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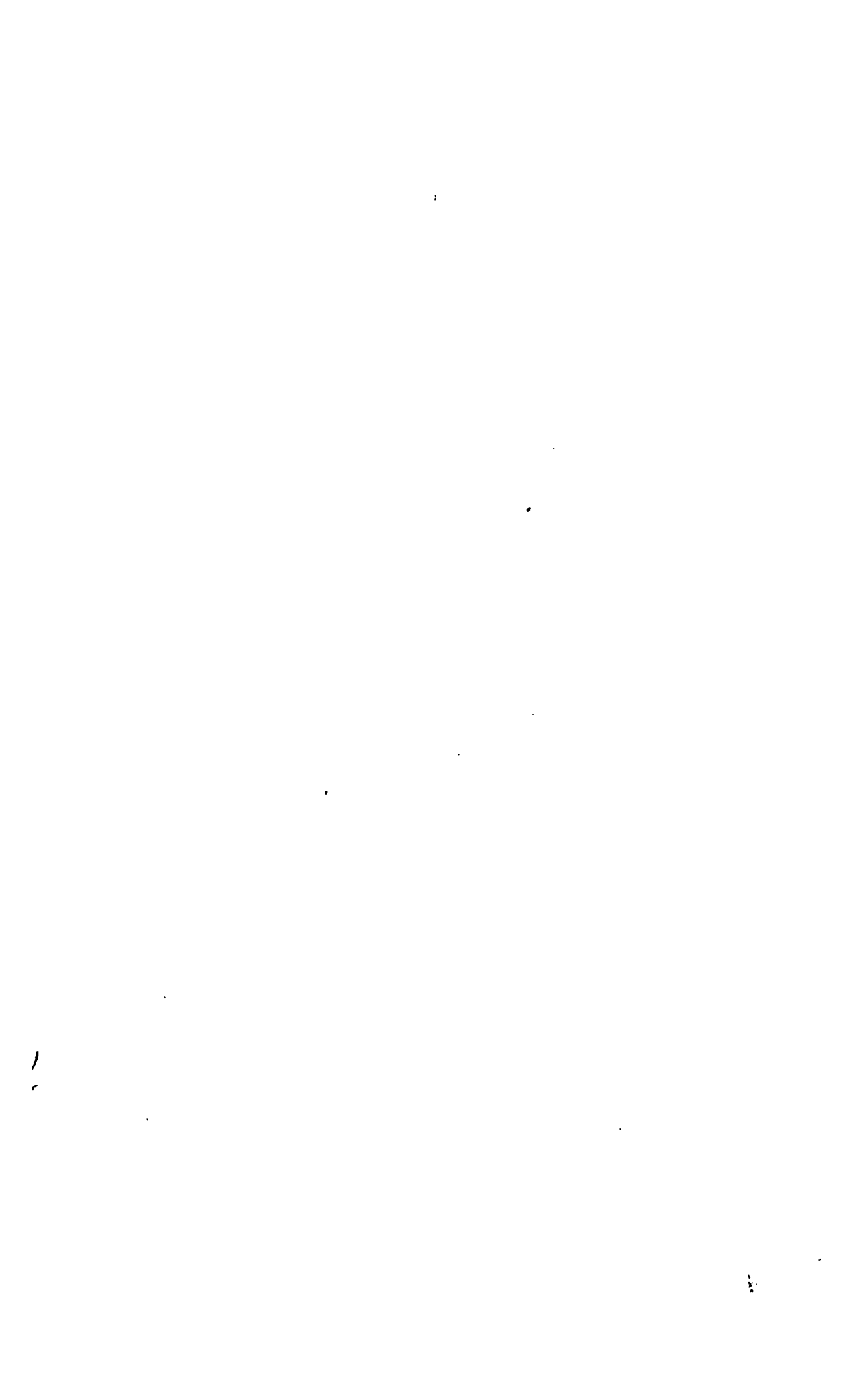
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HISTORY  
OF  
THE UPPER  
OHIO VALLEY  
1891  
ILLUSTRATED

W. W.

FRED LOCKLEY  
RARE WESTERN BOOKS  
4227 S. E. Stark St.  
PORTLAND, ORE.

















HISTORY  
OF THE  
UPPER OHIO VALLEY

WITH HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO. A  
STATEMENT OF THE RESOURCES, INDUSTRIAL GROWTH  
AND COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES. FAMILY  
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. I.

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ILLUSTRATED.

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MADISON, WIS.:  
BRANT & FULLER  
1891.

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## PREFACE.

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IN presenting these volumes to the public, no elaborate introduction is needed. With a reader of ordinary intelligence, the title alone is sufficient to place this work on terms of friendship. The van of civilization in its westward march was in the Upper Ohio Valley during the stirring times of the Revolution and the struggle which that memorable conflict brought upon the frontier settlers, were indeed great. To give a succinct and authentic account of the general history of this region, together with biographical sketches of many citizens of Columbiana county, was the original intention of the publishers, and throughout the whole of the work this has been the central plan. In addition to this, however, there has been much other valuable and interesting matter included relating to local affairs, although it was impossible in a work of this character to go far into details. Nearly all of the general history of the Valley is from the graphic pen of Judge Gibson L. Cranmer, of Wheeling. For Columbiana county matters, W. S. Potts, I. P. Hole, C. D. Dickinson and J. M. Hole have been relied upon and most of the chapters pertaining to local matters are from them. The fitness of these men for the work will scarcely be questioned by people of Columbiana county since it will be remembered that three of them were selected by the Columbiana County Pioneer Society to compile a history of the county.

