following the close of this convention that he first met Mr. Lincoln, when the latter addressed a large audience on the question of slavery in the territories, a paramount issue at that time. In 1858 Mr. Linton attended the Lincoln and Douglas debates at Ottawa and Freeport and attended a dinner given by the mayor of Ottawa in honor of Mr. Lincoln. Subsequently the two met on several occasions, the last being in May, 1864.

In March, 1855, Mr. Linton sold his newspaper and printing plant and invested the proceeds in one thousand and forty acres of land in Lee county, Illinois. Unfortunately, a financial panic which came upon the country immediately afterwards so lowered the price of wheat as to cause him a serious loss in his farming operations and, in 1857, he returned to Peru and purchased a newspaper plant, which he conducted until the spring of 1859, when he returned to the farm.

In July, 1861, when the tocsin of war was sounded through the land, Mr. Linton offered his services in defense of his country and was commissioned first lieutenant of Company D of the Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, known as the "Yates Phalanx." Not long afterwards he was made quartermaster of the regiment and subsequently served in that capacity on the staffs of Generals Howells, Osborn and Vogdes. He saw service with General Lander on the upper Potomac, with Generals Shields and Banks in the Shenandoah valley, and with General Terry and others along the sea islands from Hiltonhead to Charleston, South Carolina. In May, 1864, he returned to his farm in Illinois, where he remained for three years.

In 1867 Mr. Linton became identified with flouring mills at Gardner, Illinois, and Toledo, Ohio, but in 1872 he disposed of these interests and, coming to Columbus, bought the plant of the Ohio Statesman, to the editing, and publication of which he devoted the two following years, at the end of which time he sold the plant to J. H. Putnam. However, a year later again found him the owner of the Statesman, which he published during the succeeding two years, when he sold it to a syndicate. This paper was then called the Press, and finally its name was changed again to the Press-Post. In the following year, 1878, Mr. Linton established the Legal Record, which he published for two years and then sold.

In 1873 Mr. Linton had purchased the Henderson farm of ninety acres, located on High street, about one hundred rods south of the city limits, and he made his home there until 1898, when he moved into Columbus. He became heavily interested in real estate, especially suburban property, and was for many years a prominent and effective factor in the development of the outlying residential districts of Columbus. In 1888 he platted and sold the town of Milo, besides many subdivisions of the city, thus disposing of thousands of lots, and he remained an active factor in the business life of Columbus up to an advanced age.

Mr. Linton was married on September 22, 1855, at Peru, Illinois, to Eliza Jane Sapp, daughter of Noah Sapp, a pioneer citizen there, who had removed from Mt. Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, to Illinois in 1830, and erected one of the first mills in Lasalle county. Mr. and Mrs. Linton became the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters, namely: Mary, who died at the age of two years; Paul Linton, who died in 1910; Elizabeth Fallis, wife of Jonathan Ellston, of Covina, Calif.; Robert, of St. Paul, Minn., married Mary Pittingill; Alfred, of Columbus, who married Zula Duncan; Edward, unmarried, of Columbus; Rachel, who became the wife of Joseph A. Godown, of Columbus, and Harriet, who became the wife of William Ernest Mettle, of Columbus, and six grand children: William E. and Edward Milton Pittingill, of St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Elva Odebrecht, of Columbus; Joseph Linton, Stanley Roberts and Jane Eleanor Godown, of Columbus; Jonathan Miller Mettle, of Columbus.

As a newspaper publisher and writer, Mr. Linton was influential in fashioning public thought and molding opinion and in promoting the political, civic and business progress of the localities in which he lived. His actions were ever the result of careful and conscientious thought, and when once convinced that he was right, no suggestion of policy or personal profit could swerve him from the course he had decided upon. His career was complete and rounded in its beautiful simplicity; he did his full duty in all the relations of life, and he died beloved by those near to him and respected and esteemed by his fellow citizens.

HERBERT EUGENE BRADLEY. Deceased, was for many years one of the prominent members of the Columbus Bar, and at the same time one of the leading and successful business men of the city. He was a man who lived to a good purpose and the record of his career deserves a place in any history of the community.

Mr. Bradley was a native of Ohio, born at Lithopolis August 21, 1864, the son of Henry and Hannah Bradley, well known and highly respected people of Fairfield county, this State. Herbert E. Bradley was educated in the public schools of his native town, and being left on practically his own resources from the time he was ten years old by the death of his father, he early developed the sterling traits of character and worth which were to make of him the brilliant lawyer and successful business man of mature life.

Coming to Columbus he entered the law offices of English & Baldwin, and there prepared himself for the legal profession. He was admitted to the Bar in 1886 and entering the practice in this city, it was but a comparatively few years until he had taken high rank among the members of the Franklin County Bar. And, as time progressed, his natural legal talent and attainments in the law, brought him a large and lucrative clientele and he became recognized as one of the leading members of the local Bar—a position he held throughout his life.

Mr. Bradley's ability as a lawyer and his absolute integrity as a man was well known and his services were frequently called for in the handling of estates and during the last two decades of his active life he was connected with several of the largest properties in Columbus, among them the B. F. Brown, the C. D. Hinman and the Franklin estates, and such was the nature of his large and varied practice that he became identified with business in a large way and he was elected vice-president of the Columbus Savings Bank, a director in the



Herbert E. Bradley

Kelley Nail and Iron Company of Ironton, Ohio, and a large stockholder in other important enterprises.

He was a member of the Franklin County Bar Association, and belonged to the Odd Fellows and Elk Orders and was a member of the Columbus, Arlington Country, the Wyandotte and Marshalsea of Columbus, the Crab Lake Club and Cuyamacha Club of San Diego, California.

On November 14, 1895, Mr. Bradley was united in marriage with Josephine Naughton, of Columbus, and to them was born one son, Herbert Eugene Bradley, born in Columbus November 3, 1896. He attended the Columbus public schools, Harvard Military School at Los Angeles, Cal., was graduated from the Wapakoneta, Ohio, High School in 1914, and entered Ohio State University. The death of his father caused him to leave the University, after two years and a half, before graduating. Since leaving college he has resided at the parental home, busying himself in assisting his widowed mother in the management of the large estate left by his father.

Herbert Eugene Bradley's death occurred at his summer home, Lakeview Cottage, May 25, 1916.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON PEASE. Not everyone has the natural qualifications to succeed as a lawyer. Many enter the ranks only to fall out and take up some other line of endeavor, for to succeed in the law one must not only possess peculiar innate ability but must also be willing to closely and indefatigably apply himself throughout his career, for while the basic principles of jurisprudence are always the same, like the laws of mathematics, yet new decisions are being handed down constantly by superior judges and new laws are annually being added to the statutes.

One of the well known attorneys of Columbus is Edward Livingston Pease, junior member of the firm of Vorys, Sater, Seymour & Pease. He was born at Hartford, Connecticut, January 30, 1874, but from his tenth year was reared in Columbus, Ohio. His father, the late Levi C. Pease, was a native of Connecticut. He was a widely known traveling salesman, and he removed his family to Columbus in 1884. He was the son of Dennis Pease, a native of Connecticut. Levi C. Pease was one of the organizers of the United Commercial Travelers Association, and at the time of his death, and for many years previous, was auditor of the association and one of its best known members. His death occurred in Columbus in April, 1914. His wife, who was a native of Franklin county, Ohio, and known in her maidenhood as Lucy Marion, a daughter of Elijah Marion, also died in 1914, passing away in January.

Edward L. Pease spent his boyhood in Hartford, Connecticut, where he attended the public schools, later lived in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he also went to school, finishing his education after the family removed to Columbus. He was graduated from the literary department of Ohio State University in 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from the law department of that institution in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In that year he was admitted to the Ohio Bar, and thereupon began the practice of law in Columbus with Judge John E. Sater and Lowry F. Sater. Following Judge Sater's election to the federal bench, the firm of Vorys, Sater, Seymour & Pease was formed, which firm is recognized as one of the strongest in Columbus.

Mr. Pease is regarded as one of the most promising of the younger members of the local Bar and is making steady strides in his chosen field of endeavor. He is a member of the Franklin County Bar Association, the Phi Gamma Delta and Phi Delta Phi college fraternities. He also belongs to many of the Masonic bodies, the Junior Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Columbus Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Columbus Athletic and Scioto Clubs.

JOSEPH CHARLES NAILOR. In treating of men and characters, the biographer contemplates them as he finds them, and not according to conceptions of his own. He is not supposed to entertain any favoritism, to have any likes or dislikes or caprices of any kind to gratify, or not to have any special standards of excellence, "according to an exact scale" of Gunter or Aristotle. He finds the life record of a man like Joseph Charles Nailor, lawyer of Columbus, interesting because it shows what may be accomplished if one is willing to work hard and honestly in any line of legitimate endeavor.

Mr. Nailor was born in the city where he still resides on June 6, 1878. He is a son of Joseph and Mary (Finnercan) Nailor, deceased. Left an orphan when he was a year old, the subject of this review was placed in the Hare Orphans' Home, which at that time was on Woodland avenue, Columbus, and when he was about two years old he was transferred to the Franklin County Children's Home, when that institution was first opened and he was probably the first boy placed therein. When he was thirteen years old he was placed with a Columbus family with which he remained until he was seventeen. During these four years he attended Douglas city school. From his seventeenth to his twenty-first year he was in the employ of the Columbus Pharmaceutical Company.

Mr. Nailor entered East High School in the fall of 1898 and graduated therefrom in 1903. Some years later he served two years as president of the Alumni Association of said school. Upon leaving high school he was employed by the Ohio State Journal and the old Press-Post until he entered the law school of the Ohio State University in 1906, from which he was graduated with the class of 1909 and was admitted to the Bar and began the practice of law in Columbus in 1909 where he has continued to the present time.

Mr. Nailor for a number of years has been active in civic affairs of Columbus and has been a prominent member of the city council for the past seven years. His present term will expire January 1, 1920. In 1911 he was elected councilman-at-large as a Republican and re-elected in 1913. In 1915, under the new city charter, he was one of seven councilmen elected, his term being for four years, and he is now a member of the committees on finance, judiciary and public utilities. In 1917 he introduced and championed the resolution to give the women of the city the right to vote, and the ladies of Columbus owe to him in a large measure, the fact that they are now legal voters.

Mr. Nailor is a member of Aladdin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the Valley of Columbus, 32 degree, of Achbar Grotto No. 31, Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm, of Magnolia Lodge No. 20, Free and Accepted Masons and of R. T. King Chapter No. 340 of the Order of Eastern Star.

He is a member of Columbus Lodge No. 37, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Bakoo Temple No. 28 Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, and of Champion Lodge No. 581 Order of Knights of Pythias, of which he is a Past Chancellor, and of Calanthe Temple of the Pythian Sisters.

He is a member of Columbus Lodge No. 11, Loyal Order of Moose, and has served as Dictator of his local Lodge and as representative to the Supreme Lodge of the Order. He is also a member of Capital City Camp No. 161, Woodmen of the World.

He is a member of the Buckeye Republican Club, an associate member of the Republican Glee Club, a member of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, and the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, and for some years has been secretary of the board of trustees of the last named body.

Mr. Nailor is regarded as one of the patriotic and public spirited citizens of Columbus where he is held in high esteem by his friends.

FERDINAND BAUMANN. The name of Ferdinand Baumann was well known to the people of Columbus during his latter years as a leader in industrial affairs. He was a resident of the Capital City for thirty-eight years, during which period he was an interested and active spectator to the city's development along general lines, always having the interests of his adopted country at heart and abiding faith in the future of his home community. Through close attention to business and unswerving industry, he met with a large degree of material success, larger, in fact, than falls to the lot of most of our foreign-born citizens, and no finer example of a successful self-made man could have been found in Ohio than he, for without the aid of influential friends he forged to the front, from an humble beginning, by sheer force of energy, intelligence and honorable methods. Mr. Baumann was a representative of an old German family on both sides of the house, his ancestors going far back into the annals of Germany. There were in him many innate qualities that make for success in the battle of life, no matter where fought out. He was fortunate in coming to a country of unlimited opportunities where all have an equal chance, yet no doubt, our subject would have succeeded in becoming well established in any country where he might have settled.

Mr. Baumann was born in Burkheim, Baden, Germany, November 12, 1859. He was



Ferdinand Baumann

a son of Ferdinand and Sophia (Trogen) Baumann, who were parents of five children. He grew to manhood in his native land and there received his early education. Remaining an avid reader along miscellaneous lines and being a close observer he became a well informed man. He began his industrial career in Germany, dealing in lumber, that being his initial business.

In May, 1880, Mr. Baumann came to America with his mother and one brother, coming direct to Columbus, where they located. He at once began work at the carpenter's trade and in 1882 went into business for himself as building contractor and lumber dealer, starting without a cent, but with an excellent capital of health, courage and good judgment, which soon brought definite results. By diligent application and perseverance his business grew with advancing years to very large proportions. He never believed in leaning upon anyone for support or help in any way and was always in business alone, successfully directing every enterprise to which he turned his attention. He remained at the head of the Ferdinand Baumann Milling and Lumber Company of Columbus until 1915, which he had built up to vast proportions, when he retired from active business. However, he held interests in the following enterprises, in which he was active up to the time of his death, being a director in each; The Mutual Building & Loan Association, the Produce Exchange Bank and the Central National Bank, also was vice-president of the last named institution. He built the Josephine College, St. Ann's Infant Asylum and the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum. He was very liberal, always giving freely of his money and time to worthy charitable and public movements, but never gave to attract the attention and plaudits of his fellow men—always out of a sense of duty and gratitude. He was a liberal supporter of the church, having been an active member of St. Mary's Catholic Church. He was never active in politics, his preference being for the men best fitted for the offices sought, regardless of political alignment. Being a great home man, delighting best to spend his time around his own fireside, he cared nothing for club life. However, he was a member of the Knights of St. John, the St. Paul Society, and the Badischer Society. One of his chief pleasures and means of recreation was fishing, and he belonged to the Buckeye Fishing Club and always looked forward with a great deal of anticipation to its outings.

Mr. Baumann was twice married, first to Mrs. Elizabeth Baumann, the widow of his brother; this marriage was in 1885. She died May 19, 1913. This union was without issue. His second marriage was celebrated on November 2, 1914, when he was united with Mary Josephine Noltemeyer, of Columbus. She is a daughter of Henry and Anna (Freckmann) Noltemeyer, both of whom are still living. Mr. Noltemeyer, who was one of the pioneer and best known florists in Columbus, is now living retired. Mrs. Baumann received good educational advantages and is a woman of rare executive and general ability. She successfully looked after her husband's extensive business interests several years prior to his death and is still managing the estate in an admirable manner. She has always been popular with a large circle of friends in Columbus. She is a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church, in the work of which she is very active, also liberal in her support of the same. She is a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Knights of St. John. She has no children.

Ferdinand Baumann was summoned from earthly scenes on November 5, 1918. His parents and their four other children are all now deceased. He will long be remembered in Columbus where he was well known and held in highest esteem owing to his many admirable qualities.

WILLIAM HARVEY JONES. "Whatever is, is best," wrote the poet Pope. Evidently he did not believe in destiny or good fortune; rather, that any man who blames destiny blames himself. Good fortune simply means good opportunities which come to every man if he has the sagacity to see and accept what is offered. Providence rules, but not to the advantage of the lazy and inefficient. William Harvey Jones, lawyer of Columbus, is a man who has always believed in winning his own laurels in this world and not in sitting idly by, waiting, Macawber like, for something to turn up.

Mr. Jones was born at Granville, Ohio, June 3, 1872. He is a son of Hiram David and Elizabeth (Jones) Jones. He is of Welsh stock on both sides of the house. His paternal grandfather was a native of Cardiganshire, Wales. He was a stone cutter by trade. Coming to America, he landed in Philadelphia in the year 1800, thence went to Oneida county, New York, and established the family home at Remsen. The grandmother of our subject was

of the same family as Lloyd-George, the present English premier. David R. Jones was the father of T. D. Jones, the noted sculptor, whose sculptor work now stands in the corridor of the State House at Columbus. He was also the father of the mother of Henry J. Booth, the well known Columbus attorney. The maternal grandfather, a hatter by trade, came to America and settled in Oneida county, New York, in 1832.

The parents of William H. Jones were both natives of Oneida county, New York, but they came to Granville, Ohio, in 1837, where they were married. The father died in 1873, the mother surviving until 1896.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools in his youth and later took a course in Denison University, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, with the class of 1895. He spent the following year in Ohio State University. He was admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1898 and soon thereafter began the practice of law, as an associate of the firm of Booth, Keating & Peters, but in 1911 became a member of the law firm of Webber, McCoy, Jones & Schoedinger. Upon the death of Mr. Schoedinger the firm name was changed on January 1, 1912, to that of Webber, McCoy & Jones. and has thus remained to the present time.

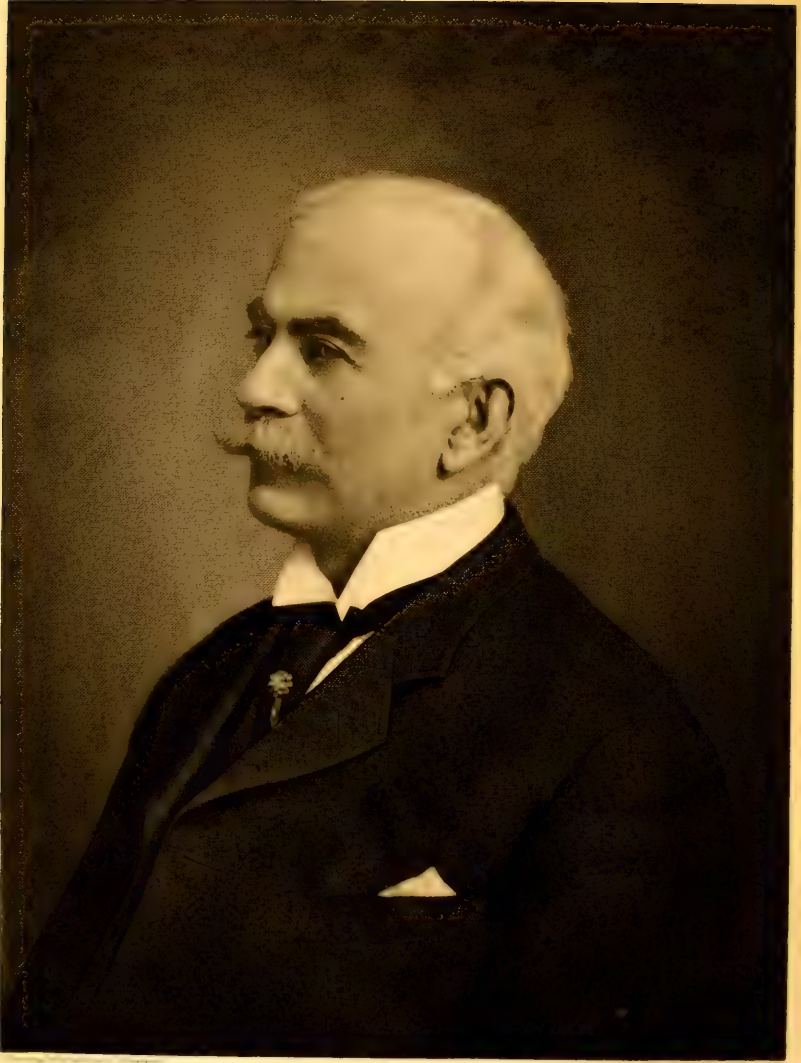
On June 4, 1902, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Mayme Marsh, and to their union one son has been born, Kenneth M. Jones, who is at this writing a student at the Columbus Academy for Boys.

Mr. Jones is a member of the Franklin County Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Association, the Columbus Athletic Club, the Masonic Order, and the B. P. O. E. He is known as a close student of the law and a painstaking, cautious attorney, and from the first, has met with excellent success in the local courts.

WALTER ENGLISH. In the death of the late Walter English, Columbus lost one of its representative citizens. His career was a busy and useful one, and although he devoted his attention primarily to his special business interests, he never allowed the pursuits of business to warp his kindly nature, but preserved his faculties and the warmth of his heart for the broadening and helpful influences of human life, being to the end a kindly, genial friend and gentleman whom it was an honor to know and a pleasure to meet. Through the years of his residence in this locality he was ever true to every trust reposed in him, whether of a public or private nature, and his reputation in a business way was unassailable. He commanded the respect of all by his upright life and enjoyed to a notable degree the absolute confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

Walter English was a native and lifelong resident of Columbus, his birth having occurred August 3, 1870, and his death January 3, 1920. His parents, Lorenzo and Mary (Keane) English, both of whom are deceased, represented old pioneer families of Columbus, the former having at one time served as mayor of this city. Walter English received his educational training in the public schools of Columbus, graduating from the Central High School with the class of 1889. Immediately thereafter he entered the employ of the Ohio National Bank as messenger boy, and thus became identified with a business which commanded his faithful service for thirty years, during which period he became a well-known and influential member of the banking coterie of this city, holding, at the time of his death, the responsible position of cashier of the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank. He had been connected with this bank for seventeen years, eleven years as cashier. He was devoted to the banking business, for he believed in it and loved it, and threw himself into his work with a wholehearted and conscientious devotion that impressed all who were acquainted with him and his work. He was held in high repute among business men, his advice and counsel being frequently sought in matters of great moment. He had a host of friends, for he possessed to a remarkable degree those qualities of character which bound men to him. And yet, he was not what is generally known as a public man, for he was naturally of a retiring disposition, never putting himself into the limelight, but satisfied to simply do his work and do it well. A great lover of home life, there he found his keenest enjoyment, and his hospitality always included a large circle of warm and admiring friends.

Politically, Mr. English was nominally a Republican, though he reserved the right to vote independently according to the dictates of his judgment. Fraternally, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, as well as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Socially, he was a member



George K. Foster



George G. Foster

of the Columbus, Athletic and Country Clubs. In the welfare, prosperity and progress of Columbus Mr. English was deeply interested, and as an active member of the Chamber of Commerce he was an efficient factor in many of the movements for the advancement of the city's welfare. His religious affiliation was with the first Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member of the board of trustees.

October 5, 1898, Mr. English was married to Ada L. Phaler, daughter of Charles and Hester (Clouser) Phaler, one of the prominent old families of Columbus. Mr. Phaler is still a resident of Columbus, his wife being deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. English were born the following children: Walter, jr., now a senior student in the East High School, Columbus; Hester, aged thirteen years, and Ada Louise, aged five.

In his relations with his fellow men Mr. English was conscientious, gentlemanly, considerate and courteous, and the qualities of keen discrimination, sound judgment and executive ability entered very largely into his make-up, being contributing elements to the success which crowned his life work.

GEORGE KIRK FOSTER. The late George Kirk Foster was a citizen of Columbus for over half a century and for half of that period was identified with the business and civic life of the community, and, while by nature and disposition, a quiet and unostentatious man, never seeking public office or undue prominence, he was possessed of the qualities that go to make up the good citizen, congenial friend, devoted husband, and fond father.

Mr. Foster was a native of Ohio, born at Lancaster, Fairfield county, February 14, 1853. His father, Samuel G. Foster, was a civil engineer by profession and became one of the large contractors of Central Ohio, having participated in the building of railroads, canals, bridges and other public works. He died in 1861. The mother of our subject was Mary (Kirk) Foster, who lived to a ripe old age, dying in 1911.

George Kirk Foster was an infant when his parents removed to Columbus and it was in this city that he acquired his education. Like many another boy, he preferred work to school, and so, after attending the public schools and taking a commercial college course, he began his active business career. But what he learned from school text books was but the foundation of the large fund of practical knowledge he acquired in the great school of experience. The active business career of George K. Foster was along the line of handling real estate, buying, selling, and renting, in all of which he was successful, and in more ways than one his devoted wife contributed to his success by her aid, wise counsel and advice.

Mr. Foster was possessed of many rare traits of character. He was fond of out door life and games and had a keen love for animals, especially fine horses, of which he was a splendid judge. His recreation to a great extent, was found in driving his horses and in giving them his personal care and attention. He was an independent Republican, but never held or sought public office. Yet he was a good citizen and took an interest in public affairs and always stood ready and willing to discharge to the best of his ability the full duties of citizenship, he being especially interested in the cause of education and in church affairs, being a consistent member of the Third Avenue M. E. Church, of which his wife was and is a member. His kind and genial nature won for him a wide circle of friends and his death, which occurred May 23, 1916, was sincerely mourned by all those who were fortunate to have held his friendship.

Mr. Foster was united in marriage February 4, 1878, with Emma Greul, who was born at Lancaster, Ohio, but was reared at Zanesville, Ohio, in which latter city they were married. Mrs. Foster's parents, J. F. and Eva Barbara (Wetzel) Greul, came to America when young and were married at Lancaster. Her father was a tanner by trade and built and operated a tannery at Zanesville, where he and his wife died.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster became the parents of one son, whose untimely death cut short a most promising career and left a void in the family home which was never again filled.

George Greul Foster, son of George K. and Emma (Greul) Foster, was born in Columbus July 1, 1879, and died October 12, 1900. He attended the city schools and after finishing the high school course, entered Ohio State University. His ambition and, indeed, his qualifications, were for the legal profession, but when he left the city schools he was under the required age for entrance into law school, so he took a two years' course in pharmacy in the Ohio State University and then enrolled as a student at the Law College, O. S. U., as a member of the class of 1902, but death overtook him before graduating. He was an apt,

industrious and ambitious student and those in a position to know, predict that had he been spared for his career he would have become a brilliant lawyer and a very useful citizen, as he gave every evidence of possessing rare attainments and talent, together with a most charming personality. He was conspicuous in college for his zeal, not alone in his studies, but in the college life, of which he was a vital and popular force. He held the rank of first lieutenant in the cadets, the college military organization, was a prominent member of the Dramatic Club and his services were always in demand in committee work, in all of which activities he took a keen interest. His untimely death was sincerely mourned by the student body, especially by his class mates and intimates and his funeral was attended by large numbers of the students and young friends outside the college. Beautiful floral offerings were sent by the cadets and Sigma Nu fraternity, the arrangements for the funeral having been in charge of the military organization.

At a meeting of the students of the second-year law class, of Ohio State University, called for the purpose of taking appropriate action on the death of their fellow student, George G. Foster, the following memorial was adopted:

"George G. Foster, our beloved class-mate, having been removed by death, we desire to express our deep sorrow and regret, our esteem for his staunch character and ability, our appreciation for his lovable disposition and our sympathy for his stricken family and relatives in their sudden and terrible affliction.

"We feel that we have lost one of our most valued, progressive and promising fellow-students, and we who have enjoyed his personal friendship and confidence are in his death truly bereaved; therefore be it

"Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent by the committee to the family of the deceased and that another copy thereof be published in the city newspapers."

We quote in part from an article in *The Lantern*, the Ohio State University Student Journal, in the issue of October 17, 1900, as follows:

"The University is called upon to mourn the death of one of her brightest and most popular members. Just in the bright morning of a promising day he left us 'while yet in love with life and raptured with the world he passed into silence and pathetic dust.' He had not yet seen life's darker, fiercer side; but grown weary from the first flush which bright, complete, deserving victories bring, he took for a pillow the cool, white breast of hope and fell into that speechless reverie from which the mournful cries of all the aching hearts he left can never awake him.

"Yet, after all it may be best just in the happiest, sunniest hour of the voyage, while eager winds are kissing every sail, to dash against the unseen rocks and in an instant hear the billows roar over a sunken ship. For whether in midsea or among the breakers of the farther shore, a wreck must mark at last the end of each and all, and every life, no matter if its every hour is rich with love and every moment jeweled with a joy, will at its close, become a tragedy as sad and deep and dark as can be woven of the warp and woof of mystery and death.

"A Sigma Nu fraternity brother says of him: 'His death causes an irreparable loss to our fraternity. We could always rely upon George being ever watchful for the interest and advancement of his fraternity brothers. He was a young man of unquestioned integrity and honesty, big hearted and liberal with his friends, and filled with a determination to make a success of whatever he undertook.

"I cannot think I will not say
That he is dead—he's but away."

The *Lantern* also had the following to say editorially on the death of the subject of this memoir:

"Death is always sad, but only when it comes among us and takes away one with whom we have been associated in class-room and on campus, whom we have learned to know and love as a friend, do we fully appreciate its awfulness. A gloom is cast over us now and we can only extend our deepest sympathy to the parents of our departed class-mate, to those whose hearts were bound to his with fraternal ties and to those who knew him best."

The following resolutions were adopted by Beta Nu Chapter, Sigma Nu Fraternity, of Ohio State University:

"Whereas, An omnipotent and allwise Providence has deemed it best to remove from our midst our beloved brother, George G. Foster, and

"Whereas, Beta Nu Chapter, of Sigma Nu Fraternity, has lost one of its sons and conscientious supporters, and his parents a most devoted and loving son, therefore be it

"Resolved, That Beta Nu Chapter of Sigma Nu Fraternity, extend to the bereaved family its heartfelt sympathy in this the hour of bereavement, and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased; that a copy be spread upon the Chapter records and that they be published in the Delta of the Sigma Nu Fraternity."

"Whereas, We, the members of the law class of 1902 of Ohio State University, have learned with deep regret of the death of George G. Foster, a member of this class, which occurred at his late home in this city October 13, 1900, and

"Whereas, Our departed class-mate and fellow student was a young man who was always loyal to the interests of the O. S. U. He was a faithful student, a kind friend, and one who enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. In his classes and in and around the University he will be greatly missed, but his memory we will always hold in loving remembrance. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in his death O. S. U. has lost one of its most promising students and the class of 1902 one of its most loyal members, and further, be it

"Resolved, That we tender to the relatives of our departed friend and fellow student our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement, and further be it

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, and also to the newspapers and The Lantern, our college paper, for publication.

ELMA JENNINGS,
H. M. PLUM,
DAVID T. JONES,
Committee."

The Columbus Rifles recorded their deep sense of loss in the death of Sergeant G. Foster, while yet in the first flush of manhood, as follows:

"Sergeant Foster was a young man of bright mind and promise, of sterling character, a genial and sympathetic companion, prompt and conscientious in the discharge of a duty, with always a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the military company, of which he was a loved and honored member, and ever most willing to lend aid, whether of time or strength, to the furtherance of any project for the betterment of this organization.

"Resolved, That in the death of Sergeant George G. Foster, the Columbus Rifles mourn the loss of a most valuable, efficient and honored member and loved comrade.

"Resolved, That to the parents of the deceased we extend our deepest sympathy.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Company and a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased.

FRANK E. KALB,
JOSEPH H. DYER,
WM. H. GOBEY,
Committee."

EDMUND FREDERICK ARRAS. Industry, uprightness and intelligence are characteristics which will advance the interests of any man, and will tend to the prosperity to which all aspire. Such are some of the traits of Edmund Frederick Arras, a well known business man and loyal citizen of Columbus.

Mr. Arras is a native of the Buckeye State and is descended from two sterling old families of the central part of the State. His paternal grandfather, Johann Nicholas Arras, was a pioneer of the city of Dayton, but later in life removed to Columbus, while the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Frederick Jaeger, was one of the very early settlers of Columbus and the owner of considerable real estate in the southern section of the city.

John D. Arras, father of the gentleman whose name heads this review, was born in Columbus and became one of her well known business men. He founded and owned the Columbus Awning & Tent Company, which he conducted successfully for over twenty years. He was a Scottish Rite Mason, attaining the thirty-second degree in that Order. He was active in civic affairs. His death occurred December 21, 1907, highly respected by all who knew him. He married Clara H. Schneider, a native of Columbus, and the granddaughter of Frederick Jaeger, the Columbus pioneer.

Edmund F. Arras was born at Dayton, Ohio, July 7, 1875. There he spent his early boyhood and attended the public schools, also studied in the Central High School of Columbus. He then entered the law department of Ohio State University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1895. At the time of his graduation he was under age and therefore ineligible for admittance to the bar, so he took post-graduate work in the University in 1896, and on July 7th of that year, his twenty-first birthday, he was duly admitted to the Ohio Bar and while yet a very young man won his spurs in the local courts in a most creditable fashion.

Mr. Arras was private secretary to the late Judge Eli P. Evans, of the Franklin

County Common Pleas Court, and the friendship formed between them during that association continued until the death of the judge in 1908.

While in college, in the year 1891, Mr. Arras established a rental agency in Columbus and he has continued this business successfully to the present time, developing and expanding it until it is now a large and well known concern, under the title of the Arras Rental Agency with offices on the second floor of the Huntington National Bank Building. He is managing agent for a number of large estates and corporations.

Mr. Arras is a member of the Broad Street Presbyterian Church, is the superintendent of the Sunday School of that church and has long been active in church and Sunday School affairs of the city, county and State. He is president of the Federated Adult Bible classes of the State.

He is a member of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, the Columbus Advertising Club, the Kiwanis Club of Columbus, the Franklin County Bar Association, the Ohio State University Alumni Association, the Columbus Automobile Club, and a member of the Business Men's Gymnasium Club.

He is a member of Humboldt Lodge of F. & A. M., Scioto Consistory 32 degree, of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Royal Arch Mason in Ohio Chapter, Royal and Select Masters of Columbus Council and a member of Aladdin Temple Ancient and Accepted Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On July 12, 1897, Mr. Arras was united in marriage with Elizabeth Phila McDerment, a daughter of James M. McDerment, one of the leading business men of Columbus in the early days of the city's industrial development, and for a number of years treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Ohio of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

THOMAS SPARROW BROOKS. A history of the Brooks family shows that they are people who have ever been characterized by industry, thrift, foresight and honesty in dealing with their fellow men, and when, with these qualities are coupled the attributes of sound sense, tact and fortitude, which people of their blood universally possess, there are afforded such qualities as will enrich any land and place it at the top of the countries of the world in the scale of elevated humanity. The State of Ohio has been fortunate in having so many of this and other old families of like qualities settle within her border.

One of the best known members of the Brooks family of the present generation in Columbus is Thomas Sparrow Brooks, a well known business man, who represents the third generation of his family in this city, his ancestors having been among the founders of the Capital City.

Mr. Brooks was born in Columbus on September 23, 1863. He is a grandson of David Brooks, the Columbus pioneer, and son of the late David W. and Maria (Simpkins) Brooks. He grew to manhood in his native city and here received his education in the public schools. When eighteen years of age he entered the employ of the old banking house of Brooks, Butler & Company, of which his father was the ranking member and guiding genius.

In 1895 Thomas S. Brooks became identified with the Casparis Stone Company, and he has since been connected with this well known concern. He was secretary and treasurer of the company for some time and at this writing is discharging the duties of treasurer and vice-president.

Taking an interest in civic affairs, Mr. Brooks has always tried to do his full duty as a public-spirited citizen, and he is now a trustee of the Columbus Public Library. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, and of the Columbus Club.

In 1887 Mr. Brooks was united in marriage with Miss Alice Morton, daughter of the late John S. Morton, a prominent business man and for a number of years president of the Sunday Creek Coal Company. To Mr. and Mrs. Brooks two daughters have been born Marion Morton Brooks, who married Major Edwin R. Sharp, jr., and Katherine Allien Brooks, who married Attorney Thomas Hoyt Jones, son of Judge Thomas A. Jones, of the Ohio Supreme Court.

D. STALEY CREAMER. While splendid success has come to D. Staley Creamer, member of the Ohio Board of Administration and former state treasurer, he has ever been



D. S. Creamer



actuated by the spirit of Lincoln in his sentiment: "There is something better than making a living—making a life." Beginning in a comparatively humble position in life he has made his way to a place of substance and honor entirely through his own efforts and yet he has not considered his private interests only, but rather has given greater consideration to the public welfare, for which he has ever been ready to make sacrifices.

Mr. Creamer, who has long been one of the well known citizens of Columbus, is of the third generation of his family which has been in Ohio for considerably over a century. The first Creamer to locate in this State was David Creamer, sr., a native of Maryland, who came to Belmont county, Ohio, in 1803, the year this State was admitted to the union. From the original owner he purchased a grant for a quarter section of land lying in Belmont county, which he cleared up and put under a good state of cultivation, and there he continued farming until his death in his ninety-third year, and was buried on his own farm, and the old Creamer homestead is still in the family, having been handed down from father to son. It is still in an excellent state of improvement and productiveness, having been carefully managed all these years.

David Creamer, sr., married Elizabeth Staley, who was a native of Ohio, and was also of a pioneer family of this State. Their son, David Jackson Creamer and father of David Staley Creamer, was born on the old home farm on August 26, 1829. He inherited the farm and lived on it all his life, being known as one of the leading agriculturists of his community, and there his death occurred on January 20, 1911. He married Amanda Masters, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, the daughter of Zadock Masters, a pioneer of that county. Her death occurred when her son, the subject of this sketch, was about eight years old.

D. Staley Creamer, son of David J. and Amanda (Masters) Creamer, was born on the old home farm in Belmont county, Ohio, September 3, 1858. There he grew to manhood and assisted with the general farm work when a boy during the crop seasons, and in the winter time he attended the common schools. He began his public career before he was a voter. His first "political" work was done during a campaign in the winter of 1879, when he drove a sleigh in his township, hauling voters to the polls in the interest of his friend and "political saint," Ross J. Alexander, who was making the race, on the Democratic ticket, for congressman.

Mr. Creamer's first office was that of school director, then he was township clerk. By that time he was becoming well known and was given a place on the township's Democratic committee. Then for three years, from 1873 to 1875, inclusive, he was manager of the Belmont Agricultural Association, which work added to his popularity and made him the logical candidate of his party, which at that time was a minority party by over one thousand votes, for a worth-while office, and in 1892 he was nominated to lead, what was by his friends regarded as a forlorn hope, the race for county recorder. His popularity, wide acquaintance and his untiring work resulted in his election. After he had held the office one term, his record was so clean and commendable that he was re-nominated and again elected in 1894. Upon leaving the recorder's office he engaged in the real estate business in St. Clairsville, the county seat of Belmont county, and in 1901 he bought a half interest in the *St. Clairsville Gazette*, which he later sold.

On June 1, 1906, Mr. Creamer took office, under appointment by Governor Patterson, as state fire marshal, and in that year he removed to Columbus. He held that office for one term of two years. In April, 1908, he received the nomination of the Democratic state convention for state treasurer, and was elected at the ensuing election. That his record was entirely satisfactory to his constituents and all concerned is seen from the fact that he was re-elected in 1900. While state treasurer he wrote every line of the law, which was subsequently enacted, which provides for the letting out of the state's moneys to the highest bidder, which law has saved \$4,797,606.75 to the State in interest. And the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1912 adopted as a plank of its platform the principles of the Ohio law to be applied to the federal government's moneys.

Mr. Creamer's term as state treasurer expired on January 13, 1913, and in March, 1915, Governor Willis appointed him a member of the Ohio Board of Administration, which board has charge of the administration of the affairs of all State institutions, twenty-two in number, and which board is the most important in the State government, it being strictly non-partisan, and entirely removed from the influence of politics. His record in this respon-

sible position has been equally as creditable as it was as state treasurer. He has discharged his duties as a public servant at all times in an able, faithful and conscientious manner, and has shown himself to be exceptionally well qualified in every respect for the trusts reposed in him.

Mr. Creamer was married to Gertrude R. Fowler, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, the daughter of Charles and Rebecca Fowler. Mrs. Creamer is a woman of rare accomplishments and is active and influential in civic and benevolent work. She has served on the board of the Crittenden Home. She is a member of the various women's clubs of Columbus and other organizations, and is a Daughter of the American Revolution.

To Mr. and Mrs. Creamer the following children have been born: Lorena Verdell, who married James A. McClure, of Columbus; Effie Marie died when four years old; David Harold, who was graduated from North High School, with the class of 1917, is now a student in Ohio State University; Genevieve is the youngest.

Mr. Creamer is a member of the Masonic Order and the Presbyterian Church. He is well known and highly respected by all classes.

FREDERICK J. HEER. Among the business men of Columbus who have appreciated present-day conditions and opportunities is Frederick J. Heer, president of the F. J. Heer Printing Company. He has profited by his ingenuity and persistency in the business world as a result of the favorable conditions existing in the locality of his birth where he has been contented to spend his life, rather than seeking uncertain fortune in other and remote fields. Whatever he has addressed himself to he has made a success, being a man of energy, correct principles and public spirit.

Mr. Heer was born in Columbus, October 14, 1858, son of the late Jacob and Caroline (Sweitzer) Heer, natives of Germany, from which country they emigrated to the United States in early life and took up their future abode in Columbus, where they became well established as a result of their thrift and perseverance. Jacob Heer was born in Bavaria in 1830 and came to America in 1848, the year that so many of his countrymen sought freedom in the new world. He landed at the port of New Orleans and there worked for several years, later went to St. Louis and lived there and in other cities of the Middle West a number of years, finally locating in Columbus in 1856. He was a machinist by trade and was employed by the Columbus Machine Works for many years. His death occurred in this city June 9, 1903, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife, Caroline Sweitzer, was born in Rheinisch Bavaria, from which country she came to America with her parents when she was about fifteen years old, the Sweitzer family locating in Columbus in 1857. Her death occurred August 6, 1914, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Frederick J. Heer grew to manhood in his native city and here he attended school. His education in the schools was limited for he went to work in a printing office when only twelve years of age. He learned the printing business from the ground up, adding to his knowledge in the great school of experience. It was in 1871 that he began an apprenticeship with the old Columbus Gazette, where he served both in the composing and press rooms, thoroughly mastering the two trades. In 1878 he took a position with the Lutheran Book Concern print shop as foreman, which position he held for a period of fourteen years. In 1892 he was elected assistant manager of the concern and in 1899 was made manager, continuing in the latter responsible position until 1907. In all these positions he discharged his duties ably, conscientiously and faithfully, as his long tenure would indicate.

Desiring to launch out in business for himself, Mr. Heer, in 1907 resigned as manager of the Lutheran Book Concern and incorporated the F. J. Heer Printing Company, of which he has been president ever since, and which he has built up into one of the leading printing and publishing houses in central Ohio. His plant is well equipped, everything modern and complete, and high-grade work is turned out rapidly and promptly. Only highly skilled workmen are employed and everything is managed under a superb system.

Mr. Heer became a director of the Central Building & Loan Company in 1890 and has been its president since 1908. Its pronounced success has been due principally to his able management and wise foresight.

The subject of this sketch has also been very active in civic affairs and has given freely of his time and means to advance the welfare and general interests of his home city. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio Medical College at the time that institution

was taken over by the Ohio State University, and at that time he was the only member of the board who had served in that position from the organization of the college. He was a member of the board of education from 1886 to 1903, and since 1902 he has been a member of the board of trustees of the public school sinking fund commission. He has also been a member of the board of trustees of the public library since 1902, and for a period of thirty years he served as treasurer of the Lutheran church synod of Ohio and other states; he was also treasurer of St. Paul's Lutheran Church for a period of twenty-five years.

Mr. Heer has also been prominent in Democratic politics, and has been treasurer of the State Democratic Executive Committee for twenty-five years. He was president of the city council in 1914 and 1915. He is a member of the Columbus Athletic Club and the Olentangy Club, also belongs to the Columbus Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Heer married Pauline K. Beck, a native of Columbus, daughter of the late William Beck, who was an extensive contractor and builder of this city. The union of our subject and wife has resulted in the birth of five children, named as follows: Esther, now Mrs. D. H. Ebinger; Walter F., manager of the great sportsman's magazine, "The Hunter-Trader-Trapper," which is published by his father; William C., who is assistant manager of the F. J. Heer Printing Company; Edith is at this writing (1918) a student in Ohio State University; and Ruth is attending the public schools.

Mr. Heer is deserving of a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished in the face of the obstacles that confront every ambitious boy who starts out in life unaided to carve out a fortune. He is regarded as one of the most influential public men of Columbus, and he has discharged his duties most faithfully as a public servant in all the positions with which he has been entrusted. He is known as a loyal, earnest, and high-minded gentleman, who has the interests of his home city much at heart, and he is popular with all classes.

PELATHIA WEBSTER HUNTINGTON. This vital, progressive age is one that demands of men a distinctive initiative power if they are to attain success and in addition to this power is required, self-reliance, determination and consecutive application in the pursuit of a definite purpose. All these attributes were exemplified in the career of Pelathia Webster Huntington, who gained success and prestige in the business world and who was distinctively the architect of his own fortunes. Appreciative of the attractions and advantages of the city of Columbus he here found it possible to gain a position as one of its leading financiers and substantial men of affairs, and he always enjoyed unmistakable popular esteem in the section of Ohio which he elected to make his home and the scene of his well-directed endeavors.

Mr. Huntington was born in Norwich, Connecticut, July 2, 1836, the son of Benjamin and Margarretta Dunlap (Perit) Huntington. He was a descendant of the ninth generation of Christopher Huntington, who, in the year 1659, with his brother Simon and their associates, purchased from Uncas, chief of the Mohegan Indians a tract of land nine miles square at and near the headquarters of the Thames river in Connecticut. From that transaction resulted the removal, in the spring of 1660, of some thirty families from Saybrook, Connecticut, and these located in the valley of the Yantic river, a tributary of the Thames. The settlement thus established was the beginning of the town of Norwich. The two brothers, Christopher and Simon, were the founders of the families which from an early period became widespread and influential in the state of Connecticut, and have since dispersed throughout the United States, many of them becoming leaders in their respective localities in various walks of life, prominent in business, professional and public life.

Christopher Huntington was the first town clerk of Norwich, and for a period of one hundred and sixty-five years that office passed uninterruptedly from father to son in the line there represented. Benjamin, the father of Pelathia W., succeeded to it in 1825, and held the office until it was abolished.

In early life Benjamin Huntington was engaged in mercantile pursuits. Subsequently he became treasurer of the Norwich Savings Society, one of the oldest and strongest financial institutions of New England, continuing in that position for more than thirty years and until his death. He always made his home in Norwich, where he died at a very advanced age, without disease, in his eighty-fifth year.

On the maternal side Pelathia Webster Huntington was descended from the Rev. Pierre Perit, a Huguenot clergyman, who, about the year 1685 left France to escape religious

persecution, taking up his residence in New York City, where for seventeen years, he was pastor of the French church. He was a warm personal friend and co-laborer of Rev. William Vesey, first vicar of Trinity Church and he is buried in Trinity church graveyard at the head of Wall street, his death having occurred in 1704. The stone over his remains has an inscription in both Latin and French. Some of his descendants removed to Connecticut, and Margarretta Dunlap Perit, the wife of Benjamin Huntington, was a member of the Connecticut branch of the family. She was a great-granddaughter of the highly distinguished Pelatiah Webster, who was a merchant in Philadelphia before and during the Revolutionary War, and the author of valuable writings on political economy and questions of government. To him many of the distinctive features of the United States constitution have been directly traced.

Pelatiah Webster Huntington received his early education in a small private school which stood in the neighborhood of his father's house. Later he attended a boy's school in Norwich. At the age of fourteen years he went to sea as a boy before the mast on the ship "Chicora," of four hundred tons, which was owned in Boston and was engaged in the Russian trade. He was thus employed for three years, making several voyages. In August, 1853, he came to Columbus, and at once obtained employment as messenger in the Exchange Branch of the State Bank of Ohio. In that concern and in the banking establishments which have succeeded it, he continued until his death, February 24, 1918, or during a period of more than sixty-three years, a record which perhaps cannot be equalled by any man in Ohio. He occupied every position from messenger boy to president, discharging his duties in each and all with an equal ability, fidelity, promptness and honesty.

During the Civil War the State Bank of Ohio went out of business and the Exchange Branch Bank and all the other branches of the parent institution wound up their affairs. The business of the Exchange Bank of Columbus was thereupon taken over by the private banking firm of P. W. Huntington & Company, consisting of P. W. Huntington and David W. Deshler. Upon the death of the latter in 1867, Mr. Huntington purchased his interest in the banking firm, but continued the business under the same name, later associating with himself several of his sons, until 1905, in which year the firm of P. W. Huntington & Company was merged into the present Huntington National Bank.

As a banker Mr. Huntington maintained a personal reputation that was never questioned, and the banking interests for which he had been the responsible and guiding genius moved along smoothly and uninterruptedly, no matter how stormy the financial sea became, without any disturbance of their solvency or prosperity, each year finding the institution further advanced. For a time he was also president of the Hayden National Bank and was one of the organizers of the Columbus Clearing House.

Mr. Huntington was an influential factor in the railroad development of central Ohio. He was, from its organization, a director of the Hocking Valley railroad and of the Columbus & Toledo railroad, which was merged with it. He was, at one time, president of the Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking railroad and for many years a director and president of the Columbus & Xenia railroad. He was one of the organizers of the Columbus & Cincinnati Midland railroad, which was later sold to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. For many years he was president of the Franklin Insurance Co., of the Columbus Gas Co., and treasurer and president of the Green Lawn Cemetery Association, the latter institution being his particular pride and his devotion to the care of its finances and to the beautification of its grounds were in no small measure responsible for its later development. Mr. Huntington was one of the organizers of the Ohio Bankers Association and was among its earlier presidents, being at the same time on the executive council of the American Bankers' Association. In 1878 he built the bank building at the southwest corner of High and Broad streets. Later, in partnership with Mr. William G. Deshler, he erected the Wesley block, on the site of the old Wesley Chapel, which had burned; also with Mr. Deshler, he built the Clinton block at Chestnut and High streets. He was a great admirer of oratorio music and a singer of some ability; a valuable collection of oratorios was presented to the Carnegie Library by him.

Mr. Huntington married, first, on June 3, 1858, Jane Nashee (Deshler) Beeson, eldest daughter of David W. Deshler, and to that marriage were born the following children: Benjamin, died when four years old; Thomas Dunlap and Webster Perit. Mr. Huntington's second marriage was celebrated on October 3, 1872, to Frances Sollace, a daughter of Calvin Theodore and Harriet L. Sollace of Columbus, and to this union the following



Aunt Bradford

children were born: Theodore Sollace, Francis Ropes and Baldwin Gwynne Huntington, all being, at present, officers of the Huntington National Bank.

Pelataiah W. Huntington was married a third time, on May 2, 1882, his last wife being Ida H. Nothnagel of Columbus, and to their union the following children were born: Edith, who married William A. Loving, now a resident of Albuquerque, New Mexico; Phillis died in infancy; Ralph also died in infancy; and Margaret, the youngest of Mr. Huntington's ten children, who married Captain Elliott S. Church, resides at West Newton, a suburb of Boston, Mass.

Mr. Huntington was public spirited and accomplished much toward the general welfare of the Capital City during the past half century, being one of its strongest standbys and representative citizens. He was progressive in his views, a man of high ideals and correct conduct, and in every way merited the good will and high esteem which the people of his home city freely accorded him.

FRANK BRADFORD. Among the successful self-made men in Columbus whose efforts and influence contributed to the material upbuilding of the community, the late Frank Bradford, the able and popular president of the Bradford Shoe Company, occupied a conspicuous place. Being ambitious from the first, he resolutely faced the future gradually surmounted the difficulties in his way, and in due course of time rose to a prominent position in the industrial circles of his community, besides winning the confidence and esteem of those with whom he came in contact, either in a business or social way, and he stood as one of the representative citizens of the locality. Strongly in contrast with the humble surroundings of his youth was the position which he eventually filled in business circles. He won for himself a place of prominence and honor as one of the world's honored army of workers, realizing early that there is a purpose in life and that there is no honor not founded on worth and no respect not founded on accomplishment. His life and labors were worthy because they contributed to a proper understanding of life and its problems. The strongest characters in our national history have come from the ranks of the self-made men to whom obstacles act as an impetus for unflinching effort and from this class came the lamented gentleman whose name initiates this memorial review.

Frank Bradford was born in Columbus, Ohio, on December 23, 1862, and died in this city on the first day of the year 1920. He was the fourth in the order of birth of the eight children who blessed the union of Samuel and Melissa Bradford, both of whom are deceased. The surviving children are, Henry S., vice-president of the Bradford Shoe Company; Emery, secretary of the same company; Samuel, of Boston, Massachusetts; Mrs. Belle B. Berry, of Columbus, and Mrs. Nellie M. Pumphrey, also of Columbus. Frank Bradford received his educational training in the public schools of Columbus, but when he was ready for high school, he decided to go to work on his own account. His first employment was the same as that of many other successful men in America, he becoming a paper carrier for the Columbus Dispatch. Later he became an employee of the Samuel Claypool Shoe Jobbing House, of Columbus, in a minor capacity, and in this modest position he began to form the habits of faithfulness to duty which characterized his future business career. The shoe business appealed to him and he determined to stick to it and make a success of it. When seventeen years of age he went to Chicago and secured a position as salesman with the Brooks Brothers Shoe Jobbing House. In this work he was a distinct success and it was during even this early period in his career that he formed the determination to eventually own a shoe factory of his own. Subsequently he became connected with the Lewis A. Crossett Shoe Manufacturing Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, and, still later, with the Bay State Shoe & Leather Company, of New York, always as a salesman, in which he had won a splendid reputation. He then came to Columbus and accepted a position as salesman with the C. & E. Shoe Company, also becoming a stockholder in that concern. In August, 1908, Mr. Bradford saw the way clear to a realization of his lifelong ambition, and he organized the Bradford Shoe Company, of which he became president and remained as such until the time of his death. His experience thus far in the shoe business was invaluable to him now and he threw every ounce of his energy into the building up of the business of the new company. In this he was successful to an eminent degree, the Bradford Shoe Company becoming one of the most prosperous industries in Columbus. His energy, determination, sound business judgment and knowledge of the details of the business made him a man of peculiar qualifications for his business and he came to be

recognized as a business man of more than ordinary ability. Democratic and unassuming in his make-up, he knew all his employees personally and treated them as equals, while it was not an uncommon thing for him to work among them when he felt so inclined. In the Bradford Shoe Company he erected a monument to the family and took a justifiable pride in his achievement.

Besides the Bradford Shoe Company, Mr. Bradford was also interested in other enterprises, holding extensive interests in the Tracy-Wells Company, of Columbus, and the M. J. Rynan Company of Duquesne, Iowa. He was always interested in the welfare of his home city, being active in a number of organizations for the public welfare, notably the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was an active member.

Politically, Mr. Bradford gave his support to the Democratic party, though his intense devotion to his business interests prevented him from taking an active part in political affairs. Socially, he belonged to the Columbus Athletic Club, the old Governor's Guards, and he was an appreciative member of the Goodale Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

On March 2, 1891, Mr. Bradford was married to Olive Jane Loeffler, of Columbus, daughter of William G. and Lavina (Mauger) Loeffler, both of whom are deceased. To them was born a daughter, who died in infancy. Mrs. Bradford makes her home at The Seneca, Columbus.

Mr. Bradford was a man of broad sympathies and generous impulses, which was evidenced in his will, whereby he gave very liberally of his estate to his brother and a number of nephews and nieces, the bulk of the estate being left to his widow. Strong and forceful in his relations with his fellow men, he not only made his presence felt, but also gained the good will and commendation of his associates and the general public, ever retaining his reputation among men for integrity and high character, no matter how trying the circumstances, and never losing that dignity which is the birthright of the true gentleman. His career was characterized by duty faithfully performed and by industry, thrift and wisely directed effort. His life was exemplary and his memory will long be cherished by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances throughout this community.

GEORGE ALBAN ARCHER. In every life of honor and usefulness there is no dearth of incident and yet in summing up the career of any man the biographer needs touch only those salient points which give the keynote to his character. Thus in setting forth the life record of George Alban Archer, president of The Commercial National Bank of Columbus, sufficient will be said to show what all who know him will freely acquiesce, that he is one of the representative men of his home city and a man whose life has improved the general welfare of central Ohio.

Mr. Archer was born in the city where he still maintains his home on July 27, 1872. He is the son of John J. and Harriet E. (Alban) Archer, both natives of Ohio, in which state they grew up, received their educational training, married and established their future home. The Archer family came to this state from New York, and the Alban family has been in Ohio for several generations. Members of each have been known from the first as industrious and honorable citizens.

John J. Archer located in Columbus in 1868 and here he and his wife still make their home. They have lived to see and take part in the wonderful development of the city during its growth of the past half century and they are well and favorably known here.

George A. Archer grew to manhood in his native city and he received his early education in the grammar and high schools. Being ambitious to begin his business career he left high school at the end of his second year. In 1888 when he was only sixteen years old he became a messenger in the bank of which he is now president—the Commercial National Bank, having practically grown up with this old, popular, sound and safe institution, with which he has been identified as boy and man and to whose gradual growth and prestige he has contributed so much, having spent over thirty years in the work of the same. Being wide-awake, capable, honest, reliable and persevering his rise with this institution was gradual and constant from the first. He has filled about every position, at some stage of his career, and in 1910 was elected cashier, a position he held until the death of Mr. Hoffman, in 1914, when he was elected to succeed that gentleman as president. He has discharged his duties in all positions with rare ability, fidelity and foresight—to the eminent satisfaction of the stockholders and patrons of the bank, and its phenomenal growth the past few years has been due almost

solely to his able and judicious management. He is regarded as an expert in all phases of the banking business and has kept fully abreast of the times in the same.

Mr. Archer is a director in the City Service Company, one of the city's most important corporations. He is also a director of the Federal Gas Company. He has long been active in Chamber of Commerce work and was a director of the Chamber of Commerce for several years, and in 1917 was elected its treasurer, a position he is still holding. He is a director in the Columbus Athletic Club, and he belongs to the Columbus Club and the Columbus Country Club, also the Scioto Country Club.

Mr. Archer married Helen W. McCabe, daughter of D. T. McCabe, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. They have three children, namely: George Alban, jr., Hugh M., and Ethel Frances.

Mr. Archer's reputation as a man and citizen is exemplary and he is widely known and has the good will and respect of all classes.

SMITH W. BENNETT is one of the well-known attorneys of Columbus. He came to Columbus from Bucyrus, May 1st, 1898, to fill the position of special counsel in the Department of the Attorney General of Ohio under Honorable F. S. Monnett, Attorney General. He remained through the second term of Attorney General Monnett, and through the administrations of that Department under Attorney General Sheets and Attorney General Ellis. He left the same January 8, 1909, and engaged in the general practice of the law at No. 8 East Long street where his offices are still located.

He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in the year 1899.

He is a member of the Franklin County Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and belongs to the Columbus Club, the Columbus Country Club, the Athletic Club, and is identified with the Scottish Rite, Thirty-second degree Mason in the city of Columbus.

GENERAL JOHN BEATTY. Not too often can be repeated the life history of one who lived so honorable and useful a life and who attained to such notable distinction as did the late General John Beatty, soldier, banker, politician, author and representative citizen of the great state of Ohio during an unusually long and varied career. He was easily one of the leading men of his day and generation—a national figure for many years. His character was one of signal exaltation and purity of purpose, who unselfishly labored for the general good, whether as a gallant general of the Union army fighting for the perpetuity of the nation, as a member of Congress where he helped make the laws of the country, or as an active captain of industry in the commercial and civic life of Columbus. Well disciplined in mind, maintaining a vantage point from which life presented itself in correct proportions, judicial in his attitude toward both men and measures, guided and guarded by the most inviolable principles of integrity and honor, simple and unostentatious in his self respecting, tolerant individuality, such a man could not prove other than a force for good in whatever relation of life he may have been placed. His character was the positive expression of a strong nature and his strength was as the number of his days. In view of the fact that the life of this great man is destined to occupy a place in the generic history of his state and that of the nation it is only necessary in this compilation to note briefly the salient points in his life history, which would require a volume to give in detail.

General Beatty was born near Sandusky, Ohio, December 16, 1828. He was a son of James and Elizabeth (Williams) Beatty, a pioneer family of that section of the state. He died in 1914 at the advanced age of eighty-six years, his death resulting from an accident.

Although our subject received a good common school education, such as the early-day schools afforded, he was primarily a self-educated man. Being a close observer of men and events and a diligent student of the world's best literature, he became an exceptionally well informed man along general lines. He began his business career as a banker at Cardington, Ohio, and he also began when quite young to take an active interest in public matters in which he was destined to wield a powerful influence. He actively supported John P. Hale for the Presidency in 1852, and General John C. Fremont in 1856, and in 1860, he was a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket.

When the Civil War broke out he and his brother, the late W. G. Beatty, were successfully operating their bank at Cardington, but their patriotism led them to sacrifice private in-

terests and enlist in defense of the Union, each rising to distinction. By sheer force of character and innate military genius John attained the rank of brigadier general and W. G. Beatty that of major. The former raised a company of which he was unanimously chosen captain and reported with his men to the adjutant general on April 19, 1861, only a few days after the opening gun had been fired at Fort Sumter. Later he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the duties of which he so successfully performed that he was re-elected when the regiment reorganized for the three years' service. He saw service under Generals McClellan and Rosecrans in their campaign in West Virginia, and in the winter of 1861-62 was transferred to Kentucky and assigned to General O. M. Mitchel's division. In the spring of 1862 he was commissioned a colonel and assisted Mitchel in his invasion of Alabama, leading his regiment in the engagement at Bridgeport and at Huntsville, that state. Returning with the army to the Ohio river, Colonel Beatty fought with his regiment in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky in 1862. He commanded a brigade at the great battle of Stone's River, Tennessee, on the first day of which, his command in conjunction with Sheppard's and Schribner's, and the pioneer brigades saved the center of the army. On the night of the last day of the battle he attacked a portion of the Confederate works near the Murfreesboro pike, which he carried at the point of the bayonet. Soon after this daring feat he was commissioned a brigadier general to rank from November 29, 1862. He next took part in the Tullahoma campaign, dislodging the enemy from his position on the Elk river. He afterwards served, by appointment of General George H. Thomas, as president of a board to examine applicants for commissions in colored regiments. He was with the army in the Chattanooga campaign, led the advance into Georgia and attacked the Confederates at Johnson's creek and Cooper's gap and with Generals Baird and Negley took part in the engagement at Dug's Gap. He distinguished himself at Chickamauga, one of the greatest battles of the war, opening the fighting of the first day on the extreme right of the line, and on the extreme left of the line on the second day and continued on the field until the battle ended. On the day following he repulsed a heavy reconnoitering column of the enemy at Rossville. Later at Mission Ridge he was with General Sherman, his command forming the reserve on the left wing. On the following day he led in the pursuit of the enemy, overtaking and defeating General Maury at Graysville, driving him from his position by a charge. He then accompanied Sherman on his march to Knoxville for the relief of Burnside. After a brilliant career at the front he resigned from the army in 1864 for personal reasons.

At the close of the war General Beatty and his brother resumed business as bankers, organizing banks in Mt. Gilead and Galion, in addition to the one at Cardington. In 1873, seeking a wider field for the exercise of his business talents, he came to Columbus and organized the Citizens Savings Bank. Later he was active in the organization of the Columbus Savings Bank and the Central Building and Loan Association, being the first president of the latter. He remained president of the Citizens' Savings Bank until it was consolidated with the present Citizens' Trust and Savings Bank. He was a man of rare business acumen and foresight and his close application and sound judgment, together with habits of unswerving honesty and loyalty to right principles resulted in gratifying financial success. He became one of the financial leaders and well known bankers of central Ohio. He retired from active business affairs in 1903.

As Presidential elector in 1860, General Beatty supported Lincoln. He remained a staunch Republican the balance of his life, although he was opposed to a high tariff. As an argument against the McKinley tariff of the early nineties he wrote "High Tariff or Low Tariff, Which?" and "An Answer to Coin's Financial School." Other works of his prolific and entertaining pen were "The Citizen Soldier," a history of the Civil War, published in 1876; "Belle o' Becket's Lane," 1882; "The Acoluans," 1902; and "McLean," a romance of the war, 1904.

After the close of the war General Beatty was appointed president of the Ohio, Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park Commission. He served in Congress from 1868 to 1873 as representative from the Eighth Ohio District and served as a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. Having made such a commendable record during his first term in Congress he was re-elected and during his second term served as chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Again re-elected he served as chairman of the House Joint Committee on Printing in the forty-second Congress. His record at Washington was as brilliant as a lawmaker as it had been as an army officer and he did much for the general good of the nation, en-



C. R. Mariens

joying the confidence and admiration of his constituents and colleagues. At the close of his last term he was strongly urged to accept the candidacy again, but declined.

General Beatty was again the Presidential elector in 1884. He was formerly a member of the Ohio State Board of Charities, a member of several Grand Army of the Republic organizations, also prominent as a member of the Loyal Legion. He belonged to the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity.

General Beatty was married April 17th, 1854, to Lucy M. Tupper.

CHARLES RICHARDSON MARTENS. It was once remarked by a celebrated moralist and biographer that "There has scarcely passed a life of which a judicious and faithful narrative would not have been useful." Believing in the truth of this opinion, expressed by one of the greatest and best men, the writer of this memoir takes pleasure in presenting a few of the leading facts in the commendable career of a gentleman who, by industry, perseverance, temperance and integrity, worked himself from an humble station to a successful business man and won an honorable position among the well-known and highly esteemed men in the city of Columbus. For it is always pleasant as well as profitable to contemplate the career of a man who has won a definite goal in life, whose career has been such as to command the honor and respect of his fellow citizens. Such, in brief, was the record of the late Charles R. Martens, than whom a more whole-souled or popular man it would have been difficult to have found within the borders of Franklin county, where he long maintained his home and where he labored not only for his own individual advancement, but also for the improvement of the entire community whose interests he ever had at heart.

Charles Richardson Martens was born in the Lutheran parsonage near Amanda, Fairfield county, Ohio, on April 4, 1860, and died at his home in Columbus, Ohio, on January 1, 1920. He was the second in order of birth of four children born to Rev. David Miller and Alice (Richardson) Martens, the only surviving members of this family being Rev. Herbert Martens, of Saxonburg, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. C. C. Eshelman, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, both parents also being deceased.

Charles R. Martens received his educational training in the country schools of Pennsylvania, whither the family had moved, but at the age of fourteen years he was compelled to go to work to assist in the support of the family, thus precluding any opportunity for further scholastic education. His first employment was in a general store near Amanda, and it was noticeable that the dry goods department of the store seemed to appeal to him stronger than any other part of the store. The training he received here was invaluable to him, for he was keenly alive to learn every phase of business life. In 1881 Mr. Martens came to Columbus and entered the employ of Weisman & Martens, who ran a dry goods store, the junior partner in the business being his brother, Herbert Martens. He remained connected with this store for eleven years, or until 1892, when he formed a partnership with Willis Bowland and J. J. Vonarx and established the Home Store. This enterprise proved a successful one and its growth was steady and permanent, the firm being now known as the Morehouse-Martens Company, of which Mr. Martens was vice-president up to the time of his death. The store was founded with a force of twenty-one employees and from this modest beginning the business grew to the point which necessitated a force of over three hundred employees. Mr. Martens always took an active part in the management and direction of the business, the remarkable success of which has been credited largely to his personal efforts. Twenty-five days after the death of Mr. Martens, the store was totally destroyed by fire, it being one of the most disastrous fires in recent years in Columbus.

In the commercial, civic, musical and religious life of Columbus Mr. Martens was an active and prominent factor for years. He was an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he served as a director for two terms, and he was one of four members of that body who wore honor badges for having secured the greatest number of members in one year. He was one of the founders and a charter member of the Retail Merchants' Association. He was a member of the Business Men's Club of the Young Men's Christian Association and in the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was a director, he took an especially active interest, having attended all the conventions of that organization both at home and abroad. In musical circles Mr. Martens was one of the best known men in Columbus, having been director of music at the Grace Methodist Episcopal church, and a member of the Orpheus and Arion clubs, which musical organizations were influential and active in

bringing to Columbus all of its great music events. As an active member of the War Camp Community Service, he led over one hundred community sings at the Auditorium and in recognition of his invaluable service in this line he was presented with an honor badge. In a military way, he was a member of the Old Governor's Guards.

Religiously, Mr. Martens was a member of Grace Lutheran church, of whose official board he was a member, and he was very active in the Sunday school work of that church. Socially, he belonged to the Kiwanis Club, of which he was a charter member and a director, of the Columbus Automobile Club and the Columbus Country Club. In the Masonic order, he had attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, being a member of Goodale Blue Lodge, Scioto Consistory and Aladdin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belonged to the Columbus lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically, he gave his support to the Republican party, though he never took an active part in political affairs.

June 3, 1894, Mr. Martens was married to Emma Wirth, the daughter of Dr. R. and Sophia Wirth, of Columbus, both of whom are deceased. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Martens, Rose Helen Martens and Don David Martens, both of whom are now attending college. Although Mr. Martens' life was a busy one, his every-day affairs making heavy demands upon his time, he never shrank from his duties as a citizen and his obligations to his neighbors and his friends. Always calm and dignified, never demonstrative, his life was, nevertheless, a persistent plea, more by precept and example than by public action or spoken word, for the purity and grandeur of right principles and the beauty and elevation of wholesome character. He had the greatest sympathy for his fellow men and was ever willing to aid and encourage those who were struggling to aid themselves against adverse fate, yet in this, as in everything else, he was entirely unostentatious. To him home life was a sacred trust, friendship was inviolable and nothing could swerve him from the path of rectitude and honor.

EDWIN REES SHARP. Edwin Rees Sharp, banker and financier and President of the State Savings & Trust Company, has been closely identified with the business history of Columbus for over forty years, during which time he has won recognition as one of the city's notable men.

Mr. Sharp is the grandson of John Sharp, the pioneer surveyor and engineer of Franklin county, who came to Ohio in 1809 and assisted in the survey of the old National road, and he is the son of Abram and Harriet (Rees) Sharp, both of whom were natives of Franklin county.

Edwin Rees Sharp was born at Groveport, this county, October 24, 1858. He began his business life in 1874, when, as a boy of sixteen years, he entered the Commercial Bank of Columbus as a messenger. In 1892 he resigned as Teller of the Commercial to become Cashier of the State Savings & Trust Company, of which he was one of the incorporators, and of which he was elected President in 1902. He was one of the promoters and organizers of the Scioto Valley Traction Company, has been one of its Board of Directors since its incorporation and is now its vice-president and treasurer. He was also one of the organizers of the Columbus Citizens' (now the Ohio State) Telephone Company, of which he is a director.

As man and boy, Mr. Sharp has witnessed the growth of Columbus from a small city into the third one of the state and he has contributed to and has been and is a part of that growth.

He is a member of the following clubs: Columbus, Athletic, Columbus Country, Scioto Country, Wyandotte, the Ohio Society of New York, the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society of Columbus, the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia.

Mr. Sharp married Flora Field November 22, 1881, daughter of Silas N. and Sarah J. (Kelsey) Field, of Columbus. Her grandfather William Kelsey was one of the pioneers of Columbus and for a number of years was proprietor of the old American House at the corner of High and State streets, finally going to St. Louis as proprietor of the famous old Planters Hotel. Her grandfather Field was also one of the pioneers of Columbus. They have two children: Edwin Rees Sharp, jr., now Major in the National Army. He was married in 1917 to Marian Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. S. Brooks, of Columbus. Esther Davidson Sharp who married in 1909, George T. Johnston, of Columbus, their three children being George T., Albert T., and Sarah Jane.

GEORGE SILAS PETERS. The career of George Silas Peters, who is now living in honorable retirement in his attractive home in Columbus, is an interesting and varied one, the major portion of which has been devoted to the practice of law. He has been a resident of the capital city for nearly a half century and was one time mayor and he has long been well known and influential in civic affairs, doing much for the general welfare of the city and county, whose interests he has had at heart ever since taking up his residence here.

Mr. Peters was born on the home farm in Pickaway county, Ohio, October 11, 1846, and is descended from two sterling pioneer Buckeye families. He is of Scotch-Irish descent on his paternal side, and the Peters family has been in America for at least four generations. The Ohio pioneer of the family was John Peters, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was born near Petersburg, Virginia. William L. Peters, father of George S. Peters, was a native of Pickaway county, Ohio. He married Susan Hoffhines, who was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, the daughter of George Hoffhines, who removed from Hagerstown to Pickaway county, Ohio, in the year 1810, bringing his family and household goods in wagons overland, his wife riding behind the outfit on horseback, and carrying her young daughter in her lap. The Hoffhines were of German stock.

George S. Peters was reared on his father's farm in Pickaway county, and there he assisted with the general work when a boy, attending the common schools during the winter months. He began his active life by teaching school, which profession he followed several years. Although he was making a most creditable record as an educator, he decided to abandon the school room and turn his attention to legal affairs, and with this end in view he came to Columbus in May, 1872, and entered the law office of Chauncey N. Olds as a law student. Being ambitious and applying himself assiduously to his Blackstone and Kent, he made rapid progress and was admitted to the bar in December, 1873, and soon thereafter began the practice of his profession in Columbus as a partner of Luke G. Byrne, under the firm name of Byrne & Peters. This partnership terminated in 1881, in which year Mr. Peters was elected mayor of the city of Columbus, the duties of which office he discharged to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned.

After leaving the office of mayor Mr. Peters practiced law alone until 1887 in which year he was appointed United States attorney for the Territory of Utah, a position he held, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the authorities at Washington, D. C., until 1889, during which period he was ex-officio attorney general of that territory. His successful handling of these important offices indicated that he was not only a man well versed in the law, but that he had courage, tact and indomitable energy. He did much to bring about a better order of things in that country in those early days of lawlessness.

Returning to Columbus in 1889, Mr. Peters resumed the practice of law, in partnership with William J. Clarke, under the firm name of Peters & Clarke. In the early nineties he became a member of the law firm of Booth, Keating & Peters and continued with the same until he retired from active life, January 1, 1917. During this long period of active practice at the local bar he ranked as one of the leading legal lights in central Ohio and built up a large and lucrative practice. He figured in many of the big cases in the Columbus courts for some four decades and he met with great success, both as an advocate and a trial lawyer.

Governor Hoadly appointed Mr. Peters a member of the board of managers of the Ohio penitentiary, and as head of the board he had much to do with putting the parole law in operation which had just been passed when he assumed his duties on the board. He wrote the rules and regulations for the granting of paroles to the prisoners. This was the first real step taken towards prison reform in the entire country.

Mr. Peters is a director of the Scioto Valley Traction Company. He is a member of the Columbus Club, the Columbus Country Club, Magnolia Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

On November 27, 1877, Mr. Peters was united in marriage with Flora E. Rarey, a daughter of Laypol E. Rarey, of Groveport, Franklin county, Ohio. To this union three daughters have been born, namely: Grace R., Florence May, who married Ferdinand P. Schoedinger of Columbus, and Mary Louise. Mrs. Peters died July 24th, 1918.

THE MILES FAMILY. The Miles family of Ohio is an old one in this state and in America. The family was established in America in colonial days and in Ohio in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

The Ohio pioneer was John B. Miles, who was a Vermonter, born on March 28, 1801,

and was the son of John and Chloe (Jarvis) Miles, both natives of Vermont, the former born July 8, 1767, and the latter on August 15, 1762.

John B. Miles came to Ohio when he was a young man, making the last stage of the long journey from Vermont in a flat-boat down the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to Meigs county, where he settled and established a home by hard work and perseverance. He took up government land and founded the town of Rutland, which he named in honor of the Vermont town of that name, where he lived before leaving New England for the West.

John B. Miles married Mary Johnson, who was born in Meigs county, Ohio. Their oldest child was Columbus Jarvis Miles, who was born at Rutland, Ohio, September 18, 1829. He devoted his attention to general farming and stock raising in Meigs county, later removing to Mason county, Virginia, now embraced in the boundary of West Virginia, and there he continued agricultural pursuits. Later in life he engaged in merchandising at Gallipolis, Ohio, in which city he passed his last years. He married Elizabeth Hopkins, who was born in Meigs county, April 10, 1829. She was a daughter of Thomas Drake and Elizabeth (Sergeant) Hopkins, and through her the Miles family is descended of the old Hopkins family of Revolutionary War fame, also of the Drake family of England, the latter including the famous admiral, Sir Francis Drake. The children of Columbus J. Miles and wife were named as follows: Adelia Gertrude, born at Rutland, Ohio, February 27, 1854, and resides in Columbus; Violet Luella, born at Racine, Ohio, May 24, 1854, died in 1859; Mary Augusta, born in Mason county, West Virginia, August 1, 1859, married B. C. McCullough of Cabell county, where they settled, now residing in Columbus; Hattie Arvilla, born at Racine, Ohio, August 31, 1862, died in November, 1914; Charles Ellsworth, born at Gallipolis, Ohio, December 19, 1865, resides in Columbus; Oscar Elmer, mentioned in the latter part of this sketch, was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, and resides in Columbus; John Battelle, Born at Gallipolis, this state, June 9, 1870, also resides in Columbus.

Oscar Elmer Miles, a well known life insurance man of Columbus, and a son of Columbus J. and Elizabeth Miles, mentioned above, was born at Gallipolis, Ohio, February 22, 1868. He attended the public schools until 1886, when at the age of 18 he entered the business world and has steadily advanced since that time. His first employment was at a salary of \$3.50 a week in a grocery store at Gallipolis. Later, he was employed in a wholesale dry goods house at Catlettsburg, Kentucky. From there he went to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, as salesman for a dry goods concern. In 1889 he came to Columbus and took a position with Dunn, Taft Company, merchants, having charge of the silk department, with which firm he remained until March, 1892, when failing health compelled him to give up business, and he went to California to recuperate. Regaining his health in 1894 Mr. Miles entered the life insurance business with the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, with which he is still connected. He has met with unusual success in this line of work, so much so that he is today the Columbus agent for the great John Hancock Company, and for many years has been one of the largest producers with the company.

Mr. Miles is a member of the Masonic Order, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Franklin Park Methodist Episcopal church, (a Methodist since the age of 16) is a member of the Columbus Athletic Club and the Columbus Chamber of Commerce. He was one of the active members of the old Arion Club, which was the pioneer musical organization of Columbus, which revolutionized organized music in this city, and which laid the plans for a building devoted to musical affairs, which was the beginning of the movement resulting in the splendid Memorial building of today.

On April 20, 1908, Mr. Miles married Helen R. Powell, daughter of Jerome and Lucy Powell, of Columbus, and to them twins have been born, August 29, 1910, a son and daughter, Monford Powell Miles and Elizabeth Adair Miles.

WILLIAM CHARLES WILLARD. William Charles Willard was born in Columbus, May 22, 1872, son of Charles Douglas and Mary E. (Davis) Willard, both natives of Columbus and each representing honored pioneer families. The paternal grandfather, John Willard, was one of the early business men here, owning and operating a line of canal boats and was a merchant and warehouse man, widely known in this section of the state. For many years he was prominent in the affairs of his city and country.

William C. Willard attended the Columbus public schools and began his career in 1889

as messenger for the Commercial National Bank. In 1891 he went to Colorado and there spent two years in the banking business, returning to Columbus in 1893 to take a position with the Clinton National Bank. When the Clinton National Bank and the Hayden National Bank were consolidated into the Hayden-Clinton National Bank, he was made teller. In 1904 he was promoted to assistant cashier and in 1913 he was elected president and is still serving in that capacity. Mr. Willard is also vice-president and treasurer of the Columbus Savings Bank; and is identified with the following concerns: The Columbus Railway, Power & Light Company; Toledo & Ohio Central R. R. Co.; Kanawha & West Virginia R. R. Co.; Cincinnati Northern Ry. Co.; Kanawha & Michigan Ry. Co.; Zanesville & Western Ry. Co.; Toledo Terminal R. R. Co.; Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling R. R. Co.; Cincinnati, Sandusky, & Cleveland R. R. Co.; Ashland Steel Company, Ashland, Ky.; the Kelly Nail & Iron Company, Ironton, Ohio; the Smith Agricultural Chemical Co. He is a trustee of Grant Hospital, is a member of the Columbus, Athletic, Rotary, and East End Tennis Clubs and is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On June 4, 1894, Mr. Willard was united in marriage with Anna Lilley, of Columbus, daughter of the late M. C. Lilley. To this union three children have been born as follows: Catherine, who married J. Stanton Mossgrove, of Columbus; Elizabeth, a student in Smith College, and Ann, who is studying at the Columbus School for Girls.

SAMUEL GROENENDYKE McMEEN. One of the well known and influential business men of Columbus is Samuel Groenendyke McMeen, a man who has been willing to work hard for his advancement, having started at the foot of the ladder of success, reaching a position of responsibility and distinction in the world's affairs without the aid of anyone.

Mr. McMeen, consulting engineer and public utility executive, and vice-president of the E. W. Clark & Company Management Corporation, is a native of Indiana, born in the village of Eugene, November 28, 1864. He is a son of James and Ann (Groenendyke) McMeen. After attending the public schools he entered Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana, where he spent two years, 1883 and 1884. He began his business career in 1885 in the telephone service with the Central Union Telephone Company and, diligently applying himself to his duties, his promotion was rapid. He became assistant engineer in 1893 and chief engineer of that company in 1896, remaining in the latter position until 1904, in which year he became a member of the firm of McMeen & Miller of Chicago. In 1914 he became vice-president of the E. W. Clark & Company Management Corporation, a Philadelphia concern, with headquarters in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, also maintaining an office in Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. McMeen is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, a member of the Western Society of Engineers, also of the National Electric Light Association, the American Electric Railway Association, the Telephone Pioneers of America and other similar organizations. He is also a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, the Columbus Athletic Club, the Columbus Club and the Scioto Club.

Mr. McMeen is married, Mrs. McMeen having been Miss Auta Judith Proctor, of Ashtabula, Ohio. They have one son and one daughter, the latter being the wife of Dr. Ivor Gordon Clark, of Columbus.

He keeps well abreast of the times of all that pertains to electrical matters, on which he is regarded as an authority and his talents as an engineer and manager of electrical plants are recognized by all who have come in contact with him. Moreover, he is a man of fine personal characteristics which make him popular with a wide circle of acquaintances.

MITCHELL C. LILLEY, JR. That the career of such a man as the late Mitchell C. Lilley, jr., for many years a prominent man of affairs of Columbus, Chicago and Florida, besides being treasured in the hearts of relatives and friends, should have its public record also, is peculiarly proper because a knowledge of men whose substantial reputation rests upon their attainments and character must exert a wholesome influence upon the rising generation. While transmitting to future generations the chronicle of such a life, through the medium of local history, it is with the hope of instilling into the minds of those who come after the important lesson that honor and station are sure rewards of honest, persistent individual effort. He was one of the most representative citizens of the capital city of the great Buckeye commonwealth and in every respect a worthy son of a worthy sire, being a member of one of the

oldest and most highly esteemed families of this locality, members of which have been prominent in various walks of life here for considerably over a century.

The subject of this memoir was born at the old homestead in Columbus, Ohio, November 26, 1869. He was a son of Mitchell C. Lilley, sr., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. The younger Lilley grew to manhood in his native community and he received his early education in the public schools of Columbus, then attended preparatory school at Lawrenceville, N. J., after which he entered Yale University, where he made a splendid record for scholarship and from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1894. He continued a student the rest of his life and became an exceptionally well informed man along general lines, which academic and scientific information was greatly augmented by habits of close observation and by contact with the world. Upon leaving the university he returned to Columbus and engaged in the lumber business in which he made a very auspicious start, but in 1903, seeking a wider field for the exercise of his business talents, Mr. Lilley removed to Chicago where he engaged in manufacturing, finally locating at Fort Meyers, Florida, where he was engaged in the wholesale fish business on a very large scale, which he continued with increasing success until his death. He was regarded by all in that section of the South as a young man of exceptional business qualifications and a man of splendid personal attributes, who won and retained the good will and admiration of all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Lilley was a member of the Board of Trade of Okechobee, Florida, which is a great fishing center. During his college days he was a noted athlete and was a member of the football teams of both Yale and the school at Lawrenceville, N. J. He was a very busy man but found time for recreation, being very fond of hunting. He delighted in life in the open and was a lover of the beauties of nature in their varied manifestations. He belonged to the Arlington Country Club of Columbus, the Columbus Club and the Columbus East End Tennis Club, also the Glenview and Edgewater Golf Clubs, both of Chicago. He was a member of the Broad Street Presbyterian church of Columbus and a liberal supporter of the same. Politically, he was a Republican and was active and influential in party affairs. He served for some time as a member of the Okechobee City Council and was a candidate for mayor of that city at the time of his death. He was chairman of the committee in charge of the deepening of the smaller streams in the locality of Okechobee, a very large and important undertaking by the Government, so as to make possible the navigation of larger boats. He was a man of vision and entertained broad and comprehensive views for the future development of the locality of his adopted home.

On January 3, 1895, Mr. Lilley was united in marriage with Fanny Clark White, of Columbus, an only child of the late Dr. G. M. White and Sarah (Jackson) White, both now deceased. Her father was for many years one of the prominent physicians of Columbus. To Mr. and Mrs. Lilley these children were born: Elise Campbell Lilley, now living in Boston, Mitchell C. Lilley, the third, who resides with his mother in Columbus; Emily Doak Lilley, who makes her home in Los Angeles, California, and Frances Lilley, deceased.

The death of Mitchell C. Lilley, jr., occurred at his home in Okechobee, Florida, November 21, 1915, when in the prime of life and usefulness, leaving behind him a host of warm friends and admirers wherever he was known.

JOHN BATTELLE MILES. One of the well known business men of Columbus and a former county official is John Battelle Miles, president of the Commercial Paste Company. During his residence in the capital city his prestige as a straightforward and conscientious business man and substantial citizen has constantly increased, owing to his honesty, public spirit and his willingness to devote his time and attention to such movements as make for the public good.

Mr. Miles was born at Gallipolis, Ohio, June 9, 1870. For a history of his ancestry the reader is referred to the sketch of his brother, Oscar E. Miles, appearing on another page of this volume. He grew to manhood in his native city and was graduated from the high school there in 1888. He began his business career as clerk in a drug store in that city, later went to Chicago where he continued in the drug business. Finally he took a position as storekeeper for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company at Huntington, West Virginia, for a period of four years.

Mr. Miles came to Columbus in 1892 and was engaged in business pursuits until he was appointed deputy director of public improvements of Columbus. Later he was appointed

deputy clerk of courts of Franklin county, in 1905, in which position he served until 1910, being then elected clerk of courts of the county. He was re-elected in 1912 and again in 1914, thus serving three full terms. Upon leaving the office of county clerk in 1917 he again engaged in business as president of the Commercial Paste Company, which business he and his associates purchased and re-organized, and under his able management it is rapidly growing to large proportions, the products of the company finding a very ready market owing to their superior quality.

Mr. Miles is a member of the Columbus Athletic Club. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, also the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On November 19, 1903, Mr. Miles married Imogene Ingram of Columbus, a daughter of the late William H. Ingram, a well known business man who came to this city from Cincinnati. To our subject and wife two children have been born, namely: Howard B., now (1919) sixteen years old; and Geraldine, eleven years old.

Mr. Miles gave eminent satisfaction as a public servant, as was indicated by the fact that he was retained so long in the offices entrusted to him. He was always prompt, courteous and faithful as well as scrupulously honest in the discharge of his duties, and he richly deserves the good will and high esteem in which he is still held by all who know him, and that embraces a large proportion of the people of Columbus and Franklin county.

WILDEN ELWOOD JOSEPH. There are few more inspiring aphorisms in our language than Emerson's famous "Hitch your wagon to a star." Posterity is indebted to the Sage of Concord for this noble counsel so universally needed. The privilege belongs to us all of gearing our lives up to lofty motives, of glorifying our commonplace and prosaic days with ideal sentiments and aspirations. There is happy suggestion likewise in reversing the good advice, to sense its truth from a slightly different angle. It is just as good philosophy, and in many ways perhaps more helpful, to read the words "Hitch the stars to your wagon." In other words, let the infinite forces help you, join with you in tugging your particular load up the hill, harness the mightiest power in the world to your human necessities. The life of Wilden Elwood Joseph, secretary of the Masonic Temple Association, and one of the prominent Masons of the state of Ohio, would indicate that he has ever striven to live up to high ideals and direct his efforts along well regulated lines, and therefore success has attended his efforts and at the same time he has established a reputation for right thinking and wholesome living, and what necessarily follows—good citizenship.

Mr. Joseph was born in Royalton, Ohio, August 10, 1854, the son of Joseph A. and Martha V. (Foreman) Joseph, both natives of Ohio, in which state their parents located in an early day.

When he was seven years old, the parents of the subject of this sketch, removed to Pataska, Licking county, this state, and there he grew to manhood and attended the public schools. He came to Columbus in 1874 and from that time until 1898 he was engaged in the manufacturing business, in which he met with a fair measure of success all along the line owing to his close application to business, his foresight and honest dealings.

In 1879 Mr. Joseph became a member of the Pataska Lodge, No. 404, Free and Accepted Masons, and he is still a member of the same. He at once became intensely interested in the sublime precepts of that time honored order and since then, now nearly forty years ago, he has passed through all the degrees in Scottish Rite and Knights Templar Masonry, and he is a Past Commander of Mt. Vernon Commandery, Knights Templar. He has been for many years secretary of the following bodies: Ohio Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons; Enoch Lodge of Perfection, in which he has reached the fourteenth degree; Franklin Council Princes of Jerusalem, in which he has attained the sixteenth degree; Columbus Chapter, Rose of Croix, in which he has reached the eighteenth degree, and Scioto Commandery, in which he is a thirty-third degree Mason. He is also secretary of the Masonic Temple Association and the Masonic Fraternal Association. He is also recorder of the following orders: Columbus Council, No. 8, Royal and Select Masters; Mt. Vernon Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Aladdin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Order of Royal Jesters and Red Cross of Constantine. He has been a member of the board of trustees and secretary of the Masonic Temple Association since its organization, and is the first and

only recorder of Aladdin Temple, and was secretary of the Shrine Club before the Temple was instituted.

Mr. Joseph is also a member of the Junior Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Columbus Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to the Columbus Club. In all the positions enumerated above he has discharged his duties most ably and faithfully and to the eminent satisfaction of his fraternal brethren. He is one of the best informed men on Masonry in the state, and one of the most active in the work of the various Masonic lodges. What is more, one would judge from his daily life among his fellow men that he tries to live up to the sublime teachings of Masonry, and he is therefore highly esteemed and respected by a very wide acquaintance.

Mr. Joseph married Sarah E. Broom, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, the daughter of the Hon. Hugh Broom, of that county. To this union one daughter has been born—Ledra Joseph.

JONAS M. McCUNE. It has been said by those in the habit of superficial thinking that the dead are soon forgotten and, according to one of America's great poets, "All that breathe will share thy destiny; the gay will laugh when thou are gone, and each one as before will chase his favorite phantom." Whether this be a universal truth or not, it is safe to say that few men of a past generation in Columbus will linger longer in the memory of the citizens of Franklin county, who were contemporaneous with him, than the late Jonas M. McCune. This is due to the fact that he had the qualities that impress men. Prominent and prosperous in business, he established a character for integrity, public spirit and the social amenities of life.

Mr. McCune was a native of Vermont, and was descended from two old families of that state. William McCune, his grandfather, who lived at Brattleboro, Vermont, commanded a company in the Revolutionary War, while his father, John McCune, who was born in the town of Brattleboro, was for many years a man of prominence in his home community and he held at different times the offices of selectman and a member of the school board. John McCune married Sarah Harris of Brattleboro, a descendant of one of the Pilgrim families that came to America on the historic "Mayflower" in 1620.

Jonas McCune was born at Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1822, and there he spent his earlier years and attended school. In 1841 he came to Columbus, Ohio, and began his business career here as a clerk in a hardware store, owned by Grear & Abbott. He applied himself diligently and, being honest and courteous, his rise was rapid, and in 1848 he became a silent partner of the firm. He mastered all the ins and outs of the hardware business, and in 1856 he organized the wholesale and retail hardware firm of J. M. McCune & Company, which subsequently was changed to that of McCune, Lonnis & Griswold, and he continued as senior member of that company until 1895, the large success and rapid growth of which was due very largely to his able management and judicious counsel. He was also a director in the Columbus Rolling Mills, the Columbus Gas Company and was president of the Columbus and Eastern Railway Company, which is now a branch of the Hocking Valley Railway System. He had a genius for organization and whatever he turned his attention to resulted in success. He insisted on punctuality, honesty and fair dealing among all his employes and his integrity in the business world was never questioned. And he died in 1907 at an advanced age, loved and respected by all who knew him. He was regarded as one of the leading men of affairs of the earlier period of Columbus' material development.

Jonas McCune was married in 1840 to Catherine Lumley, of Columbus. She was a native of Rochester, N. Y., and came, with her parents, to Granville, Ohio, in 1832. Her death occurred in 1859, and in 1889, Mr. McCune married Mrs. Evaline M. Mills, a daughter of Edward Gares, of Groveport, Ohio.

Edward Lumley McCune, son of the subject of this memoir, by his first wife, was born in Columbus, March 27, 1855, and here he grew to manhood and received his early education in the public schools, later attended the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. He read law and was admitted to the bar in this state in 1877. He served as claim agent for the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Valley Railroad Company, and also for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was a member of the Columbus Board of Education for two terms, and the last year of his second term was president of the board. He was also president of the Columbus City Board of Real Estate Appraisers, and during the administration of Mayor

George S. Marshall he served as director of public safety for the city. In all these positions of public trust he discharged his duties in a faithful, able and highly satisfactory manner.

Fraternally, Mr. McCune belongs to the Masonic Order in which he is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is a member of its military committee. During the period that America was in the world war he was very active in the work of the Red Cross and other relief movements, and since the organization of the Columbus Chapter, American Red Cross, he has been its secretary, purchasing agent and chairman of the military relief committee, also a member of the executive committee. In fact, he has been giving his entire time and attention to this laudable work.

On July 12, 1876, Mr. McCune married Eva E. Black, and to this union the following children have been born: Sarah C., who married William E. Rex, of Columbus; John, deceased; Edward L., who is engaged in the insurance business in Seattle, Washington; Lillian, deceased; Margaret, deceased, and Robert, deceased.

HENRY SMITH BALLARD. Another of the talented young lawyers of Columbus who is rapidly forging to a place in the front ranks of the local bar is Henry Smith Ballard, senior member of the law firm of Ballard, Jones & Price. The secret of his success in his chosen field of endeavor is due to his persistency and honesty.

Mr. Ballard was born at Coal Grove, Lawrence county, Ohio, November 15, 1880. He is a son of John and Jane (Sparling) Ballard. The father was also born in the same county and state as was the subject of this sketch. He was a descendant of Captain Bland Ballard, an old Indian fighter and associate of Daniel Boone. John Ballard, father of the Captain, was a native of Virginia, and was the founder of the now numerous family of Ballard in Ohio. The members of this sterling old family have done much toward the active upbuilding of the Buckeye state in a general way.

John Ballard, father of our subject, devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits in Lawrence county, also was known as a successful business man. His death occurred when his son, Henry S., was but a boy. His wife, Jane Sparling, was also a native of Lawrence county, and a daughter of George W. Sparling, a Virginian and a pioneer of Lawrence county, Ohio. Her death occurred in 1915.

Henry S. Ballard was reared in Lawrence county, this state, and attended the public schools of Coal Grove. At the early age of fifteen years he began his career by teaching school in his native county, continuing in educational work for seven years, during which period he read law. He was a successful instructor but believed a larger field awaited him in the legal world. He was admitted to the bar in 1903 and soon thereafter began the practice of his profession in the city of Columbus where he has since remained and has built up a large and lucrative practice as a result of his splendid record in the local courts.

Mr. Ballard began taking an active interest in public affairs early in life and in 1911 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Franklin county, the duties of which office he continued to discharge in an able and highly acceptable manner until 1915, in which year he became first assistant attorney general of Ohio, continuing in this responsible position with success until 1917 when he returned to private practice, forming the law firm of Ballard, Jones & Price in that year.

Since the United States entered the European conflict, Mr. Ballard has shown his patriotism by taking a very active part in war work, and as chairman of the Soldiers' Advisory Board of the Young Men's Christian Association he has held meetings all over central Ohio and organized many movements.

Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Republican Glee Club, the Business Men's Gymnasium Club, the Lawrence County Society of Columbus and an associate member of Wells Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

On June 30, 1909, Mr. Ballard was united in marriage to Grace E. Forney, a daughter of David and Abigail Forney, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, and they have one son, Henry Sparling Ballard.

Mr. Ballard is a public-spirited citizen and always ready to aid in any worthy cause.

EDWARD PERRY TICE. No matter what line of work one is engaged in he should strive to become an expert in it, which will not only result in better remuneration, but a greater

degree of satisfaction and pleasure all around. If one goes at his work in a half-hearted, slipshod manner very little good will be accomplished and little satisfaction gotten out of it. In fact, it is not too much to say that poor work should never be done, for it is very often worse than nothing—detrimental. Realizing this fact at the outset of his career Edward Perry Tice, member of the firm of Tice & Jeffers, general managers of the Midland Mutual Life Insurance Company of Columbus, has always tried to do well whatever he deemed was worth doing at all. Therefore he has succeeded in his life work.

Mr. Tice is a native of Ohio, born at Buford, Highland county. His grandfather, John William Tice, a native of Holland, emigrated to America about the year 1810 and settled first in New Jersey, coming on to Ohio in 1838 and located first in Clermont county, later removing to Monroe county where he spent the balance of his life.

Daniel L. Tice, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1837. He has devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits and is still living on a farm in Highland county. His wife, Mahala Dunham, was born in Clermont county, this state, in 1843 and her death occurred March 7, 1916. Her father, Robert Dunham, a Scotchman, came to America in young manhood and was a pioneer of Clermont county, devoting his life to farming.

Edward P. Tice was reared on the home farm where he assisted with the work in the fields during his boyhood, attending the district rural schools in the winter time, later attending Ohio Northern University, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1900. He then went to Yale University and was graduated with the class of 1906, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He made an excellent record for scholarship in both these universities.

When seventeen years of age Mr. Tice began teaching school and when he was twenty-five he was appointed school examiner of Highland county, which position he held for a period of nine years, from 1898 to 1907. He was very successful as an educator and did much to build up the schools of Highland county, making them equal to the best common schools in the state. He was progressive in his ideas and introduced many of the best and most approved modern methods in the schools of that county.

Mr. Tice finally decided to give up educational work and turn his attention to the life insurance business, which he did in the year 1906, taking a position with the Midland Mutual Life Insurance Company of Columbus, being the first man to sell insurance for that company. His success and progress in the life insurance field has been rapid though consistent, and today he is senior member of the well known insurance firm of Tice & Jeffers, general managers of the Midland Mutual Life.

Just how much credit is due Mr. Tice for the growth of the field work of this company must be left for others to estimate, but it is a conservative statement to say that he and Mr. Jeffers have proved to be vital forces in the development of the Midland, which has grown rapidly in prestige and importance since they began devoting their energies and attention to its affairs.

Mr. Tice is a member of the Columbus Athletic Club and the Scioto Country Club. He also belongs to the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On June 15, 1907, Mr. Tice was united in marriage with Kathryn L. Boring, of Columbus, and to their union the following children have been born: Ruth Elinor, Virginia, and Edward Perry, jr.

Mr. Tice is a man who keeps in touch with educational and public affairs and lends his support to all worthy movements having for their object the general public welfare and he is a man of excellent personal characteristics which make him popular with all classes.

EDWARD REINERT, M. D. There is generally a wide diversity of opinion among the people outside the medical profession in their estimate of the skill and ability of a particular physician. A family is likely to pin its faith to some practitioner and distrust all the rest. If there is a member of the profession in Columbus and Franklin county who has successfully fought down this prejudice, and now stands secure in the confidence of the general public, that man is Dr. Edward Reinert, a man whose research in the fields of science has produced such pronounced results as to leave no question of his knowledge of his profession.

Dr. Reinert, who is now a member of the Ohio State Board of Administration, is a native of this state, born at Ripley, Brown county, November 18, 1873, the son of Louis and Fred-

ricka Reinert. Louis Reinert was a native of Germany, from which country he came to America when a young man. He learned the baker's trade at which he worked during the first years of his life in this country in Cincinnati, Ohio. He finally located in Ripley, this state, where he established a bakery which he operated for some time or until his death, some twenty-five years ago. His wife, Fredricka, was also a native of Germany, and was brought to America when a child by her parents. She is now making her home with her son, the subject of this sketch, and is at this writing in her eighty-third year.

Dr. Reinert's early education was secured in the public schools of Ripley. In 1890 he became a clerk in a retail drug store in Cincinnati, later attended the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1893, with the degree of Ph. G. He decided to take up the medical profession instead of devoting his life to the drug business, and with this end in view he entered the medical department of Ohio State University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1897, and in that year he entered practice in Columbus, and he had soon built up a large and satisfactory patronage among the best families here. He has held a very high rank among his professional brethren for twenty years and has been very successful as a general practitioner and surgeon.

In 1898 Dr. Reinert was appointed night physician at Ohio State Penitentiary, which position he later resigned to accept the appointment of surgeon to the Columbus City Police Department. Later he was made assistant superintendent of the City Health Department. He gave eminent satisfaction in these various positions of trust, and during all this time he continued in the general practice.

On April 27, 1918, Governor Cox appointed him a member of the State Board of Administration, the duties of which position he assumed on May 1st of the same year and which he is very ably and faithfully discharging.

Dr. Reinert, together with Dr. R. R. Kahle, recently purchased the old Keeley Cure Home on Dennison Avenue, and after remodeling will open it as a Radium Hospital, the only one between New York and Chicago and the fifth one in all the United States.

Dr. Reinert is a member of Magnolia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, also belongs to the Franklin County Medical Society and the Ohio State Medical Society.

The Doctor married Mary Sebold of Middletown, Ohio, and to their union one son has been born—Raymond S. Reinert, who is now at Culver Military Institute, in Indiana.

Dr. Reinert is a public-spirited man and interested in whatever makes for the general welfare of the people of the capital city, and he is in every way deserving of the high esteem in which he is universally held.

JAMES M. LOREN. The record of James M. Loren, lawyer and well known citizen of Columbus, contains valuable lessons for the youth starting out in his serious life work, for it shows what may be accomplished, even in the face of obstacles, if one has the right mettle in him and follows the right ideals.

Mr. Loren was born on the farm in Plain township, Franklin county, Ohio, November 30, 1849. He is a son of the late Jeremiah and Charity (Montgomery) Loren, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father came to Franklin county at a very early date, and in 1834 settled in Plain township. In 1852 he removed his family to Delaware county, Ohio, bought land in Harlem township, and passed the remainder of his life in that part of the county, dying on his farm near Sunbury in 1886 in his eighty-first year. His wife also died on the home farm in Delaware county a few years later. They were known to their neighbors as honest, hard-working, hospitable people.

James M. Loren was reared on the home farm, where during nine months of the year, he assisted with the general work, which included rail splitting, wood chopping, sheep shearing, milking of cows, etc., etc. The other three months, in the winter time, he attended the schools of that vicinity, often walking two miles through the snow to get there. Later he attended the graded schools of Sunbury, Ohio, (the late Colonel Frambes, of Columbus, having been the principal of the Sunbury schools at that time.)

Mr. Loren began teaching country schools when he was nineteen years old, and taught geography and writing school of evenings. He began his teaching in Monroe township, Licking county, Ohio, boarding with Mr. Hanover, one of the school directors, to whom he paid his board by "ditching" in the fields evenings, mornings and Saturdays. He also taught one

term each in Delaware and Franklin counties. While teaching he always paid a hired man to work in his place on the home farm.

In 1873 Mr. Loren came to Columbus and was employed in the sale of pianos and organs, and was finally taken into partnership by his employer, C. H. Walker, under the firm name of C. H. Walker & Company, afterwards Walker & Loren, dealers in pianos and organs. In 1877 he traded his interest in that business for city real estate. He then began the study of law in the office of Judge J. W. Baldwin in Columbus, and in 1880 was admitted to the bar by the Ohio Supreme court. He formed a partnership with W. T. Colville, of Knox county, Ohio, formerly professor of modern languages at Kenyon College, under the firm name of Loren & Colville; and later he formed a partnership with D. E. Williams, of Columbus, under the firm name of Barger & Loren, and still later with J. H. Vercoe, as Loren & Vercoe.

During all this period Mr. Loren was more or less interested in the real estate business, especially in the development of the North side, where he built his present home, at the corner of King avenue and High street, into which he moved at the time of his marriage, in 1878, and where he has resided ever since.

In 1890 Mr. Loren was appointed by Mayor Bruck as the Republican member of Columbus' first board of public works, of which board he was chosen president. In 1891 he was elected to succeed himself on the board of public works for a term of four years, and was largely responsible for the building of the High street viaduct and the Union station, giving that public improvement special attention; and at the end of his second year on the board, when contract for that work with the various railway companies and the Union Depot Company was signed, he resigned from the board, although he had three years to serve and the salary was three thousand dollars per year, but his private business was such as to require all his time and attention.

Mr. Loren served as chairman of the Franklin County Republican Committee in 1890 and chairman of the City Republican Committee in 1891. He was twice elected a director and once first vice-president of the Columbus Board of Trade.

He was closely identified with the family of the late Governor Dennison, and handled the large real estate interests of the Dennisons. He was also associated with the late Herman G. Dennison, with whom he occupied a suite of offices for many years. He laid out, platted and sold Dennison's Place, Dennison Park, Dennison Summit, North Broadway and other additions and subdivisions between Columbus and Worthington.

He also bought the land, which he platted and on which was built the club house at Columbus Beach, Michigan, the summer home of many leading families of Columbus, at Indian River, Cheboygan county, Michigan, and for a number of years was president of the Columbus Beach Club. He was a charter member of the Columbus Club, and of the Columbus Board of Trade, now Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally, he is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

Mr. Loren married Miss Annabel McMillen, of Sunbury, Ohio, in 1878, two children were born to them, namely: Mary, who married Walter Jeffery, died, leaving a daughter, Mary, now ten years old; James, jr., who was graduated from the law department of Ohio State University, was admitted to the bar and engaged in business with his father until he enlisted in the United States Naval Training School at Pelham Bay, New York, in July, 1918.

Mr. Loren has always had the welfare of Columbus at heart and has given freely of his time and means to promote her interests along legitimate lines and is deserving in every way of the esteem in which he is held in Franklin county.

FREDERICK NICHOLAS SINKS. One of the well known lawyers of Columbus, Frederick Nicholas Sinks, has behind him a sterling Ohio ancestry, being of the fourth generation of his family in Ohio on his parental side and of the third generation on his maternal side. His great grandfather, Nicholas Sinks, sr., who was a native of Pennsylvania, settled at Williamsburg, Clermont county, this state, in 1802, and in that county his son, Nicholas, jr., grandfather of Frederick N. Sinks, was born in 1803. Nicholas Sinks, jr., was a merchant at Williamsburg for a number of years and there his death occurred in 1845. He married Martha Ann Posey. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Samuel D. Preston, who was a pioneer merchant of Columbus, he and his brother Louis P., conducting for many years a successful dry goods and general store in this city.

George W. Sinks, father of our subject, was born at Williamsburg, Ohio, in 1835, and he

moved to Columbus in 1856 to accept the position of teller in the old Clinton Bank, and in 1864, when that bank liquidated he became identified with the National Exchange Bank of this city. He filled different positions with the National Exchange Bank until 1879, in which year he became president of the Deshler Bank. When the latter was reorganized into the Deshler National Bank he continued as president until 1904, at which time he retired from active business life. He was one of the organizers of the Gas & Fuel Company in 1888 and was a member of its board of directors and its executive board. He was also a director in the Columbus Railway & Light Company, one of the organizers and president of the Peoples Building & Loan Association, and he laid out the Deshler, Sinks & Hoover and the Garrison Park Place additions to Columbus. He was one of the original members of the Columbus Board of Trade and for many years he was in charge of the financial affairs of the Columbus Female Benevolent Society, and of the Hannah Neil Mission and Home of the Friendless. He served as treasurer of the Republican State Central Committee from the close of Governor McKinley's first term until the close of Governor Bushnell's second term. He was identified with the civic affairs of Columbus and took an active part in all movements for the welfare of his home community, in which he was popular and influential, in fact, for many years he was regarded as one of the leading citizens of Columbus, honored and esteemed by all who knew him. He was a business man of unusual acumen and foresight and his genial disposition and exceptional personal qualities attracted to him a host of friends.

George W. Sinks was married on December 1, 1861, to Eloise Preston, a daughter of the late Samuel D. Preston. She was born in 1845, and her death occurred on July 5, 1906, leaving the following children: Clinton Preston, Frederick Nicholas, and Ann Eliza; the latter married Richard Jones, jr., of Columbus. The death of George W. Sinks occurred in 1915.

Frederick N. Sinks was born in Columbus, Ohio, August 24, 1872, and here grew to manhood and received his early education in the public schools, then took a course in Yale University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He then entered Ohio State University, from which he was graduated in 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar in that year and soon after began the practice of his profession in his home city. In due course of time he has built up a very satisfactory practice and become a well known figure in the local courts. He has maintained a high standing at the bar to the present time.

Mr. Sinks served as secretary to Governor Nash from 1902 to 1904, and in 1907 he was appointed referee in bankruptcy, United States court, for Franklin and Madison counties. He served as a member of the Franklin County Draft Board in 1917 and 1918, and was otherwise active in all work relating to the war. He is identified with several corporations and a director in the Columbus Gas & Fuel Company, also a director in the Columbus Club of which he has long been a member. He is a member of the Scioto Country Club and Elks.

Mr. Sinks, like his father, has always been identified with the Republican party and is still an active and influential member thereof.

Mr. Sinks was married in 1899 to Katharine DeFord Thurman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allen W. Thurman of Columbus and a granddaughter of the "Old Roman." They have one child, Allen Thurman Sinks, who was born in 1907.

AUGUSTUS THEODORE SEYMOUR, one of the prominent lawyers of Columbus, is a native of Nebraska, but is a descendant of an old Ohio Family. His paternal grandfather, John W. Seymour, was a native of Connecticut and came to Ohio from Stamford, that state, in the early canal boat days. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Licking county. Later he invested in Nebraska lands, went to Nebraska City and built the "Seymour House," which was one of the leading hotels of the city for a number of years.

Theodore Holly Seymour, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Licking county, Ohio. He married Elizabeth Barribal, a native of Knox county, this state. Early in the seventies he went to Nebraska City and for a time had charge of the "Seymour House." In 1875 the family returned to Ohio, locating at Mt. Vernon, where they established their future home.

Augustus T. Seymour was born in Nebraska City, Nebraska, August 22, 1873, but was reared in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, being two years old when his family brought him there from the West. He attended the Mt. Vernon public schools and was graduated from the high school there, later was a student at Oberlin College for two years. When a young man he began

studying law and in order to fully equip himself for this profession he entered the law department of Ohio State University, from which he was graduated in 1894. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in December, 1895, and the following year began the practice of law in Columbus in the office of John J. Chester.

Taking an active interest in public affairs, Mr. Seymour was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Franklin county in 1900, which position he continued to fill until 1905 when he was appointed prosecuting attorney to fill the unexpired term of Edward L. Taylor, jr., who was elected to Congress. Upon leaving the prosecuting attorney's office he formed a partnership with J. E. and L. F. Sater under the firm name of Sater, Seymour & Sater, which firm continued until the senior member went on the federal bench, and then became Sater & Seymour. In 1908 the present firm of Vorys, Sater, Seymour & Pease was formed. In November, 1917, he was elected a member of the Columbus Board of Education and when the new board was organized in January, 1918, he was chosen vice-president. He is deeply interested in modern educational problems.

He is a member of the Franklin County Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Association, the Columbus Club, the Columbus Country Club and the Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

On June 5, 1902, Mr. Seymour married Evelyn Owens, of Newark, Ohio. They have two children: James O. and Augustus Theodore, jr.

SAMUEL S. WYER. Samuel S. Wyer was born on a farm in Wayne county, Ohio, February 18, 1879, and is the son of David and Catherine (Eicher) Wyer. This branch of the Wyer family has been in America for several generations, as is evidenced by the fact that one of that name is buried in Boston Commons, where no burials have taken place for over a century. Joseph Wyer, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Pennsylvania, from which state he came to Ohio and settled in Wayne county, where his son David was born and is still living.

The mother of our subject was also born in Wayne county, the daughter of Daniel Eicher, who married a Steiner. The Eichers were from France, having originally lived near the Swiss border, and the Steiner family came from Switzerland, near the border of France. The mother of the subject of this sketch is deceased.

Samuel S. Wyer spent his early life on a farm in Wayne county. He attended the rural schools until he was fifteen years old, then began his practical education in a machine shop at Barberton, Ohio, continuing at this for two years. He was ambitious to obtain a higher education, and during these two years he studied mechanical drawing and engineering, taking a correspondence school course. From 1896 to 1899 he was draftsman in a machine shop at Barberton, and also advanced his education during those years by diligent night study, whereby he prepared himself for college. In 1899 he entered Engineering College of the Ohio State University, working his way until he finished the prescribed course, and was graduated with the degree of Mechanical Engineer with the class of 1903. In that year he worked as an engineer, and in 1904 entered professional work independently, opening an office in Columbus, Ohio.

For many years Mr. Wyer has been deeply interested in and has made a study of public utility problems in general, and natural gas problems in particular, with special attention to and investigation of the economic features of production, transmission and distribution of natural gas, natural gas service problems, valuation of the properties of natural gas companies, and to many other questions effecting the production, transmission, distribution and sale of natural gas.

Mr. Wyer is the author of a treatise on "Producer Gas and Gas Producers," and treatise on "Regulation, Valuation, and Depreciation of Public Utilities." These two volumes are standard works and have been received with flattering and laudatory notices by the professional press all over the country. Mr. Wyer has also written more than twenty-five professional papers dealing with various phases of public utility problems. The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., recently published a paper written by Mr. Wyer on "Natural Gas, its Production, Service and Conservation."

Mr. Wyer is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Gas Institute; also of the American Electrolysis Committee, made up of twenty-one engineers making a nation-wide study of the electrolysis problem, and until re-

cently was a member of the National Committee on Gas and Electric Service, which was one of the cooperating committees on the National Defense Council. Mr. Wyer resigned from this committee to act as Chief of Natural Gas Conservation for the United States Fuel Administration. He is also a member of the Columbus Athletic Club.

FRANK A. DAVIS. Not all of us can succeed in more than one line of endeavor. As a rule it requires years of preparation, study and practical experience to reap more than mediocre success. It seems that Frank A. Davis, lawyer and man of affairs of Columbus, is a man endowed with a versatility of talents, for he has succeeded in various lines of endeavor. He has always applied himself very assiduously to whatever task he set himself to perform and, being courageous when he knew he was on the right track, has never permitted the ordinary obstacles that lie in the pathway of every one to deflect him from his course.

Mr. Davis is a native of the great Empire state and is descended from an old Long Island family. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Davis, and his maternal grandfather, James Smith, were sea captains and in their regular line of duty visited all parts of the world both being skilled mariners of the early seafaring days of this country. Benjamin F. Davis, father of the subject of this sketch, also followed the sea, commanding a merchant vessel for forty years. And thus his immediate ancestors being men who "went down to the sea in ships," it is not surprising that Frank A. Davis himself should spend four years at sea in his earlier life.

Mr. Davis was born at Sag Harbor, Long Island, on November 13, 1858. He is a son of Captain Benjamin F. and Ruth (Smith) Davis, both born on the eastern end of Long Island, and there they grew to maturity, attended the common schools, married and established the family home. They finally came to Columbus where they spent the rest of their lives, the mother dying in 1893 and Captain Davis twenty-one years later, in 1914.

After graduating from the high school at Sag Harbor and attending Bridgeport (New York) Academy for two years, Mr. Davis, then in his seventeenth year, signed on in the merchant marine and spent four years in the West Indies, Mexico and South America trade, sailing out of New York City. But not desiring to follow the sea and believing that his talents lay in another direction, he returned to his old home at Sag Harbor and took up the study of law, later entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he completed the law course, graduating from that institution in 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Michigan bar at Detroit in 1881 and in 1883 was admitted to the Ohio bar at Columbus, in which city he immediately began practicing his profession, and here he has since remained. Mr. Davis built up a large and satisfactory practice and attained a high rank at the local bar. In 1884 he was appointed first city solicitor, in which office he served one year. This is the only public office he ever held. In 1905 he retired from the practice of the law to devote his time to corporate affairs in which he was largely interested.

In 1903 Mr. Davis was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Scioto Valley Traction Company, and when that road went into operation in 1904, he was elected president and general manager, which position he has since held continuously. Under his able management the road has proven to be a very successful enterprise.

In 1898 he was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Columbus Citizens Telephone Company, and he was instrumental in the merging of that company with the Ohio State Telephone Company in 1914, since which time he has been chairman of the board, and this company too, has been very successful under his direction.

Mr. Davis is a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Sag Harbor Yacht Club, the Columbus Club, the Columbus Country Club, the Scioto Country Club and the Columbus Athletic Club. He is also identified with a number of local charities as trustee, particularly the Home for the Aged, and the Children's Hospital.

In 1892 Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Carrie Johnson, a daughter of Thomas and Marilda (Williams) Johnson, of Franklin county, Ohio. To this union one child was born, Ruth Davis, who died in 1903 in her seventh year. The wife and mother passed away in 1914, and in 1915, Mr. Davis married Margaret Tewksbury Johnson, widow of Albert Johnson. Mrs. Davis was born at Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mr. Davis is a man who takes an active interest in whatever tends to promote the general good of his home city, and, being public-spirited, obliging, charitable and honorable in all his relations with his fellow men he is held in high esteem by all who know him.

IRVIN WILLIAM SHERWOOD, M. D. Belonging to Franklin county's enterprising class of professional men, Dr. Irvin William Sherwood, of the West Side, Columbus, is deserving of specific mention in these pages. To the active practice of medicine he has given not only the gravity of his thought and the truest exercise of his abilities, but the strength of his personality and the momentum of his character.

Dr. Sherwood was born on the home farm near Newark, Ohio, June 24, 1869. He is a son of Benjamin Franklin Sherwood and Sarah (Haslop) Sherwood, both natives of Maryland. They removed to Ohio at the close of the Civil War, locating on a farm near Newark, subsequently removing to Delaware, this state, where the father is still living, the mother having passed away in 1902.

Dr. Sherwood spent his early boyhood on the farm where he made himself useful with the usual chores that fall to the lot of the rural youngster the world over. After attending the public schools he entered high school at Galena, Ohio, from which he was graduated with the class of 1891. In that year he took up teaching, securing the necessary certificate at the county institute where he made excellent grades. He continued teaching school for twenty-seven terms, becoming one of the popular and efficient educators of that section of the state. During this protracted period his services were in great demand as a teacher and he was popular with both pupils and patrons. He did much to better the public school system in the locality where he taught, introducing many modern methods. Having an insatiable desire for higher learning he always attended school during the summer months during the vacation period, instead of idling the time away or employing it unprofitably, as do so many teachers. In this way he worked through college, and was graduated from Ohio Northern University with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Finally deciding that the medical profession held greater laurels for him than he could obtain in educational work, Dr. Sherwood gave up teaching and entered Starling Medical College at Columbus, and making an excellent record, was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1901. Not long thereafter he began the practice of his profession at his present location, 1001-1003 Sullivant avenue, Columbus. During this period of seventeen years he has built up a large and satisfactory practice among the best families of the West Side.

Dr. Sherwood is a member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Fraternally, he holds membership in Humbolt Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Franklin Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of the World. He is also a member of West Park Methodist Episcopal church. He is president of the West Side Board of Trade and is a booster for his section of the capital city, whose every interest he has at heart.

Dr. Sherwood married Mabel Carpenter, of Olive Green, Ohio, and to their union two daughters have been born, namely: Hazel, who married Roy Ferguson, of Columbus, and Ethel, who married Herbert Waterman, also of Columbus.

The Doctor has remained a profound student and has therefore kept up with modern medical research work. He is one of the best known and respected citizens of the West Side.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BOWEN. Change is constant and general, generations rise and pass unmarked away, and it is the duty of posterity as well as a present gratification to place upon the printed page a true record of the lives of those who have preceded us on the stage of action and left to their descendants the memory of the struggles and achievements. The years of the honored subject of this memoir are a part of the indissoluble chain which links the annals of the past to those of the latter-day progress and prosperity, and the history of Columbus would not be complete without due reference to the long, useful and honorable life Mr. Bowen lived and the success he achieved as an earnest, courageous laborer in one of the most important fields of endeavor.

Benjamin Franklin Bowen was born near Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, on February 12, 1827, and was the son of Lot and Rebecca (Whittaker) Bowen, both of whom were probably natives of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On the paternal line, he was descended from sterling old Welsh stock, while on the maternal line he was of Scotch ancestry. His father, Lot Bowen, was for some years master of a sailing vessel owned by Stephen Girard and used in the river and coast trade. He married Rebecca Whittaker early in the year 1800 and in 1808 came to Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their lives as farmers. Their first location was in Wayne county, but subsequently they located in Clark county. The subject

of this sketch was about six years of age when the family located in Clark county and there his boyhood days were spent. His educational opportunities were limited, but he attended the local schools, where he soon assimilated all there was to be learned there. An older brother, who was a student in the University at Springfield, gave him assistance in the way of personal instruction and the loan of books, so that he got a fair start in his search for knowledge.

When about fifteen years of age Mr. Bowen obtained a position with a master builder at Springfield, who had a large and well selected library, to which he gave the young man free access, which was a wonderful opportunity. His employer died two years later, however, and thereafter for several years he was engaged in teaching school. Mr. Bowen's entrance into active business was as follows. A new school house was to be built and the trustees needed plans and estimates. These were made and presented to the trustees by Mr. Bowen. After inspecting them, the trustees asked, "Young man, will you build it for your estimate?" "Yes," was the answer, and a contract was entered into. The building was completed, accepted and paid for, and that ended Mr. Bowen's school teaching days.

Mr. Bowen had now determined to engage in the building and contracting business and, in order to obtain a larger field for his labors he, in 1852, moved to Columbus. In 1864 he became associated with W. W. Pollard, land surveyor, and two years later he was appointed assistant city civil engineer. Two years later he was made chief city engineer, which position he held until 1873, when he received the appointment as surveyor and engineer of Franklin county. He remained in this office for thirteen years and during that period he had charge of all the bridge work in the county. Among the public works completed during his term of office were the Broad street and State street bridges, the state storage dam, the Green Lawn annex bridge and the Hocking Valley railroad bridge. The latter was the first iron bridge of any importance in Franklin county and in designing it Mr. Bowen introduced some novel features, the half deck and graded roadway.

In 1876 Mr. Bowen was made chairman of a legislative commission which made a personal examination of the conditions surrounding the terrible railroad disaster near Ashtabula. In 1882 the Secretary of State was instructed by the Legislature to publish a code of rules for county surveyors, and engaged Mr. Bowen to compose the text of the code, which he did, with the exception of the law points. For twenty-five years following, he maintained a private office, doing engineering and general contracting work, up to about 1907, since when he had been retired from active labors. His death occurred on October 30, 1919.

In 1858 Mr. Bowen was married to Theodosia Newbold, who died in 1863, without issue. On July 2, 1868, he was married to Carrie H. Flood, daughter of Charles and Mary Ann (Dean) Flood. Mr. Flood was for many years editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and later was connected with the newspaper business in Columbus. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowen were born the following children: Frank, of Columbus; Josephine, who lives at home with her mother; William, who married Florence McNamier; Charles F., a physician and X-ray specialist, who married Miss Ghee, of Wheeling, West Virginia; Bruce, who married Florence Young, of Columbus.

Politically, Mr. Bowen was a lifelong supporter of the Democratic party and in religion he and the family affiliated with the Congregational church. By a straightforward and commendable course, Mr. Bowen had made his way to a respectable position in the business world, winning the hearty admiration of the people and earning a reputation as an enterprising, progressive man of affairs and a broad-minded, charitable and upright citizen, which the public was not slow to recognize and appreciate, for he ever enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

FELIX A. JACOBS. In connection with industrial interests in Columbus, the reputation of Felix A. Jacobs has been pronounced for over half a century. In studying the lives and characters of prominent men in any walk of life we are naturally led to inquire into the secret of their success and the motives that prompted their action. Success is oftener a matter of experience and sound judgment and thorough preparation for a life-work than it is of genius, however bright. It has been by his well directed efforts and close application, honesty and the adherence to proper ideals that has led to the material success and high standing of Mr. Jacobs in public and private life.

He is first vice-president of the Kilbourne & Jacobs Manufacturing Company. He has

taken a most active part in the development of the capital city during the past half century, seeing it grow from a mere village to its present importance as a center of trade, government and culture. Mr. Jacobs was born in the city in which he still resides, being content to spend his life in his native locality, believing that as great or greater opportunities existed for him here as anywhere in the country. He is descended from one of the old Buckeye families. His father, the late Cornelius Jacobs, was a native of Germany, although his family were originally of English stock. Cornelius Jacobs came to America in early manhood and to Columbus in the early days. He was a gunsmith by trade, which he followed in this city for some time, operating a shop of his own in connection with a general store. Later he manufactured scales. He took an active part in the public affairs of the town and was a member of the city council and the volunteer fire department. He organized a company of artillery of which he was elected captain, and finally he was commissioned major of artillery. He was one of the men who built the first Catholic church in Columbus, known as the "little stone church," and later he drew the plans and superintended the building of Holy Cross church.

In 1847, being imbued with the idea that the city was not a proper place in which to bring up his boys, Cornelius Jacobs bought a farm in Prairie township, Franklin county, Ohio, and in that year moved his family to the country, where he remained, engaged in general agricultural pursuits until 1874, when he returned to the city and here his death occurred in 1883. After coming to America he married Christenia Gangloff, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, at that time a province of France. She was a descendant of a Major Gangloff, a Russian army officer, who settled near Pfulsburg, Alsace-Lorraine. She came to America in her young womanhood. Her death occurred in Columbus in 1900 at an advanced age.

Felix A. Jacobs spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, where he assisted with the general work during the summer months and in the winter time he attended the rural schools in his vicinity. He returned to Columbus in 1866, and in that year he and his brothers, Henry and William, formed the firm of Jacobs Brothers, and they engaged in the manufacture and sale of agricultural implements. The venture proved to be successful and a large business was built up, the products of their plant found a ready market owing to their superior workmanship and excellent points. In 1872 the brothers secured an interest in what was known at that time as the Revolving Scraper Company, which has since been developed into the great Kilbourne & Jacobs Manufacturing Company, of which the subject of this sketch is first vice-president. They operate a large plant, modernly equipped and employ a large force of skilled mechanics and workmen. Their business is rapidly growing and their products finding a very ready market wherever offered for sale. Mr. Jacobs is also president of the Tallmadge Hardware Company, one of the best known and most extensive hardware concerns in Columbus.

In civic life Mr. Jacobs has also long been prominent, taking an active interest in the affairs of his home city. He served a term in the city council and as director of public improvements during the administration of Mayor Samuel L. Black. During his term and under his direction as director of public improvements, plans were completed for the storage dam, which was finally built after legal delays, during which delays, in order to relieve the city of threatened water famine he constructed an iron conduit with numerous artesian wells drilled into the rock along the side of the conduit, which supplied abundant water. The West Side levee was constructed during Mr. Jacob's administration as director of public improvements, and the first municipal electric light plant was put in operation by him and plans for a sewer and sewage disposal plant, also the plans for illuminating the West Side grade crossings were drawn under his direction. The city owes Mr. Jacobs a great debt of gratitude for what he has done for its general and permanent welfare.

F. EWING MARTIN was born in the city where he still resides, and he is a descendant of pioneers of the capital city. His grandfather, William T. Martin, the Columbus pioneer, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Bedford county, April 6, 1788. His ancestors came to America in Colonial times and settled in the old Keystone state. In 1814 he married in Bedford county, Amelia Ashcome, a native of that county, and in 1815 they removed to Columbus, Ohio. He was one of the very earliest school teachers in central Ohio, teaching school in Columbus in 1816 and 1817, and he was also a carpenter and builder in those days. He was prominent in the affairs of the community and was called on to serve in different official positions of honor and trust. He served as justice of the peace for eighteen years, from 1829 to 1848, during which time he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1851 he was elected associate

judge of the common pleas court of Franklin county, but a year later that office was abolished by the legislature. He was mayor of Columbus for three years, from 1824 to 1827, inclusive. For a number of years he was trustee of Green Lawn Cemetery, and was secretary of the board at the time of his death in 1863. He wrote a history of Franklin county, which work is regarded as an authority on early times and events in this county. He was a man of unusual education, energy and ability for those days and wielded a potent influence for good in the city and county for half a century. He was noted for his sterling honesty, public-spirit and hospitality and was highly esteemed by his wide circle of acquaintances. His widow survived until January 16, 1885, dying in Cincinnati.

Benjamin Franklin Martin, son of William T. and father of F. Ewing Martin, was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1819. He grew to manhood in his native city and received his education in the common schools and Blenden Academy. He served as clerk of the city council for seventeen years, from 1840 to 1857. During that period he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1847, and engaged in the practice of his profession for many years, with much success. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Franklin county in 1852, and was appointed by President Johnson collector of internal revenue for the Seventh Ohio District in 1865, serving four years. He also served as a member of the board of trustees of Ohio Asylum for the Blind and as a member of the Franklin County Sinking Fund Commission. He was a director of the Columbus & Xenia Railroad company at the time of his death on April 18, 1904. He was a charter member of the Franklin County Bar Association, also a charter member of Magnolia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, which he helped organize. He married Cecelia Workman, who was born in Athens county, Ohio, a niece of Thomas Ewing and a cousin to the Sherman family of Ohio. She is still living at this writing, 1918.

F. Ewing Martin was born January 13, 1883. He grew to manhood in Columbus and received his early education in the common schools. He was graduated from the Columbus Latin School in 1899, then entered the Ohio State University from which he was graduated in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Soon thereafter he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession. He is now junior member of the firm of Clark & Martin. He belongs to the Franklin County Bar Association and the Columbus Club.

Mr. Martin married Mary Bole Scott, daughter of the late Hamilton T. Scott of Columbus.

HON. JOHN H. ARNOLD. One of the most conspicuous legal lights of central Ohio is Hon. John H. Arnold, ex-lieutenant governor and one of the recognized leaders of the Republican party in the Buckeye state. He realized early that there is a high purpose in life and that there is no honor not founded on worth and no respect not based on accomplishment. His life and labors have been worthy because they have contributed to a proper understanding of life and its problems. The strongest characters in our national history have come from the rank of the self-made man to whom adversity acts as a stimulus for unfaltering effort and from this class came the gentleman whose name initiates this sketch.

Mr. Arnold was born at Freeport, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1862, the son of Richard V. and Araminta J. (Holmes) Arnold. The father was born at Manchester, England, in 1836. He was a son of John and Charlotte (Denison) Arnold. John Arnold was a native of Scotland, and his wife of Donegal, Ireland. She was the daughter of William Denison, who was an officer in the English army and was a younger son of Sir James Denison, Irish peer. Governor Denison, of Ohio, was of this family. John Arnold immigrated with his family to America in 1838, locating in Pennsylvania. He became a contractor, building court houses and other public and semi-public buildings in western Pennsylvania and other states.

Richard V. Arnold was an extensive manufacturer of lumber in Pennsylvania and Maryland. He was head of the Lochiel Lumber Company, owners and operators of a large saw mill at Bloomington, Maryland, was also part owner and operator of a large planing mill near Pittsburgh. His death occurred in that city in 1884 at the age of forty-eight years. His wife was born on a farm about seven miles from Freeport, Pennsylvania. She was of Scotch-Irish-Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and a daughter of John and Sarah (Brinker) Holmes, two old Pennsylvania families. Isaac Brinker, her maternal ancestor, was an Indian scout in Pennsylvania in pioneer days. She is now making her home in Columbus, and is in her eighty-third year.

John H. Arnold was educated in the public schools of Freeport and Pittsburgh. After leaving school he worked for his father in Maryland and Pittsburgh for six years. He came

to Columbus in October, 1885. His first employment in this city was as a mechanic with the old Door, Sash & Lumber Company. He was later a machinist with the Newark Machine Company and then worked in the Panhandle Railroad shops for a year; was then time keeper for Gibbony & Company, who laid the gas mains through Columbus; then became a foreman with the Case Manufacturing Company. While thus employed he began, in 1891, to read law of nights in the office of Henry F. Guerin, and in October, 1894, he was admitted to the bar, and in that year began practicing in association with Mr. Guerin. Later he was in partnership with John J. Crosby, and was in the loan department of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, for a number of years, as attorney.

Mr. Arnold has been active and influential in Republican politics since 1888, in which year he began taking an active part in the Ninth and Eleventh Wards of Columbus. He was secretary of the Republican City Central Committee in 1889. From year to year he extended his particular activities to county and state affairs until he is today one of the best known leaders in the Republican party in Ohio. In 1914 he was elected lieutenant-governor and proved to be one of the most efficient and popular men ever elevated to this important office, discharging his duties in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of his constituents. During the entire session of the state senate not a single ruling of the chair was reversed. He is at this writing, 1918, a strong contender for the nomination for governor before the primaries, and owing to his past commendable record and his widespread popularity, his friends predict for him an easy victory should he secure the nomination. His selection for the state's chief executive would no doubt prove to be a fortunate one and in every way justify the wisdom of his party in his selection.

For many years Mr. Arnold has been more or less interested in real estate, mining and oil production operations, and he is one of the incorporators and president of the Loyal Oil & Gas Company in southeastern Ohio, which owns valuable producing oil properties.

Mr. Arnold is a member of the Franklin County Bar Association. He belongs to the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Loyal Order of Moose, Junior Order of American Mechanics, Loyal Order of Oaks, the Patriotic Order of Sons of America, the Columbus Caledonia Society, the Buckeye Republican Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Presbyterian church.

On August 17, 1904, Mr. Arnold married Eleanor A. Moore, of Columbus, a daughter of Jonathan and Victorine (Kirts) Moore. Her mother was the daughter of the late Judge Kirts of this city.

Mr. Arnold is a genial, companionable and broad-minded gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet, and during the years in which he has honored the capital city with his residence no man has stood higher in public esteem.

SAMUEL D. HUTCHINS. The record of Samuel D. Hutchins, one of the well known citizens of Columbus, who has been for a number of years closely identified with the business and civic life of the city, is one that is deserving of our admiration for it shows the possibilities here in free America of a young man of ambition, fortitude, grit and perseverance, although springing from an humble environment. But he was fortunate in having behind him progenitors of the right sort, what we in this country would call the best Anglo-Saxon strain, and so it is not surprising that he has made a success in life, despite obstacles.

Mr. Hutchins was born in Cleveland, Ohio, May 25, 1855, the son of William and Ann (O'Brien) Hutchins. The father was a native of Devonshire, England, from which country he came with his parents to America when he was ten years old, the family locating in Boston, Massachusetts, and there he spent his young manhood. Ann O'Brien, mother of our subject, was born in County Clare, Ireland, and she immigrated to America with her parents when a young girl, and grew to womanhood in Boston, in which city she married William Hutchins. Soon afterwards they came west to establish their future home, settling in Cleveland. The father was a locomotive engineer on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad, now the Big Four, until he met his death by the explosion of a locomotive boiler at Delaware, this state, in December, 1874, his son William Hutchins, also meeting death in the same accident, being at the time fireman for his father. The family removed to Delaware in 1869 and the death of the mother occurred in that city in 1895.

Samuel D. Hutchins spent his boyhood in Cleveland where he remained until 1869, then moved with the family to Delaware, Ohio. He received his education in the Cathedral school



Ernie Mac Isle, M. P.

of Cleveland. In February, 1870, when fifteen years old he began his career as railroader by firing an engine on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad, and was promoted to the position of engineer in October, 1872. In 1895 he quit railroading to accept a position with the engineering department of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, with which he has since been connected, and is now the commercial and engineering representative in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Kentucky, with headquarters in Columbus. His long retention with this firm would indicate that his work has been ably and faithfully as well as honestly done. As a result of his activities for his firm he has become widely known in the above named states and has greatly increased the business and prestige of the Westinghouse concern in all these states.

Mr. Hutchins is second vice-president of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, and has been very active in that body since 1914, when he was chosen a director. He was also very active and influential in all war relief campaigns, giving freely of his time and means in this laudable work. He was a member of the executive committee selected to manage the great three million "war chest" campaign in Columbus, and to handle and administer this huge sum during the year 1918 and 1919. He is a prominent member of St. Joseph Cathedral parish and has also been active and prominent in the Knights of Columbus during the past fifteen years. He served as Grand Knight for two years, was a member of the building committee which erected the new home and has for several years been a trustee of the order.

Mr. Hutchins first married Sarah A. Meara, a daughter of Stephen Meara, a Columbus pioneer. Her death occurred in 1895. She left four sons and one daughter. All the sons resigned good business positions to enlist in the army within sixty days after America entered the European war. William A. left a position with the National Refining Company of Cleveland; Joseph J. resigned from the staff of the Ohio State Journal; Leo F. quit as bookkeeper for Frank D. Rutherford, dealer in stocks and bonds; and Aloysius F. gave up his work as cashier of the Ford Motor Car Company's Columbus office. The daughter, Helen M., married D. W. Gray, of Columbus.

Mr. Hutchins married his present wife, Elizabeth J. Jacob, of Utica, New York, in November, 1914.

Mr. Hutchins has worked hard for his success and it has been richly deserved in every respect, for he has not only been industrious but honest and an upright citizen, always looking out for the general welfare of his fellow citizens.

LESLIE MAC LISLE, M. D. Parents should carefully consider the inclinations of their children. The great mistakes of life are owing in a large measure to the fact that young people adopt professions or enter business for which they have no natural ability. It is easy to see that if young men could start out early in life in the pursuit for which nature has best adapted them, and if they should persist in that line industriously and energetically, success would be assured in every instance, no matter if they were not possessed with brilliant or unusual ability; persistence in this one line will bring success. Dr. Leslie Mac Lisle, one of the successful young physicians of Columbus was fortunate in selecting the vocation for which he seems to have been well qualified by nature.

Dr. Lisle is a native of Franklin county, Ohio, and is of the fourth generation of his family in this county, which was settled here in 1792 by the Doctor's great grandfather, who came to central Ohio in that year from his native state, Kentucky. He found a vast wilderness through which roamed wild beasts and savages, but he was a man of courage and went to work carving out a home for his family from the primeval forests. His son, William Lisle, grandfather of the Doctor, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, and here he grew to manhood on the home farm and married Sarah Mac Williams. These two generations were farmers. John M. Lisle, son of William and Sarah (Mac Williams) Lisle, and father of the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood on the home farm and attended the common schools and Hiram College from which he graduated. He served in the Civil War and later in life studied medicine and was graduated from Starling Medical College in 1875 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and he practiced his profession at Roseville, Celina, Pataskala and Marysville, Ohio. He spent the latter days of his life in retirement, living quietly in his home at Columbus, where his death occurred in May, 1916. He married Eva Gates, who was born in Perry county, Ohio, the daughter of Horatio Gates, she passing away in 1883.

Dr. Leslie Mac Lisle was born at Roseville, Ohio, March 10, 1877. He received his

early education in the public schools and graduated from the Columbus High School. He entered the Ohio State University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1899. He then decided to follow in the footsteps of his father in a professional way and completed the prescribed course in Starling Medical College, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1902. After serving eighteen months as intern at Mt. Carmel hospital in Columbus and taking a six months' post-graduate course in New York City, he began the practice of his profession in Columbus, where he has since continued, taking a high rank among his professional brethren and meeting with success from the start.

Dr. Lisle has been on the medical staff of the Mt. Carmel Hospital continuously since 1902, and he was assistant professor of medicine at Ohio State University from 1902 until he resigned in 1917 in order to give his undivided attention to his large and rapidly growing private practice.

Dr. Lisle is a member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society and the Columbus Academy of Medicine. He also belongs to Kappa Sigma, a Greek letter fraternity, and to the Columbus Athletic Club.

In the year 1906, Dr. Lisle was united in marriage with Ellen Brown, who was born, reared and educated in Columbus. She is a daughter of the late George W. Brown, who at the time of his death was vice-president of the Case Manufacturing Company.

To the Doctor and wife three children have been born, namely: Leslie Mac, jr., John B. and Ann.

Dr. Lisle takes an interest in the general welfare of his city and he is in every way deserving of the respect and good will which is accorded him by all who know him.

JAMES HENRY BURNS. There is an habitual tendency in human nature to live in and for that which is perishing, hence the necessity for something that shall remind us of what is abiding, something that shall enable us to realize our larger duties and higher destiny. The life of the masses of the people tends to become commonplace, and the only way to give color and zest, interest and beauty to the things around us is to be able to view them from the inside of a rich, splendidly furnished intellectual home. This is possible no matter in what line of work we are engaged. James Henry Burns is one of the citizens of Columbus, where he has been well known and influential in business and civic circles for over thirty-seven years, who realized at the outset of his career that a man's mental attitude toward his fellow men, the business world and life in general had much to do with his success and happiness, and he has sought to develop his mind along general lines while engaged in his routine of daily tasks.

Mr. Burns, for thirty-seven years has been at the head of one of the oldest and most prosperous tailoring establishments of Columbus. His father, the late Michael Burns, was a native of Ireland, in which country he grew to manhood and learned the tailor's trade. He came to America in 1853, landing at Baltimore, where he worked at his trade until 1861, and in that year removed to Zanesville, Ohio. After working in Zanesville as a journeyman tailor for a number of years in 1867 he entered the merchant tailoring business as a member of the firm of Dennis & Burns. He removed to Columbus in 1873 and established his business on North High street, where he continued with his usual success until his death on February 9, 1892. He became prominent in the affairs of the city, and from 1878 to 1882 he served as police commissioner of Columbus. He was prominent in the affairs of St. Patrick's parish and was one of the active and well known Catholics of this section of the state.

While living in Baltimore, Maryland, Michael Burns married Bridget Treahy, also a native of Ireland, from which country she came to America in early life. Her death occurred in 1895. One of their sons is William J. Burns, the distinguished detective and secret service man, now of New York City, who is known professionally all over the globe, a veritable Sherlock Holmes.

James H. Burns of this review was born at Zanesville, Ohio, October 18, 1862, and was educated in the public and parochial schools and at Notre Dame University, in Indiana. Upon leaving college he became associated in business with his father and his brother, William J. Burns, and following the death of his father he succeeded to the business, which he still conducts under the firm name of "Burns." Under his able management the business has continued to grow and today it stands as one of the most popular establishments of its kind in Columbus. Mr. Burns is a member of the National Association of Merchant Tailors of Amer-

ica. Perhaps the most notable recognition of the "Burns" standard for correct tailoring was made by the late President McKinley, who, at the event of his inauguration, complimented Mr. Burns by wearing a suit made by this shop.

Mr. Burns was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Buckeye State Building & Loan Company, one of the leading banking institutions of Columbus, and he has been a member of its board of directors and its vice-president since its incorporation.

Like his father before him, Mr. Burns has long been one of the leading Catholics of Columbus. As a boy he traveled over the diocese with Bishop Roscerans and served on the altar when the bishop was giving the children confirmation. He is a member of the Cathedral congregation and served on the building committee when the beautiful church edifice was remodelled. He is also an active and prominent worker in Knights of Columbus circles.

In 1896 Mr. Burns was united in marriage with Lottie M. Tyler, of Columbus, who was born at Fremont, Ohio, and to this union four daughters have been born, namely: Mary Gwendolyn, Eleanor Elizabeth, Alice Anne and Mildred, the latter deceased.

ALBERT ELBRIDGE GRIFFIN, M. D. The student of the early history of the human race finds that ignorance and superstition surrounded the anatomy of the human organism, which resulted in the belief that disease was of supernatural and mysterious origin. For ages it was believed that the sick and afflicted were possessed of devils; and weird chants, incantations and so-called religious rites and ceremonies were commonly resorted to rather than the application of drugs or other means of modern healing. It was from such a benighted state of the human mind that our present systems of healing were developed. One of the prominent physicians and citizens of Columbus is Dr. Albert Elbridge Griffin, who has been identified with the professional and civic life of the capital city for many years. He was born in Muscatine county, Iowa, July 4, 1853.

Thomas F. Griffin, father of our subject, was a native of New York state. He came to Ohio in early manhood and learned the cabinet maker's trade at Newark. There he met and married Elнора Woods, who was a native of Virginia. Her father owned and operated a mill in Newark, Ohio, for many years. The family later moved to Muscatine county, Iowa, thence to Sigourney, Keokuk county, that state, where Thomas G. Griffin opened a cabinet making factory. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in an Iowa regiment and served gallantly for four full years with the northern armies, taking part in many important engagements. After he was honorably discharged and mustered out he returned to Iowa but soon thereafter removed his family to Columbus, Ohio, where he and his wife spent the balance of their lives.

Dr. Griffin acquired his early education in the Columbus public schools, then learned telegraphy and for a period of eighteen years he was an operator. During that time he read medicine. He was graduated from Columbus Medical College, then known as Hamilton Medical College, in 1884, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Soon thereafter he began the practice of his profession at Reynoldsville, but a year later located in Columbus where he has since remained, and during this period of thirty-four years his name has become a household word to a large number of the older families of the capital city, among whom he has enjoyed a large patronage.

Dr. Griffin was physician to the Franklin County Infirmary for about five years. He is a member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine. Taking an active interest in public affairs he was elected a member of the city council, then elected a second time, serving in all nearly three full terms when he resigned on account of serious illness, which continued for five years, during which time his office was locked. After regaining his health he was appointed to fill out an unexpired term in the city council and then he was elected and re-elected, and during his second term he was chosen president of the council, and since 1916 he has held this position, also that of vice-mayor of the city. Previous to his first election to the city council he served two terms as a member of the city school board. During his years of service in the council he has done much for the general good of Columbus, whose every interest he has very much at heart and seeks to forward in every legitimate way. His voice has always been on the side of good clean government. In and out of the council he has supported all measures inaugurated for the betterment of the city and her institutions.

Dr. Griffin is a member of East Gate Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a thirty-

second degree Scottish Rite Mason, also belongs to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Dr. Griffin married Catherine Woodruff of Blacklick, Ohio. Her father, who was a volunteer during the Civil War in an Ohio regiment, was killed at the first volley at the battle of Shiloh. To the Doctor and wife a son and a daughter have been born, namely: Frank O., a graduate from the department of veterinary, Ohio State University, and is now an inspector of meat for the city of Columbus; and Beulah, who married Mortimer Hayes of Columbus.

Dr. Griffin is in every way deserving of the good will and respect which all who know him freely accord him.

PRESTON ELMER THOMAS. Under the teachings of intelligent and religious parents Preston Elmer Thomas, warden of the Ohio State Penitentiary at Columbus early acquired those habits of industry and self reliance, which, linked with upright principles, have uniformly characterized his manhood life. He is deserving of the confidence which is reposed in him by those who know him, for his private and public life have alike been exemplary during his long residence in the capital city and central Ohio.

Mr. Thomas is a native Buckeye and belongs to one of the old families of the state. His paternal great grandfather came to America from Wales and located in the wilds of Putnam county, Ohio. There, over eighty years ago, he established a machine shop. Before leaving the old country he engaged in the manufacturing business, and he accumulated a considerable fortune for those days, but he desired to try his fortunes in the new western world, where he believed great opportunities existed, so crossed the Atlantic in an old-fashioned sailing vessel. However, he found that Putnam county was not ready for machine shops and other similar evidences of civilization, and thus being far ahead of the times, he lost most of the money he put into his machine shop there. In 1841 his wife and three sons joined him in this country. The sons are still living, all advanced in age, John, who resides in Putnam county, is eighty-seven years old; Evans, who makes his home in West Cairo, is eighty-five and David D., father of the subject of this sketch, has passed his eighty-third birthday. All these venerable brothers have devoted their lives to general agricultural pursuits and became substantial farmers.

David Dallas Thomas was born in Wales in 1836 and was five years old when he came with his mother to Putnam county, Ohio, from the lands beyond the sea. Here he grew to manhood amid primitive surroundings and worked hard when a boy. Upon reaching manhood he married Sarah Jane Ward, who was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1843. Her death occurred in 1916.

Preston E. Thomas was born at West Cairo, Allen county, Ohio, November 30, 1871. He grew up on the home farm where he assisted with the general work when a boy, and he received his education in the rural schools of his community and those of West Cairo, later taking a course in Ohio Northern University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1892. Three of his brothers were also graduated from this institution, namely: Eli W., with the class of 1885, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science; Charles H. was given the same degree in 1887; and Alvin L. graduated with the class of 1890, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science also.

Upon leaving college Preston E. Thomas took up school teaching as a profession, having carefully prepared himself for this line of work, and continued teaching with unusual success for a period of thirteen years, during which his services were in great demand, for he was regarded as a man of progressive ideas and methods and he did much to place the schools in his locality on a higher level, inaugurating more advanced systems, and, being a student himself always he kept well to the fore in all that pertained to educational affairs. The last five years of that period he taught at Wapakoneta, Ohio. From 1904 to 1908 he was a teacher in the Ohio Reformatory, and in 1908 was appointed parole officer, the duties of which position he discharged to the satisfaction of all concerned until May 1, 1913, when he resigned to accept the appointment of warden of the Ohio State Penitentiary, which post he still fills, his long retention in this responsible position indicating that he has discharged his duties most faithfully and acceptably.

Many commendable reforms have been inaugurated at the penitentiary by Warden Thomas and his work there has attracted attention all over the country. He has eliminated politics from the management of the institution, the indeterminate sentence law was fathered by him,

and the "trustly system" has been extended by him until Ohio penitentiary has a greater number of that class of convicts than any other prison in the United States, and the ratio of "walk-aways" men who abuse the privilege of trust is less than one in fifty. The use of "dope" among prisoners has been practically eliminated, and general discipline has been improved in such a manner that the inmates are better satisfied and better results are being obtained all around.

Mr. Thomas is a member of the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal church, belongs to Columbus Lodge, No. 3, Knights of Pythias, and of Humboldt Lodge, No. 476, Free and Accepted Masons; also Scioto Commandery and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason; he is a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is one of the active and prominent Masons of central Ohio.

On January 1, 1894, Mr. Thomas was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth Blume, who was born in Wapakoneta, Ohio, the daughter of P. C. Blume. To this union two children have been born, namely: Amanda A., who was graduated from the Ohio State University with the class of 1918; and Don A., who is now a student of Ohio State University, a member of the class of 1920.

Mr. Thomas is a genial, obliging, friendly gentleman who is popular with all who know him.

CAPT. ALEXIS COPE. An enumeration of the representative citizens of Columbus, and indeed of the state of Ohio, who won recognition and success for themselves and at the same time conferred honor on their community and the commonwealth, would be incomplete were there failure to make specific mention of the gentleman whose name introduces this memoir. He was distinctively a man of affairs, wielding a wide influence among those with whom he was associated, ever having the welfare of his state at heart and doing what he could to aid in its progress and development. He firmly believed the old Buckeye state to be one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous of any in the Union and it has always been due to such men as Captain Cope that she could justly claim a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which marked advancement along all legitimate lines. The state of Ohio has been signally favored in the class of men who have had to do with the administering of its affairs in official capacity, and this was one of the connections in which Captain Cope's career demands recognition, serving his community and the commonwealth faithfully and ably in positions of responsibility. He also achieved a splendid reputation as a lawyer, having been from the beginning intensely methodical and unwaveringly persistent in search of the true light and of the essentials of the legal foundations and in sources of legal conception and thought. As a writer he achieved a high reputation and as a man he stood "four square to every wind that blows."

Capt. Alexis Cope was a native son of the state which he honored by his lifelong citizenship, having been born at Colerain, Belmont county, Ohio, June 27, 1841, and his death occurred suddenly in Columbus, September 3, 1918. He was the third in order of birth of the ten children born to Dr. Caleb and Mildred (Fowler) Cope, who were pioneer settlers in Belmont county. They were of Quaker faith and were of English extraction, the family having been established in America in 1692. Of the ten children referred to, the only survivors now are, Orlando Cope, of Belmont county, and Dr. Charles Cope, of Detroit, Michigan. Alexis Cope attended the common schools and Hopedale college, where he studied law. His studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the Southern Rebellion, and he at once enlisted as a private in the Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months service, and took part in the Rosecrans campaign in West Virginia. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted for three years, joining the Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and it was with the Army of the Cumberland that he won the rank of Captain. When the war ended he had served as regimental adjutant, adjutant general of General Wood's staff, and division inspector general.

After the war Captain Cope went to St. Clairsville and renewed his legal studies, being admitted to the bar in 1866. He was engaged in the active practice of his profession there until 1873, when he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the sixteenth Ohio district. He served in that position until January, 1877, when he took up his residence in Columbus, this move being prompted by his appointment as chief clerk in the office of the secretary of state. He was the incumbent of that position six years, four under Colonel Barnes and two under Major Townsend, and in this capacity he edited the year books and Ohio statistics for

the years of 1877 to 1883. A year after he retired from the office of the secretary of state, Captain Cope was appointed secretary of the board of trustees of the Ohio State University, and so thoroughly did his qualifications and talents fit into the requirements of this office that he was retained for twenty-one years. During that time he wrote a history of the University, and his services for that institution and for education generally included the securing and locating of the Emerson McMillen observatory. Then for twelve years and up to the time of his death he had charge of the Virginia military lands concerning their relation to the University and served as a member of the committee appraising the funds for the College of Agriculture. In the latter years of his life Captain Cope practiced law, and at the time of his death he was a member of the law firm of Ricketts & Cope, his partner being T. H. Ricketts.

Politically, Captain Cope was an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and ever took a keen interest in its campaigns. Though reared a Quaker, he eventually united with the Methodist Episcopal church and became a member of the Broad Street church in Columbus, to the various activities of which he gave his earnest support. Fraternally and socially, he was a member of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic, in both of which he was very deeply interested, and was also a member of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland and the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society. He was a member of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce and for a number of years was identified with the Columbus Club. He was very active in his support of everything which in any way promised to benefit the city of Columbus and his advice and counsel were frequently sought in matters of importance affecting the public welfare.

Captain Cope numbered among his personal friends many men of political, educational and literary prominence, among whom were President McKinley, William Dean Howells, Whitelaw Reid and Professor Mendenhall. He was himself the wielder of a facile pen and had he adopted literature instead of law as a life vocation he would have been eminently successful. During the period of his connection with the Ohio State University, he wrote a one-volume book on the Civil War entitled "The Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers and Its Campaigns, 1861-1865," which is recognized as an authentic and well-written work, dealing with the western phase of the war and settling many issues that the usual history leaves unsettled. Captain Cope was an especial admirer of Abraham Lincoln and read everything that was ever written about him. Before his death he had planned notes on President Lincoln's references to the constitutional aspects of the Union, intending a little later to write a book on the subject.

On October 22, 1868, Captain Cope was married to Ione Lewis, of St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, the daughter of Elisha and Katherine (Dean) Lewis. On the maternal side, Mrs. Cope is descended from Holland ancestry, and her mother was an aunt of William Dean Howells, the noted author. Mrs. Cope is the third in order of birth of the five children born to her parents and of this family she is now the only survivor. To Captain and Mrs. Cope were born the following children: Frank A., deceased; Alex, deceased; Florence, who became the wife of Allan J. Seney and the mother of two children, Henry and Mary; she is now the wife of Samuel J. Maurice; Mary, who became the wife of E. B. Hatcher, of Columbus, and their two children are John and Elizabeth Dean. Mrs. Maurice inherited from her father decided literary talents and has done much appreciated work along this line. Mrs. Cope, though now in her seventy-seventh year, is remarkably well preserved and her physical and mental activity would be creditable to one many years her junior. During the recent World War she took a deep interest in all the activities in which women were engaged, especially in the providing of clothing and supplies for the boys overseas and in camp. During the war period she knitted thirty-five sweaters, nine helmets, four pairs of Sox and nine pairs of mittens, and she also has the enviable record of having knit a sleeveless sweater in eleven hours and twenty-five minutes. Mrs. Cope has been a member of the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal church for the remarkable period of sixty years, is a member of all the church societies and for eight years has been in charge of supplies. Honored and respected by all, there is today no woman in this locality who occupies a more enviable position in the circles in which she moves.

In the death of Captain Cope, the community suffered a distinct loss, for he had acted well his part in life's drama and had given generously of his superb powers in furthering the upbuilding of the city honored by his citizenship. He was a man among men. He viewed the world through optimistic eyes. He bound himself to his friends with bonds of steel. He was clean of habit and mind and conscientious and painstaking in his every endeavor. All in all, he served well his day and his memory is indelibly enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him.

The following lines are quoted from a beautiful tribute to Captain Cope by one who knew him long and intimately:

"Captain Cope was a fine personality; a man of noble ideals and fine life. He was the most lovable man one ever met. His conversation was uplifting and his manners kindly and graceful. He never intruded himself anywhere. His modesty was as sweet as a woman's. . . . But back of his quiet attitude there was a feeling and a sentiment that built up a very attractive manhood. . . . He was a strong Republican, but never let that fact outrun his personal conviction. . . . During the last years of the past century he was one of the promoters of public opinion and of political action. This was largely because he was closely connected with all the leaders of public sentiment and through them impressed his convictions upon the times."

COL. DANIEL MUNSON HALL. The Union soldier during the great Civil War between the states builded wiser than he knew. Through four years of suffering and wasting hardships, through the horrors of prison pens and amid the shadows of death, he laid the superstructure of the greatest temple ever erected and dedicated to human freedom. The world looked on and called those soldiers sublime, for it was theirs to reach out the mighty arm of power and strike the chains from off the slave, preserve the country from dissolution, and to keep furled to the breeze the only flag that ever made tyrants tremble and whose majestic stripes and scintillating stars are still waving universal liberty to all the earth. For all these unmeasured deeds the living present will never repay them. Pension and political power may be thrown at their feet; art and sculpture may preserve upon canvas and in granite and bronze their unselfish deeds; history may commit to books and cold type may give to the future the tale of their sufferings and triumphs; but to the children of the generations yet unborn will it remain to accord the full measure of appreciation and undying remembrance of the immortal character carved out by the American soldiers in the dark days in the early sixties, numbered among whom was Col. Daniel Munson Hall, of Columbus, who occupies the exalted position of commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Daniel M. Hall is a Yankee by nativity, having been born in New Haven, Connecticut, on October 20, 1843, and is the eldest son of nine children born to Avery and Elizabeth (Northrup) Hall, both of whom are now deceased. Of these children three sons, besides the subject, survive, namely: Howard H., of Fargo, North Dakota; George W., of Chicago Heights, Illinois, and Newton A., of Wichita, Kansas. Avery Hall was a farmer by vocation, served as a Union soldier during the Civil War, and he and his father became pioneer settlers of Lorain county, Ohio, the grandfather being one of the first three settlers in Brighton township, that county, he naming the town of Brighton.

Daniel M. Hall was about two years of age when the family came to Ohio and he received his early education in the common schools of Lorain county. He was reared on the parental farmstead and was about seventeen years of age when the tocsin of the war sounded and, without waiting to unhitch the team with which he was plowing, he hastened to the nearest recruiting point, enlisting in Company H of the Second Ohio Cavalry, with which he went to the front. In 1862 a horse fell upon him and broke his hip and, as it was thought he would never be able to ride again, he was discharged. However, in the summer of 1863 he was so far recovered that he again enlisted, this time in the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry in compliance with his mother's request because of the fact that his younger brother was in that regiment. He served with that command over two years, or until the close of the war, being mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, on November 14, 1865. He saw much hard service and had many narrow escapes, participating in all the battles, skirmishes and raids in which his regiment had a part, and earning a high reputation as a brave intrepid soldier.

After his discharge from the army, the subject clerked in a general store at Brighton, Ohio, for six years, when he formed a partnership with C. H. Richmond and bought the store, which they operated for six years. At the end of that period Colonel Hall sold out to his partner and became a traveling salesman for the Santley Lumber Company, of Wellington, Ohio. He became an expert judge of timber and eventually entered the employ of the Kirk Christy Lumber Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, buying and selling for them and finally assuming the management of their five mills in Pike county, Ohio. In 1900 Colonel Hall moved to Columbus, with which city he has been identified ever since. He continued traveling in the

lumber business until 1909, when he was made superintendent of the Memorial Hall building in Columbus, in which capacity he is still serving.

On May 15, 1870, Colonel Hall was married to Martha M. Burr, of Brighton, Lorain county, Ohio, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Burr. To their union has been born one son, Clarence B. Hall, who has been associated with the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, at Columbus, for fifteen years. Clarence B. Hall married Nora B. Bradley, of Spencer, Ohio, and they have three children, Ralph Gordon, Marion Margaret and Elizabeth.

Colonel Hall first became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic in Wellington, Ohio, in 1884, becoming affiliated with Hamlin Post, of which he became a past commander. In 1905 he transferred his membership to J. M. Wells Post, at Columbus, of which he has been a member ever since. He served from officer of the guard to commander of Wells Post, later on was elected department commander of Ohio, and in September, 1919, he was elected senior vice commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the meeting held at Columbus. On the 1st day of the following November he became commander-in-chief of that organization, because of the death of Col. James D. Bell, commander-in-chief. He thus holds a rank which entitles him to four stars, a rank held by only one other person in the United States, General Pershing. The national headquarters of the Grand Army have been moved to Columbus and Colonel Hall is giving his time and energies to the welfare of the organization. Colonel Hall is also a member of the Sons of Veterans.

Colonel Hall is also a member of the Columbus Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and formerly held membership in the Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons and Knights of Pythias at Wellington. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce of Columbus. Politically, he has been a lifelong supporter of the Republican party, and at one time was elected infirmiry director of Lorain county and, later, declined the nomination for sheriff of that county. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Although a quiet and unassuming man, Colonel Hall has contributed much to the material, moral and civic advancement of his community, while his admirable qualities of head and heart have won for him the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he moves. In the truest sense of the phrase he is a self-made man, for, though his education was cut short by his army service, he has become a well informed man and has succeeded in everything to which he has applied his energies.

JOHN JAY MORGAN. Those who belong to the respectable middle classes of society, being early taught the necessity of relying upon their own exertions, will be more apt to acquire that information and those business habits which alone can fit them for the discharge of life's duties, and indeed it has long been a noticeable fact that our leading men in nearly all walks of life in America sprang from this class. One of the many representatives of this worthy element in the city of Columbus of the present generation is John Jay Morgan, consulting engineer.

Mr. Morgan is a native of Indiana, born at Frankfort, April 13, 1884, although he is a descendant of two old Ohio families. His parents, John F. and Laura (Warner) Morgan, were natives of the central part of this state. His paternal grandparents were Newton and Martha (Foster) Morgan, both Ohio pioneers. John F. Morgan engaged in the lumber business in Ohio and Indiana, but later in life he bought a farm in the latter state, where he passed the remainder of his life. He is deceased as is also his wife.

John Jay Morgan was educated in the public schools of Frankfort and Lafayette, Indiana, and at Purdue University, from which institution he was graduated in 1904 in civil engineering, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science.

He began his professional work in 1904 in the engineering corps of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, with which company he remained until 1907, then was employed by the Kansas City Southern Railroad for a few months. He was assistant city engineer of Grand Rapids, Michigan, from March, 1907 until November, 1908, and in that year he located in Columbus, and was assistant city engineer from 1909 to 1911 and engineer of construction in the department of buildings from 1911 to January, 1912, since which time he has been engaged in private work. He was engaged as consulting engineer on the design and construction of remodeling the city's municipal sewerage reduction plant, which work was completed in 1917. He has handled the construction work of numerous reinforced concrete buildings of

importance in Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Canton and Marion, Ohio. His professional reputation extends all over the state.

In all the positions mentioned above Mr. Morgan discharged his duties most ably and faithfully, to the satisfaction of all concerned. His work is always characterized by fidelity, promptness and a very high grade of workmanship. He has remained a close student of all that pertains to his special line of endeavor and his special talents in this line have been regarded as quite unusual from the first, by those who are at all familiar with his work.

Mr. Morgan is a member of the Engineer's Club of Columbus, the Columbus Athletic Club, the Columbus Automobile Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Business Men's Gymnasium Club, the Young Business Men's Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is deeply interested in everything that is helpful in making a better Columbus.

Since the entrance of America in the World War, Mr. Morgan was very active in the work of raising war funds, in the work of the Red Cross, War Chest, Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps sales.

On April 8, 1908, Mr. Morgan was united in marriage with Elizabeth Martin, a native of London, England, but who at that time lived in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Mr. Morgan is one of the popular and prominent young men of affairs in Columbus and his friends are limited only by the circle of his acquaintance.

CHARLES CALLOWAY PAVEY. Charles Calloway Pavey was born August 26, 1857, in Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, the son of Madison Pavey, of pure English stock, and Mary L. Dunlap Pavey of Scotch-Irish ancestry. In 1859 he removed, with his parents, to Washington C. H., Ohio, where he was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Washington C. H. high school, in June, 1877. In June, 1882, he graduated in the Arts course from the University of Wooster, at Wooster, Ohio, and in June, 1884, in law, from the Yale Law School, New Haven, Connecticut. Returning to Washington C. H., Ohio, he was admitted to the bar of Ohio, in December, 1884, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, in partnership with his father, in his home town, and there continued to practice law until September 2, 1899, when he located in Columbus, Ohio, where he opened an office and has ever since continued the practice of law, and is now so engaged with Senator Lloyd and Bert Wolman, under the firm name of Pavey, Lloyd & Wolman.

On October 6, 1887, at Washington C. H., Ohio, Mr. Pavey was married to Miss Eva M. Grove, the daughter of Martin Grove, a farmer, and his wife, Sarah Jane Coffman Grove. To Mr. and Mrs. Pavey, two sons were born, Ralph Madison Pavey, April 2, 1890, and Carl Calloway Pavey, December 3, 1891, both of whom are living; both of whom were educated in the public schools of Columbus, and are graduates of the Ohio State University, and both of whom entered the army and served in the World War. Ralph M. Pavey is foreman of the William Hanley ranch in Oregon, and Carl C. Pavey is one of the Electrical Engineers of the Bell Telephone Company in Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Pavey is a member of Goodale Lodge, F. & A. M.; of Confidence Lodge, K. of P., and of Temple Lodge, I. O. O. F. In 1903-1904, he was Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. of Ohio. He is also a member of the Athletic and Kit-Kat Clubs of Columbus, but not a member or affiliated with any sectarian organization. In religious belief he is not an atheist, but he does not believe in Divine revelation nor in the Divinity of Christ. As nearly as he can define his religious belief he is a Deist, but nothing more, and so little confidence does he put in this belief that he may possibly be an Agnostic. But his toleration for every kind of religion is as broad as his own beliefs are wide. Mr. Pavey is an ardent student of the Greek and Hebrew civilizations and in his leisure time has written and published much of his reaction in these fields, as well as on the themes of modern life.

HERBERT BROOKS. Descended from a family which was the first to establish its home on the "high banks of the Scioto opposite Franklinton," and the members of which bore an active part in the social and business life of the community, Herbert Brooks is playing his part in full keeping with the record. His grandmother on his father's side was Keziah Hamlin, the first white child born in what is now Columbus. As related elsewhere, she was a favorite with the Indians hereabout, and was once playfully carried off that a pair of moccasins they were making might be fitted to her feet. Keziah, grown up, married David Brooks, and to them were born eight children, the eldest of whom David W. Brooks, born in 1828, married

Anna Maria Simpkins in 1850. He was Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court, County Clerk and a member of the Board of Police Commissioners when the City Prison was erected. For many years he was in the grocery business with Nathaniel Merion and later was president of the bank of Brooks, Butler & Company. Nine children were born to him and his wife, the second of whom was Herbert Brooks, born December 16, 1853.

Herbert was educated in the public schools of Columbus and at 16 entered his father's bank as messenger. He worked his way up through various positions and, at the death of the last of the partners, successfully liquidated the business of the bank. Mr. Brooks then turned his attention to structural steel work, one of his tasks being the superintendence of the steel construction of the judiciary addition to the State House. In 1898 on the organization of the Ohio Building & Loan Company, he became its treasurer and one of its directors—positions which he still holds. He has also been, and still is, identified with numerous other business enterprises.

To Mr. Brooks and his wife (Clara Belle Tate, daughter of John H. Tate, a banker of Rockville, Indiana), there have been born four children: Louise B., Clara, Phillips, deceased, and Herbert, jr.

Mr. Brooks has written much for newspapers and magazines, his favorite theme being the great out-doors, whose beauty and majesty he has often admirably interpreted. Another of his traits is shown in his membership in the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Old Northwest Genealogical and Historical Society. He is also a thirty-third degree Mason.

JOHN JONES PUGH. For nearly forty years now John Jones Pugh has been connected with the Columbus Public Library. Naturally, therefore, when the Library service is mentioned, the name and figure of Mr. Pugh come into the field of vision. What the service and equipment are is largely due to him.

Born February 29, 1864, the son of Richard and Elizabeth Jones Pugh, both of whom had come to this city from Wales, he was allied with some of the pioneer Welsh families of Columbus. His father was care-taker for a number of years of the Starling Medical College building on East State street and it was while the family was living in that building, associated with some of the literary, as well as medical, traditions of Columbus, that he was born. When he was nine or ten, he was carrying a Journal route and selling the Dispatch on the streets. He was educated in the Columbus public schools and after his graduation in 1881, for a time attended the normal school. In the same year, however, he entered the Public Library as assistant to the venerable librarian, Rev. J. L. Grover, and in 1896, when the latter became incapacitated through age, succeeded him as librarian, a position which he has held continuously since.

The library was then housed in the City Hall and was crying for room. An annex to the City Hall was built for its accommodation, but that, too, was soon filled to overflowing. When Andrew Carnegie was giving of his millions for city library buildings, Mr. Pugh entered into negotiations with him, and with the approval and cooperation of the Library Board, secured an offer of \$150,000 for a building, under the usual conditions of municipal support. The amount was subsequently increased to \$200,000, and the present imposing library was built on a site purchased by the city.

During the World War, Mr. Pugh was supervisor of the American Library Association war work and an active member of the American Protective League. He supervised the gathering and transmission of books and magazines for the soldiers in camps and on transports and helped to suppress seditious and anti-American literature.

In 1888 Mr. Pugh married Katherine Fornoff, who had been his classmate in the public schools; and to them three children were born: Elizabeth, now married to Herbert J. Long; Katherine and Mary Helen. He is Past Grand of Junia Lodge, I. O. O. F.; was State Supreme Dictator of the Loyal Order of Moose; is a member of the Scottish Rite, 32nd degree, and of Aladdin Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has also been prominent in musical circles, having been a member of the old Arion Club, executive chairman of the Eisteddfod and president of the Columbus Opera Club.

JOHN ADRIAN KELLEY. One of the active and energetic younger men of Columbus is John Adrian Kelley, who was born in New Lexington, Ohio, August 7, 1886, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Kelley. Two years later the family moved to Columbus where John was educated

in the parochial and public high schools. The death of his father at that time prevented him from going to college, and to aid his mother in providing for her five younger children, he became a reporter for the Dispatch, where he served till 1909, when he became secretary of the Columbus Builders' Exchange, increasing its membership and moving it into larger quarters. From 1913 to 1917 he was manager of the Industrial Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce which in that period brought nineteen factories to the city and aided many already here. He was one of the founders and secretary of the Export Club of Columbus, one of the founders and secretary-treasurer of the Franklin County Co-operative Farm Bureau and was for a time secretary of the Manufacturers and Jobbers' Association, executing the plans for the first Columbus Industrial Exposition in the State House square. While thus serving he wrote a number of brochures showing the advantages of Columbus industrially and commercially.

When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Kelley assisted in organizing Columbus manufacturers into the Columbus War Industries Board, which sent a representative to Washington to secure war business, and which later developed into the District War Industries Board, a part of a national organization. He presented the brief to the War Department which resulted in the location of the great storage warehouses on the precise site recommended. He was secretary-manager of the Liberty Loan Committee for the Columbus area, consisting of Franklin and fifteen adjoining counties, and continued as such to the end of the second campaign for the sale of bonds. Before the third campaign he was called to serve as secretary to H. P. Wolfe, Ohio State Director of the War Savings Stamp Campaign, and at this writing he is still serving in that capacity. He also did much of the publicity work for the Knights of Columbus financial campaign and the Boy Scouts associate membership campaign.

In 1910 Mr. Kelley was married to Miss Josephine Nash, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Nash, of Columbus, and they have four children. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and belongs to the Athletic Club.

MAURICE STEWART HAGUE. Representative of that sterling line of artists who have found their inspiration and subjects in the scenery of central Ohio and have reproduced its beauties for the adornment of homes far and near is Maurice Stewart Hague. He was born at Richmond, Ohio, the son of James Russel and Susan (Stewart) Hague. The family soon moved to Columbus and here the son was educated in the public schools. For three years thereafter he studied medicine, but his sensitive nature revolted against the scenes attendant upon that profession and directed him instead to art in which he educated himself, building upon a natural aptitude for drawing and color. He followed portrait painting and modeling until 1895 when he took up landscape painting where he has achieved his greatest successes. He has exhibited at Boston, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Buffalo, Cleveland and Columbus and is represented in private collections in New York, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Cleveland, Columbus and other cities. He is a member of the American Federation of Art.

In music also, Mr. Hague has been prominent, having been one of the charter members of the famous Orpheus Club and a member throughout the existence of that male chorus; also of the Scottish Rite Quartet (1888-1903). He is a Mason, 32nd degree, and a member of the Kit-Kat Club. In 1917 he was appointed a member of the Ohio Board of Motion Picture Censors.

DENNIS AUGUSTINE CLARKE. One of the most faithful and efficient religious workers in Columbus was Father Dennis Augustine Clarke, of the Holy Family Catholic Church, West Side. He was born in Columbus, December 15, 1850, his father's family having come to Columbus as early as 1832, from Virginia, while his mother's family came from Ireland where she was born. He attended the parish school of St. Patrick's Church and later entered the University of Notre Dame, graduating with honors in 1870 as a Bachelor of Science and later taking Master's degrees in both science and arts. He taught for a time in his Alma Mater and, returning to Columbus in 1874, established the Catholic Columbian which was at first under the management and control of Bishop Rosecrans. On the death of the latter, the entire responsibility for the paper fell on Mr. Clarke, and he continued at the task until he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had placed that means of Catholic publicity upon a sound basis. He then sold the paper and, after a year in Colorado and Utah regaining his health which had been undermined by his severe ordeal, returned to Columbus and, having completed his theological training, was in 1879 ordained a priest. His first assignment was

as Catholic Chaplain in the Ohio Penitentiary where he served till 1883. In 1884 he assumed charge of the Holy Family congregation, where until his sudden death, May 17, 1920, he remained a zealous religious worker, an ardent advocate of temperance, a contributor to newspapers and periodicals and a sterling factor in the civic life.

JOHN HENRY VERCOE was a lawyer of intense energy and application and won a position in the front ranks of men of his profession in which he was what might be denominated a student lawyer. He was born in Columbus, August 23, 1855, the son of John Cunningham Vercoe and Jemima (Martin) Vercoe, both natives of England, where they spent their earlier years. The father came to America in the early fifties, landing at a Canadian port, then direct to Columbus, making the trip by a boat on the lake to Sandusky, and from there to the capital city by canal boat. He will be remembered as one of the best known stone mason contractors in this city. His death occurred in 1911.

John H. Vercoe received his education in the Columbus schools. He began life for himself as a telegraph messenger boy in 1871 and by his own efforts he learned telegraphy. Saving his earnings and being ambitious to secure a higher education, he entered Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, but did not complete the full course. Upon leaving college he returned to Columbus and resumed work as a telegraph operator and while thus engaged he read law and was admitted to the bar in the year 1880, but it was not until five years later that he began the practice of law, ranking as one of the able members of the local bar for over three decades. He died in 1919.

Mr. Vercoe was a member of the Franklin County Bar Association, the Columbus Athletic Club, the Scioto Country Club and the Rotary Club.

On June 29, 1880, he was united in marriage with Mary L. Price, daughter of Israel N. Price. Two daughters were born to this union, namely: Helen V., who married Albert E. Jones, of Columbus; and Hester V., who is the wife of Frank C. Huling, also of Columbus.

EDGAR B. KINKEAD. Napoleon said to Marshal Ney: "Perhaps the world be just as well off, if neither of us had ever lived." That might be truly said of a great many other men, and of many others it should not be predicated. The lives of selfish men are hardly worth while; nor are they remembered very long, as a rule. It is not always the most popular man whose life has been of the greatest value to his fellowmen. He may not have had his name written on the pages of history. He may have been a man who has had a modest estimate of himself and who has simply performed his duties faithfully and unostentatiously.

Strong lives do not come by chance, or magic. Nor do they come suddenly into being. It is interesting not only to know the deeds of the adult years of such a person, but also the elements that enter into his character and the forces and qualities that combine to make him what he has become.

These preliminary observations are pertinent to this sketch of Judge Edgar B. Kinkead. We are not vitally concerned whether he has a long lineage, but his immediate parents are of interest because of their dominant force upon their son. His remote paternal ancestors came from the Emerald Isle, coming originally from Scotland. His mother was of English-Scotch origin. These make a mixture of bloods that begets enthusiasm, love, energy, sturdiness, courage, character.

Patriotic blood courses in his veins, for his father was first a captain in the Civil War and in the 77th O. V. V. I., and afterwards a colonel of the 148th O. V. I. As a member of the former regiment he participated in many battles, great and small.

Judge Kinkead belongs to Lincoln's common people. He was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth. He was educated in the common schools, the Marietta Academy and the Marietta College, receiving from the latter the degrees of Master of Arts and LL. D. His scholarship was of high grade; he never wasted any time; he was always striving to enlarge his stock of knowledge and to increase the breadth and depth of his mind.

He started in active life with the disadvantage of narrow circumstances, against which he had to strive. But in his case, as has occurred in others, while the discipline of necessity was hard to bear, it was a sure guarantee of the making of a great lawyer and of gaining great fame as an author.

His position as deputy clerk of the Probate Court of Washington county and of the Supreme

Court of Ohio and Assistant State Law Librarian were accepted as means of helping him to become a lawyer. Without wealth, these were necessities.

He became a lawyer in 1889. For a while he was special attorney for the Attorney General of the State, in special charge of cases against the Standard Oil Company, or of all Anti-Trust litigation. Early in his career as a lawyer he had the impulse that he should perform the duty which Lord Coke said every lawyer who had the necessary brains, owed to his profession, namely, to write a law book. Judge Kinkead has written, not only one law book, but numerous books. Excepting one, they are on cognate subjects—pleading, practice and procedure of the law. Their titles are: "Code Pleading and Practice," "Instructions to Juries," "Common Law Pleading," "Probate Court Law and Practice," "Trial Procedure," "Error and Instructions to Juries," "Libel and Slander in the Cyclopedia of Law," "Ohio Civil Trial—Appeals and Errors, and Torts." They are all useful books; they occupy a fair place among standard books on the same subjects, in all of the law libraries and colleges of the country. The bench and bar and litigants owe him a debt of gratitude for his efforts to make the practice and administration of the law easier, a task which he has performed with distinguished ability.

In 1908 he was elected Common Pleas Judge, and in 1914 re-elected for a second term, which he is now serving. For twenty years he was professor of law in several branches of the law college of the Ohio State University. There is a multitude of lawyers in Ohio and in other states who studied the law under him with profit to themselves and to their clients; and undoubtedly he contributed much by his work there to give the just fame and name which the law college enjoys.

It is not easy to make a perfect estimate of a judge while he is still on the bench. He may become better after the estimate has been made, or possibly he may deteriorate. But of Judge Kinkead, up to this time, it can be conservatively said that he knows the anatomy and physiology of law. As an author and as a judge he has been indefatigable in his labors. He has a wonderful capacity for work, and never fails to be prompt in the decision of cases submitted to him. He is accomplished in the learning of his profession. He is "familiar with the currents, streams and tides of authority." He is above the average in working knowledge of the cases. One of his distinguishing traits is his affability on the bench. He is not one of those judicious holy terrors, who try to overawe and intimidate litigants and their lawyers by austere or autocratic manners. He does not become mad when a lawyer argues with or against him. He patiently hears those with whom he disagrees, and he is sometimes persuaded that his first impressions were wrong, in which cases he is not ashamed to change his opinions. He does not often render decisions that do not satisfy either party to the suit; generally he decides in favor of one party and against the other.

When he is called upon to decide cases in unexplored fields of litigation, he determines what he thinks the law should be upon the undecided questions. He has the courage that makes him always ready to assume responsibility and to act when required. If misdirected popular sentiment or public clamor should attempt to influence or control the administration of law and justice, in cases coming before him, he would doubtless be ready to do his duty, whatever might be the personal consequences to himself.

While he has always been a diligent and industrious student, burning a great deal of midnight oil, still he has spent some of his life in the open, keeping in touch with his contemporaries and studying their human nature. If a judge is not easily duped, deceived by crafty persons, who try to use him for their own aggrandizement, this is a valuable quality in a *nisi prius* judge. Without that quality, he is handicapped in his work.

While Judge Kinkead generally knows the authorities, he never makes fetish of precedents. He has the courage to point out the mistakes of other courts, even those that are his superiors in authority. For this reason, he has sometimes been called by his critics an iconoclastic, a revolutionary judge. But that is not a true criticism. His aim, in such instances, is to be original and independent, and to help other courts, even those that can affirm or reverse him, to correct their errors. Socially and personally Judge Kinkead is genial; he has a vigorous and breezy, and yet sufficiently, dignified personality; his tastes are simple; he is democratic in his disposition; he is charitable in his judgment of others; and he is human in his foibles and virtues. He is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Delta Epsilon and Delta Phi college fraternities and of the Elks.

And not of least importance is the fact that his domestic relations have been happy. When

one knows what kind of a wife (who was Nellie M. Snyder) he has, he does not wonder that the judge has been in favor of woman suffrage. He has but one child, Mrs. W. W. Alexander of Atlanta, Georgia, and two grandsons.

ALEXANDER CHALMERS BRYCE. It cannot be other than interesting to note in the series of personal sketches appearing in this work the varying conditions that have compassed those whose careers are outlined, and the effort has been made in each case to throw well-focused light onto the individuality and to bring into proper perspective the scheme of each respective character. Each man who strives to fulfill his part in connection with human life and human activities is deserving of recognition, whatever may be or have been his field of endeavor, and it is the function of works of this nature to perpetuate an authentic record concerning those worthy of preservation. The beginning of the career of Alexander C. Bryce, for many years one of the well-known business men of Columbus, was characterized by hard work and conscientious endeavor, and he owed his rise to no train of fortunate incidents or fortuitous circumstances. It was the reward of application of mental qualifications of a high order to the affairs of business, the combining with keen perceptions mental activity that enabled him to grasp the opportunities that presented themselves. This he did with success and, what is more important, with honor. His integrity was ever unassailable, his honor unimpeachable, and he stood high with all who knew him.

Alexander Chalmers Bryce was born on March 16, 1852, in Sarnia, Ontario, Canada, and his death occurred March 15, 1920, in Columbus, Ohio. He was the second son among seven children who blessed the union of William and Mary (Chalmers) Bryce. The only survivors of these children now are, Mrs. J. H. Weldon, of Clark county, Illinois, and Mrs. John S. Menzier, of San Diego, California. The subject's parents were both of Scottish birth, the father having been born in Edinburgh and the mother in Glasgow, and both are now deceased. On the paternal side, the subject is descended from the same stock as James Bryce, ambassador from England to the United States, 1906-12. Alexander C. Bryce received his educational training in the public schools of his native town. After he had completed his studies, the family moved to Louisville, Kentucky, and soon afterwards Mr. Bryce became a traveling salesman out of Cincinnati, for a hat concern. A short time later he accepted a similar position with a large wholesale clothing firm, making his headquarters in New York City. Intensely ambitious to get into business on his own account, as soon as possible he established a clothing store in northern Indiana, and so successful was he in this enterprise that he was soon enabled to establish other stores at Terre Haute, Muncie and Logansport, Indiana, and Louisville, Kentucky. In addition to these, about twenty-five years ago Mr. Bryce came to Columbus and, in partnership with his brother, Thomas J. Bryce, established a store which was known as Bryce Brothers & Company. After the death of the brother, the name of the Columbus business was changed to the Bryce Company, under which name it has been conducted. Some years ago, the subject disposed of all his stores excepting the one in Columbus.

Mr. Bryce was a man of much more than ordinary force of character, a fact universally recognized by all who had opportunity to form his acquaintance. For some years prior to his decease, he was handicapped by very poor health, yet, despite this, he courageously bore his part of the burdens of life and set a splendid example of the ability to subordinate personal feelings to the demands of business, home and community. Naturally of a retiring and quiet disposition, he cared nothing for club life or the excitement of political activities, yet in his quiet and effectual way he performed his whole duty to the community in which he lived. He was a member of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, where he was held in high regard, and in business circles in New York and Indiana he was held in great esteem. He was a staunch Republican in his political views, but never sought office, though several times importuned to allow his name to be used. His membership in the Columbus Athletic Club was more in the nature of a support than any sportive inclination on his part. His religious membership was with the Broad Street Presbyterian Church of Columbus.

September 11, 1878, Mr. Bryce was married to Helen Prevo, of Clark county, Illinois, daughter of Henry and Amy (Lindley) Prevo. To their union two daughters were born, Mable Bryce Dunn, deceased, and Ethel, who became the wife of J. J. Stevenson and is the mother of two children, Justin, jr., and Helen Jane. Mrs. Bryce has two brothers living, Samuel J. Prevo, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and Charles Prevo, of Clark county, Illinois. Her paternal grandfather was Samuel Prevo, who was of French extraction and who was one of the pioneer settlers of Illinois. His wife, Jane (Lee) Prevo, was descended from the Lee



A. C. Bugg



Charles H. Brown

family which figured so prominently in the Colonial history of this country and which has had many honored representatives in the public life of the nation during the subsequent years.

Alexander C. Bryce possessed many of the sterling characteristics of his Scotch ancestry, his success having been based upon the substantial qualities of unflinching industry, perseverance and integrity in motive and action. He was a public-spirited citizen and a whole-souled gentleman, whom to know was to respect and admire. Beginning his business career at the bottom of the ladder, he forged ahead steadily and the prosperity which finally crowned his labors was richly earned, for he had been dominated throughout his career by the highest principles of integrity and honor. His benevolences and charities were large, but were given unostentatiously and without thought of praise. He knew the spring of human motive and action, so that he was kindly and tolerant in his judgment and ever ready to lend a helping hand to any worthy movement. His admirable qualities of head and heart and the straightforward, upright course of his daily life won for him the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he moved.

CHARLES HENRY BROWN. The record of a life well spent, of triumphs over obstacles, of perseverance under difficulties and steady advancement from a modest beginning to a place of honor and distinction in the commercial and civic worlds, when imprinted on the pages of history present to the youth of the rising generation an example worthy of emulation. Dominated by the highest principles of integrity and honor was the course of the late Charles H. Brown, who for a long lapse of years was among the leading men of affairs of Columbus. He placed true values on men and events, so that he was essentially democratic and unassuming and showed the intrinsic strength and loyalty of his character. His benevolence and charities were ever unostentatious and admirably placed. He knew the spring of human motive and action, so that he was kindly and tolerant in his judgment and ever ready to lend a helping hand to any worthy movement. His long residence in Columbus, his upright life and mature judgment, and the many services he rendered have made his name a synonym for character and worth. He was imbued with the deepest and most helpful public spirit, and was well fortified in his opinions as to matters of public policy, giving of his best to the furthering of good government, as he was neglectful of no civic duty. It is scarcely necessary to say that in the inviolable precincts of an ideal home life the true nobility of Mr. Brown found perfect expression, but there is no desire in this connection to lift the sacred veil of the fireside circle. In dealing with mankind his word was his bond; deceit never entered into any transactions he had with his fellow men. His plain, rugged honesty, his open-hearted manner, undisguised and unaffected, is to his family and friends a sweet lasting memory.

Charles Henry Brown was born in Zanesville, Ohio, February 28, 1862, and his death occurred in Columbus, September 17, 1919. He was next to the youngest of five children born to Robert and Sarah (Gregg) Brown, the surviving children being Harry, of Conneaut, Ohio; Asa, of Columbus; Smith T., of Zanesville, and Anna B., of Columbus. The subject's early mental training was received in the public schools of Zanesville and Newark, but when he was still quite young his father died and it became necessary for him to leave school and go to work, though he continued his studies assiduously at such times as opportunity offered—indeed, he never forsook his habits of close reading and was possessed of unusually varied and accurate information on a wide range of subjects, being an excellent conversationalist in any company where he might be found. His first employment was as a newspaper carrier in Newark, and when about sixteen years of age he came to Columbus and accepted a position as clerk at the State Blind Institution. Subsequently he was appointed clerk at the State Insane Asylum, later being advanced to the position of storekeeper in that institution. His next employment was as a traveling salesman in the Columbus district for the Heinz Pickle Company, of Pittsburgh. About 1894 Mr. Brown became secretary of the Central Building, Loan and Savings Company, of Columbus, and remained identified with that institution up to the time of his death. The company at that time was but a small concern, but under his management it soon began to grow and eventually became one of the largest and most important companies of the kind in central Ohio, the greater part of this splendid achievement being directly traceable to the energetic efforts, sound business ability and personal influence of the subject. Mr. Brown took an active part in state building and loan affairs and was secretary of the State League of Building and Loan Associations and a member of the national association. Of his own company he was a member of the board of directors and also served

on the real estate board, he being an unusually competent judge of real estate values. He was also a director of the New Nu Ex Fire Extinguisher Company, of Columbus.

"Charley" Brown, as he was most generally known among his friends and associates, was one of the biggest boosters for his own city and in many ways contributed to the development, growth and prosperity of Columbus. He not only had an effective part in furthering commercial enterprises, but in his capacity as secretary of the building and loan association he assisted many to acquire homes of their own. He was a director of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, active in all phases of its work, and was an efficient member and past president of the Columbus Rotary Club. In 1918-19 he served as district governor of the Rotary Clubs of this district, among whom he held an exalted position in their esteem and good will. In evidence of this fact is the following extract from a letter sent to Mrs. Brown from the Rotary Club at Toledo: "The Rotarians of the Tenth district in session in Toledo instructed me to write you and tell you how greatly we missed your presence and that of your genial husband. It would have made you proud indeed if you could have heard the beautiful tributes spoken of him on the floor of the convention and how it was said that everyone had been made brighter and happier on account of him."

During the World War Mr. Brown took an active and effective part in support of the various war activities and was recognized as one of the most effectual four-minute men in Columbus, performing splendid service in the Liberty Bond sales. He was a member of the Columbus Athletic Club and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he was a past exalted ruler, and while serving in that capacity officiated at the laying of the corner stone of the Elks' Home. His religious membership was with St. Joseph's Cathedral, to which his widow and daughter also belong. He was liberal in his support of worthy benevolent objects, though his giving was so quietly done that it attracted no attention. He was a lovable man and everyone loved him. He possessed to a marked degree an optimistic temperament and had the happy faculty of imparting to those about him the spirit of good cheer and fellowship which was so apparent in him. A self-made man in the truest sense of the word, his career was complete and rounded in its beautiful simplicity; he did his full duty in all the relations of life, and he died beloved by those near to him, and respected and esteemed by his fellow citizens.

September 28, 1887, Charles H. Brown was married to Miss Cecelia Schwarz, of Logan, Ohio, the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Kessler) Schwarz, both of whom are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown were born two children, Ruth, who died in infancy, and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Dr. Joseph M. Gallen, of Columbus, and they have two children, Mary Virginia and Joseph M., jr.

CHARLES G. HENDERSON. In the death of the late Charles G. Henderson the city of Columbus lost one of its most substantial and reliable men of affairs, who, through a long lapse of years, was prominent in the circles in which he moved. As the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity and accomplishment, its evening of completed and successful efforts, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of this good and honored man. His career was a long, busy and useful one, fraught with much good to himself, his family and to humanity, and his memory will long be revered by those who had occasion to come in contact with him on life's highway. Devoting the major part of his time and attention to the upbuilding and development of special interests, he never allowed the pursuit of wealth to warp his kindly nature, but preserved his faculties and the warmth of his heart for the broadening and helpful influence of human life, being to the end a kindly, genial friend and gentleman whom it was a pleasure to meet.

Charles G. Henderson was a native son of the Buckeye state, having been born in Sandusky, Ohio, on the 7th day of April, 1856, and his death occurred at his home in Columbus on January 14, 1920, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was a son of DeWitt C. and Volinda (Lamson) Henderson, the former being of Scotch descent and the latter of English antecedents. When the subject of this memoir was about five years of age, the family moved to Cincinnati, and in the excellent schools of that city he secured his education, completing the public school course when seventeen years of age. Having decided to complete his studies abroad, he went to Europe, but soon afterwards changed his mind and returned home. Locating in Columbus, he took a position in the Citizens Savings Bank, the president of which at that time was Gen. John Beatty, whose daughter Mr. Henderson subsequently married. By able and faithful service, he won successive promotions until he became cashier of the bank,

holding that position until 1883. In that year General Beatty founded the Columbus Savings Bank and Mr. Henderson was placed in the management of the new institution, finally becoming its president and holding that relation until about five years prior to his death, when he retired on account of ill health. It speaks well for the energetic efforts, the executive ability and the personal power of Mr. Henderson that he was able to build up the business of this bank from a modest beginning to the prosperous and influential position which it eventually occupied among the banks of Columbus, and this in spite of the fact that the Columbus Savings Bank was, as to location, less favorably situated than many of its competitors. He was wholly devoted to the upbuilding of this institution, giving himself to it to the practical exclusion of all other interests and to him was given the credit for the splendid growth which characterized this bank during his incumbency as its presiding officer.

One of the most noticeable characteristics of Mr. Henderson was his aversion to anything bordering on publicity for himself. Able and efficient in his special sphere of activity, and cognizant of his own powers there, he was content to let results speak for themselves, and it is true that among his fellow bankers his abilities and accomplishments as a financier were appraised at their full value. Quiet and undemonstrative in manner, nevertheless he impressed all who came in contact with him with the fact that his chief pleasure came from the simple consciousness of work well done. He was universally recognized as a splendid citizen, one of Columbus' leading men of affairs, progressive in the best sense of the word; a man of lofty character, sturdy integrity and unswerving honesty.

Mr. Henderson was keenly appreciative of the beautiful in literature, music and art. He had read extensively and of a wide range of subjects and was unusually well informed. He was essentially public spirited and consistently gave his support to every movement for the advancement of the best interests of his city. He was a member of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce and in his earlier career took an active part in its affairs.

On July 24, 1877, Mr. Henderson was married to Miss Ellen Beatty, the daughter of Gen. John and Lucy (Tupper) Beatty, who are represented by an appropriate memorial elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Henderson were born two children, namely: Helen, who became the wife of George S. Butler, of Columbus, and the mother of three children, Henderson, George and Roger; Volinda Lucy, who is the wife of Major James Kelly Parsons, of the regular army and who at this time is stationed at Rochester, New York. Major Parsons served in France during the World War, with the rank of colonel, and was gassed in battle, being confined to hospital. Mr. Henderson was devoted to his home and his family, finding his chief enjoyment when by his own fireside and with his loved ones. His personal relations with his fellow men were ever mutually pleasant and agreeable, and he was highly regarded by all, having been easily approached, obliging and straightforward in all the relations of life.

JAMES H. HESS. The biographies of the representative men of a country, either of a past or present generation, bring to light many hidden treasures of mind, character and courage, well calculated to arouse the pride of their descendants and of the community, and it is a source of regret that the people are not more familiar with the personal history of such men, in the ranks of which may be found agriculturists, mechanics, teachers, as well as lawyers, bankers and members of other vocations and professions. Columbus and vicinity have been the home and scene of labor of many men who have not only led lives which should serve as a lesson and inspiration to those who follow them onto the stage of life's activities, but who have also been of commendable service in important avenues of usefulness in various lines. James H. Hess, a well remembered pioneer citizen and influential man of affairs of Columbus, was one of the useful workers of his day and generation, whose name should be perpetuated on the pages of local history. He was a man of well rounded character, sincere, devoted and loyal, indeed there are many salient points which render consonant a tribute to his memory in this compilation.

The subject of this memoir was born on the old homestead in Clinton township, August 21, 1839. He was the second son of Moses Hess by his third wife, Elizabeth Grayless, and a grandson of Balsar Hess, who came to Franklin county from Pennsylvania in the year 1800, the family thus having been among the early settlers in this section of the Buckeye state, and from that remote day, considerably over a century ago, the name Hess has been a prominent and highly respected one in this section, members of which have played exceedingly well their parts in the local drama of civilization in its various acts.

James H. Hess grew to manhood in his native community and received his early education in the common schools, supplemented by a full course at Otterbein University at Westerville, Ohio. He continued a student of world affairs all his life, being a wide miscellaneous reader and was therefore a well informed man along general lines. His parents died when he was seventeen years old, while he was a student in the university. Thus being thrown upon his own resources he proved the sterling mettle of his character by earning his own living and defraying his own expenses while completing his education, by teaching at the institution. Upon leaving the university he became principal of the Westerville public schools for a short time, then accepted a position as superintendent of the seminary at Shelbyville, Illinois, where he spent two years. He was then appointed deputy clerk of the Common Pleas court of Franklin county, Ohio, upon his return home. He later engaged in farming on his father's old homestead, the pioneer farm of Clinton township, now located on the river road north of Lane avenue. He served as county school examiner for several years, and at the time of his death was justice of the peace. He was also deputy district commissioner of the Grange, in which organization he was very active. He was also active in the Central Ohio Farmers' Association of which he was vice-president and a frequent lecturer. He was regarded as a leader in his community, a man of advanced ideas and always deeply interested in such movements as had for their objects the general public welfare. Politically, he was a staunch Democrat and was influential in local party affairs. He was a man of sterling integrity, his word being regarded as good as the bond of most men, and he was popular with all who knew him.

John Moses Hess, a brother of the subject of this sketch, still makes his home in Clinton township. His sister, Mrs. William P. Brown, who made her home in New York City, died in Hollywood, California, October 9, 1918.

On October 26, 1871, occurred the marriage of James H. Hess and Eliza Jane Kenny. She was a daughter of James and Elizabeth Holly (Legg) Kenny. This union was blessed by the birth of one child, Miss Mary Eve Hess, who still resides at the picturesque old homestead, which is located on the site of the first log cabin erected by Balsar Hess in 1800. She is a lady of culture and refinement. Having enjoyed excellent educational advantages she has kept well abreast of the times in all important matters of current world events as well as being familiar with the progress of science and art and is a lover of good literature. She has always been popular with a wide circle of friends, many of whom frequently delight to gather at the spacious and well appointed Hess Homestead.

Mrs. Eliza Jane Hess, widow of our subject, who passed to her eternal rest on April 24, 1918, left besides an only daughter, two sisters—Rachael Flora, wife of Oliver Orr, of Columbus, and Hannah Minerva, wife of H. D. Kennedy, residing two miles north of Columbus. Mrs. Hess was one of those lovable and amiable characters who numbered her friends only by the limits of her acquaintance. She was a woman of high Christian ideals and old-time hospitality, and was also strong minded and possessed excellent business capacity. Assisted by her daughter, she successfully managed a large and model farm, carrying on the work inaugurated by her able husband, our subject, after his death, which occurred on February 13, 1869. The estate, which is now owned by the daughter, Miss Mary Eve Hess, consists of one of the most valuable and desirable landed estates in central Ohio.

ROBERT PHIFER DUNCAN. Every man must be the architect of his success. If he has the right mettle in him he cannot be kept down; if he is made of inferior material he cannot be kept up, although all the world try to elevate him. Robert Phifer Duncan, one of the most promising of the younger members of the bar in Columbus, knew at the beginning of his career that if he succeeded he would have to be industrious, capable and conscientious, and so he has forged ahead because of these qualities.

Mr. Duncan was born August 29, 1883, son of Thomas Jefferson Duncan and Melissa (Phifer) Duncan. The father was born at the old Duncan homestead three miles north of Lancaster, Ohio, and there he spent his boyhood. After attending the public schools he entered Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, from which he was graduated. He is now one of the leading attorneys of Columbus. The mother was from London, Madison county, Ohio.

Robert P. Duncan spent his boyhood days on his grandfather's farm, where he attended the country school. He grew to manhood in Columbus and was graduated from Central high school with the class of 1901. He then entered Princeton University from which he was graduated in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Returning home he took the law course in Ohio State University from which he was graduated in 1908 with the degree of

Bachelor of Laws. Mr. Duncan was admitted to the bar in 1908 and in this examination tied for second place honors with a percentage of ninety-three and one-half percent, the first honor man receiving only ninety-four per cent, in a class of one hundred and ninety. Soon after his admission to the bar he began his professional career in Columbus and here he has continued to practice law with pronounced success from the first, winning a high position at the local bar while yet young in years and taking part in many notable cases in the local courts. He formed a partnership with his father at the outset, under the firm name of Duncan & Duncan, which partnership continues.

In 1914 Mr. Duncan was honored by being elected to the responsible position of prosecuting attorney of Franklin county and he made such a commendable record that he was re-elected in 1916, serving two terms with fidelity and marked ability. In November, 1918, Mr. Duncan was elected Common Pleas Judge and began his term February 9, 1919, which position he now holds.

Judge Duncan is a member of the Franklin County Bar Association; belongs to the Beta Theta Pi (Theta Delta Chapter, Ohio State University); Phi Delta Phi (Swan Chapter, Ohio State University); Sphinx Head Senior Society of the Ohio State University; the Whig Hall Literary Society and the Tower Club of Princeton University; the Columbus Athletic Club; the Scioto Country Club; the Columbus Automobile Club; the Chamber of Commerce; Junia Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Columbus Lodge of Elks, and the Broad Street Presbyterian church.

December 16, 1914, Judge Duncan was united in marriage with Edna Cole Campbell, daughter of Joseph Calvin Campbell, a well known banker and insurance man of Columbus. To Mr. and Mrs. Duncan two daughters have been born, Barbara Campbell Duncan, born November 19, 1915, and Cynthia Campbell Duncan, born August 6, 1919.

Personally Judge Duncan is a companionable and genial gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet and he is popular with the best circles of the capital city.

MORTON McDONALD. This biographical memoir has to do with a character of unusual force and eminence, for Morton McDonald, whose life chapter has been closed by the fate that waits all mankind, was for a long lapse of years one of the prominent citizens of Columbus, although he was summoned to close his earthly accounts while still in the zenith of his power. While he had carried on a special line of business in such a manner as to gain a comfortable competence for himself, he also belonged to that class of representative men of affairs who promote the public welfare while advancing individual success. There were in him sterling traits which commanded uniform confidence and regard, and his memory is today honored by all who knew him and is enshrined in the hearts of his many friends.

Morton McDonald was a native of the city which was honored by his lifelong citizenship, his birth having occurred in the old McDonald homestead at the corner of Fifth and Broad streets, Columbus, July 2, 1865, and his death occurred at his home, No. 638 East Town street, February 16, 1920. He was the scion of representative old pioneer families of Ohio and Columbus, his parents being George and Jane (Morton) McDonald, the father born in Scotland and the mother in England. Of the children born to these parents, the only survivors now are, J. Miller McDonald and Mrs. B. W. Payne, both of Columbus.

Mr. McDonald received his educational training in the Columbus public schools, graduating from high school. Not long afterwards, following the suggestion of his father, he engaged in the hardware business, under the firm name of Payne & McDonald. He met with success in this enterprise and some years later he bought out his partner and thereafter continued the business under the name of The McDonald Hardware Company, up to his death. By close attention to business, the exercise of sound judgment and a strict regard for the highest standard of business ethics, he won the confidence and patronage of the public, and the McDonald hardware store became one of the well known commercial institutions in Columbus. Mr. McDonald had about completed arrangements to retire from active business when stricken by his last illness. He was an active member of the Ohio Hardware Association and of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, in the various activities of which he had taken a prominent part, being a strong and effective advocate of every movement for the upbuilding and betterment of his home city. Generous and large-hearted, he took a keen interest in everything affecting the community life, and his interest went out to the vital issues affecting the national welfare. During the World War he took a very effective part in the various loan drives in Columbus and aided many other of the war activities. He was quickly

responsive to the appeal of any individual or institution in trouble, and the many kindly acts on his part were the simple and conscientious expression of his nature, rather than any desire on his part for the praise of men. Indeed, he disliked any publicity regarding such things, and only those closest to him have any definite idea of the extent of his benefactions.

Politically, Mr. McDonald was an earnest supporter of the Republican party, though he did not take a particularly active part in political affairs. Fraternally, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he had attained to the degree of Knight Templar and was also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Socially, he was a member of the Columbus Athletic Club, the Columbus Country Club, the Columbus Automobile Club, the Bolster Club, and for twenty years was an appreciative member of the Orpheus Club. His religious membership was with the First Congregational Church, of Columbus, in which he held the office of deacon. Mr. McDonald was very fond of traveling and he and his wife and sons had traveled extensively in this country and abroad, having returned from a trip to Europe two months after the World War had begun.

On April 15, 1896, Mr. McDonald was married to Miss Stella Breyfogle, of San Jose, California, the daughter of Charles and Olivia (Mabury) Breyfogle, both of whom are now deceased. Dr. Breyfogle was of Dutch descent and his wife of English antecedents. To Mr. and Mrs. McDonald were born three sons, namely: Edwin Charles, of Chicago, who married Elizabeth Hann, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and they have one child, Edwin Charles, jr.; John Miller and Roy Morton, both of whom are now students in the Ohio State University. Mr. McDonald was one of those estimable characters whose integrity and strong personality forced them into an admirable notoriety, which their modesty never seeks, who command the respect of their contemporaries and their posterity and leave the impress of their individuality upon the community in which they lived. His name will ever be inseparably connected with that of the community honored by his citizenship, whose interests had no more zealous or indefatigable promotor, for he threw the force of his strong individuality and sterling integrity into making the community what it is, and his efforts did not fail of appreciation by his fellow men, among whom he was held in the highest esteem.

WILLIAM KING ROGERS, M. D. It is not always easy to discover and define the hidden forces that have moved a life of ceaseless activity and large professional success; little more can be done than to note their manifestation in the career of the individual under consideration. In view of this fact, the life of the distinguished physician and surgeon and public-spirited man of affairs whose name appears above affords a striking example of well defined purpose with the ability to make that purpose subserve not only his own ends but the good of his fellow men as well. Doctor Rogers long held distinctive prestige in a calling which requires for its basis sound mentality and intellectual discipline of a high order, supplemented with the rigid professional training and thorough mastery of technical knowledge with the skill to apply the same, without which one cannot hope to rise above mediocrity in ministering to human ills. In his chosen field of endeavor Doctor Rogers achieved success such as few attain and his eminent standing among the leading medical men of Ohio was duly recognized and appreciated not only in Columbus, but internationally. He was essentially a man among men, having ever moved as one who commanded respect by innate force as well as by superior ability. As a citizen he easily ranked with the most influential of his compeers in affairs looking toward the betterment of his city and country. His course was ever above suspicion and those who were favored with an intimate acquaintance with him were ever profuse in their praise of his manly virtues and upright character, that of the true gentleman.

William King Rogers, scholar and surgeon, exemplifies that fortunate circumstance in the life of any individual of being well born. His paternal ancestors were English and their coat of arms, one of the early grants, reads:

"Arms—Argent, a chevron sable between three stags trippant of the last."

"Crest—A stag trippant sable."

Dr. Rogers was born at Hastings, Minnesota, July 14, 1863. His death occurred in Columbus, February 27, 1920. He was the son of William King and Mary Lord (Andrews) Rogers. His grandfather, Samuel Rogers, possibly named for the English poet whose picture it is said he resembled, was brought to Lancaster by his widowed mother during his childhood. When grown he became a merchant and banker in Circleville where he married Juliet Hollister, also of ancient English lineage. One of the most notable early land holdings of her family was established at Stinchcombe, England, about 1517.

The father of Dr. Rogers was William King Rogers, eldest son of Samuel and Juliet Rogers. He was a member of the Ohio bar and associated as partner with Rutherford B. Hayes, until the latter became State Governor, and when Governor Hayes became president of the United States, Mr. Rogers was appointed private secretary to the president and took his family to Washington to reside.

Dr. Rogers' mother, Mary Lord Andrews Rogers, is of Dutch extraction on her father's side, her ancestors having come to this country from Holland in the 17th century and located in New Jersey. Her grandfather, Martin Andrews, came to the Northwest territory and settled in Steubenville, as agent of John J. Astor in the fur trade. Later he engaged in the lumber business for the elder Robert Garrett of Baltimore. Her father, Dr. John Andrews, son of Martin, obtained his education in part under the direction of the Rev. Alexander Campbell, the noted theologian and author, and studied in Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, of which he was one of the earliest graduates. He returned to Steubenville where he acquired a large practice, but failing health compelled him to give up his work, and he became head of the Steubenville branch of the State Bank. Later, when the president of the State Bank died, Dr. Andrews was elected to that position and brought his family to Columbus, since which time this city has been their residence.

At the time Dr. Rogers' parents temporarily moved to Washington, he was a lad in his teens, and was soon on good terms with those in immediate authority in the various departments, taking a special interest in the machine shops of the Navy Yard, where he found full play for the inventive and mechanical turn of mind that characterized him throughout his life. During his residence in Washington he attended the Georgetown University. At the close of the Hayes administration he went to Mexico with a party of engineers who were to survey a railroad in which friends of his father were interested. While there he learned to speak Spanish fluently.

After his trip to Mexico he entered the office of an architect where he developed his appreciation of art while considering entering the profession of architecture. But during this time he was a frequent visitor in the offices of Drs. Charles S. and W. D. Hamilton, who had long been his close friends, and he found himself so much interested in surgery that he was finally led to take up the study of medicine, and for that purpose entered the medical department of the University of New York. This work absorbed him completely and after graduating, he was appointed interne at St. Luke's Hospital, upon competitive examination. Such appointments are honors that have been the goal of competition among the best men in medical schools throughout the history of medical education, and are still regarded as the way men who promise to yield broad service of usefulness may be distinguished.

After completing his service at St. Luke's Hospital where for two years he was associated with Drs. Bull, Knapp and Weeks, in further preparation for his special field of work he went to Europe where he continued his studies in the eye and ear clinics of Berlin, Vienna and London.

The return of Dr. Rogers to Columbus in 1893 was marked by an important event in the history of medical education in this state. Up to that time there had been two medical colleges in this city; one, the Starling Medical College, had a long career, being organized in 1847.

His name will be held in lasting honor as one of the ablest and most successful physicians and surgeons that ever gave loyal service in behalf of suffering humanity, for his life was characterized not only by the most adroit professional ability, but also by the most profound human sympathy which overleaped mere sentiment to become an actuating motive. Older men in the profession here relied upon his judgment and younger ones frequently sought his counsel, all admitting his eminence.

From 1895 to 1900 Doctor Rogers was clinical professor of ophthalmology and otology in Starling Medical College, becoming professor of otology in 1900 and retaining this position until 1916, after the merger with Ohio Medical University and Ohio State University. He was for many years eye, ear and throat surgeon at the Children's Hospital, St. Francis Hospital and Mt. Carmel Hospital, and at one time was associate editor of the "American Journal of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology." His connection with medical bodies, both local and of state and national scope, were numerous. He served for a year as president of the Ohio State Board for Relief and Benefit of the Needy Blind; was a fellow in the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology; a member of the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society, the Columbus Academy of

Medicine, the American Ophthalmological Society and the American Otological Society. Socially, Doctor Rogers was affiliated with many Columbus Clubs, including the Columbus Club, Columbus Country Club, Scioto Club, Columbus Athletic Club, the Kit-Kat Club, the Review Club and the Creighton Club, as well as the Columbus Chamber of Commerce.

In 1898 he married Theodora Wormley of Philadelphia, daughter of Theodore G. Wormley, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., internationally famous for his works on poisons, who for many years, and until the time of his death in 1896, held the chair of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. After his marriage, Dr. Rogers dispensed hospitality generously from his characteristically charming home, which became a center for those who valued music, art, literature, and all things beautiful. As host, he was in his element, and enjoyed gathering his friends about him, taking great pleasure in the perfect appointments of his table, and exquisite details of the home he so tenderly cherished and dearly loved.

His little daughter and only child is named for her great-grandmother, Juliet Hollister.

Dr. Rogers was a man of singularly sweet and genuine nature. It seems possibly an ungracious thing to say of one who labored so faithfully, intelligently and successfully in his chosen field of effort, but it is the simple truth, that he belongs to those lovable souls who are themselves finer and truer even than their work. He lived simply, but beautifully, disliking ostentation and display; yet he was rich in the possession of a noble character which endeared him to all who knew him and drew down upon his untimely end the universal emotions of genuine sorrow and keen personal loss. All his days he was a good man, wearing about him like a garment the enveloping and irradiating atmosphere of fine breeding that suggested at once the ideal home. Good mothers send out such boys into business and professions, like streaks of light all along the dark pathways of the world's life. He was a manly man. He bound himself to his friends with hoops of steel. He was clean of habit and mind, and conscientious and painstaking in every act. All in all, he served well during his time on life's stage and his memory is indelibly enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him.

Doctor Rogers was keenly and intelligently interested in many things aside from those pertaining strictly to his profession. He was a lover of the beautiful in all things, especially in art, music and literature, with the classics of which he had so intimate an acquaintance that he was recognized as a critic of fair and discriminating judgment. His life was marked by a degree of refinement and culture that stamped him as one of nature's noblemen. He was in the most significant sense humanity's friend, and to all familiar with his life there must come a feeling of reverence in contemplating his services and their beneficial results.

ROBERT BLEE SMITH, M. D. It has not been so very long ago when a doctor was supposed to do a little of everything when it came to looking after humanity as to its general physical improvement. Anyone whom the medical schools graduated, and even many who never attended a medical school, were called upon in all kinds of physical needs, to dispense medicine for all the ailments to which flesh is heir, to perform a great variety of surgical operations, in short, anyone calling himself a doctor was physician, druggist, chemist and many other things. But that has all changed with enlightened thought and the rapid progress of medical science, and now we have specialists in all departments and thus much better results are being accomplished.

One of the best known and successful specialists on the eye, ear, nose and throat in Columbus is Dr. Robert Blee Smith, who was born in Delaware, Ohio, November 17, 1878. He is a son of Frank C. and Lydia B. (Myers) Smith, both natives of Ohio, each representing honored old Buckeye families. The father was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University and became a very successful mechanical engineer, practicing his profession in different parts of the country. His death occurred in Delaware, this state, in 1903. His widow now makes her home in New York City.

Dr. Robert B. Smith received his early education in the public schools, graduating from the high school, later attended the New York Military Academy, from which he was also graduated. He then spent two years in the New York Polyclinic, after which he took the course in Starling Medical College at Columbus, from which he was graduated with the class of 1901, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. But not satisfied with his preparation for his life work as a medical man, he continued to study in Chicago and New York for some time, then went abroad and continued his medical research work and special studies in Berlin, Vienna and London. Returning to America in 1906 he entered the practice of his profession

in Columbus, confining his practice to the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat in which he met with pronounced success from the first and has built up a large practice among the best people of central Ohio.

Dr. Smith is surgeon for the Big Four, also for the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroads. He is a member of the medical staffs of Grant and St. Anthony Hospitals. He belongs to the Columbus Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, the Columbus Athletic Club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Dr. Smith was married to Hazel Beckfield, of Denver, Colorado, a daughter of William Beckfield and wife, and to this union one son has been born, Robert Beckfield Smith.

Personally, Dr. Smith is a young man of pleasing presence, genial, broad-minded and worthy of the good will which is freely accorded him.

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