It is now nearly a year since the work of compilation began and in that time much arduous and painstaking labor has been performed by those engaged in it. Hardly can it be hoped that there are no errors in the midst of so much liability to err, but it is believed that these volumes are as nearly accurate as the nature of the work will reasonably permit. In these pages will be found short and concise sketches of a large number of the lead-

ing families in Columbiana county. There are other conspicuous citizens not mentioned herein, yet this is not the fault of the publishers. The work has already outgrown our promises as well as expectations by more than two hundred pages. The practice of publishing biographies of living men which has become so widely popular in recent years is one in keeping with modern progress. No other plan so accurately gathers the facts of a man's life, nor does any other so faithfully record them. Even should occasional errors creep in, it is better that the mistakes be made known while the living witnesses are able to correct and refute them, than to wait for that immoderate adulation which so often finds its only apology in death.

The work is so much more than was promised to our patrons both in quantity and quality, that we have no doubt of its favorable reception by those for whom it was prepared. Our thanks are due our subscribers and to all who have rendered us assistance.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Madison, Wis., February, 1891.

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# HISTORY OF THE UPPER OHIO VALLEY.

JUDGE G. L. CRANMER, Wheeling, W. Va.

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## CHAPTER I.

THE OHIO VALLEY—CLAIMS OF FRANCE, ENGLAND AND SPAIN—  
M. DE CELERON'S MISSION—BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT—PONTIAC—  
FORT PITT—THE CONGRESS AT FORT STANWIX—THE SIX NA-  
TIONS.



WHEN we consider its fertile domain—its extended area—its vast resources, and its great natural advantages, exceptional as it is in all these respects, is it any wonder that the red man contested with such pertinacity the possession of the territory embraced within the limits of the Ohio Valley? It is rich in all essentials necessary for the physical welfare and happiness of a mighty population—for the temporal welfare and intellectual and mental development of a race whose Anglo-Saxon origin and character give assurance of their superiority and excellence. It is an empire, which in soil, climate and productiveness combined, is unexcelled by that of any other upon the face of the globe. Its diversified scenery presents a panorama of ever varying beauty and rare diversity, arousing admiration and awakening delight in the spectator. If fully populated and thoroughly tilled its productive capacity would supply the demands of the world. In the unwrought timber which composes her magnificent forests are embryo navies enough to cover with their white wings the surface of every ocean and sea under the white canopy of the heavens. Her hidden and undeveloped wealth of useful minerals awaits only the hand of labor and industry to reveal the rich treasures of her mines, inexhaustible in the fullness of their supply.

In the comparatively brief space of a century what changes, revolutions and progress have marked what was at its beginning the western frontier of our country! Then it was a fallow—un-



broken and untrodden wilderness — the haunt of the savage and the lair of the beast of prey. Since then science has tunneled its hills and bridged its streams and water courses — steam has traversed the pathless ocean — the remote confines of our country have been bound together with iron links, and over ringing railways the wealth of empires are moved as if by the obedient touch of a magician's wand. The results of the hidden chemistry of nature have been made subservient to the wants and necessities of man. The electric spark flashes intelligence across seas and continents, and the pulse beat of the nations is heralded from point to point with every passing hour. The art of war has been reduced by human skill and ingenuity to such scientific perfection that its multiplied means and agencies for taking human life have become the surest guarantee of peace. And all these things have transpired within the limits of 100 years.

Who can foretell the destiny or the future greatness of this wonderful valley? When the mighty pendulum of the great clock of Time in its ceaseless swing, shall have told off on its dial plate the flight of another century, judging from the past, the wildest flight of fancy in the present cannot begin to soar to the heights of that which may prove to be the actual and the real. Under the providence of God the pioneers of this valley were in no small degree the instruments of His purpose in inaugurating the building up in its limits an empire the growth and prosperity of which has been exceptional in the annals of the world.

Let us now hastily turn over the leaves of Time's volume and hurriedly scan its pages as we re-tread in a brief manner the track of history with reference to the early settlement and progress in civilization of that portion of our country styled the Ohio valley, and especially that portion of it known as the district of West Augusta, in which was originally included the western portion of the state of Pennsylvania and the present state of West Virginia; it being our purpose to give a resume only of the contentions and disputes, trials and difficulties which characterized the early history of this section immediately before and during the early years of the present century. The past is always interesting whether crowded into the limits of our own individual lives, or whether its wealth of memories laden the years and fill the period preceding that of our existence. The country bordering on the Mississippi river and its tributaries was originally claimed by England, France and Spain. The claims of England rested on the discovery by the Cabots of the eastern shores of the United States along which they sailed, which embraced the territory lying between the thirtieth and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude, extending westwardly to the Pacific ocean. It was further based upon a tradition of an

Englishman at one time during a very early period having crossed the mountains in Virginia and proceeding westward to the Ohio river, having reached that stream had embarked on a vessel in which he descended that river and the Mississippi as far as its mouth—a fabulous feat which has nothing to recommend it to favor unless it is the ingenuity which gave it birth.

The claim of France to her American possessions was based upon the fact that in the year 1524, an Italian mariner (John Verazzani), sailing under the French flag and duly commissioned by the king of France, sailed along the Atlantic coast from the thirty-second to the fiftieth degree of latitude, landing at different points, marking the points of his visitation by signs indicating the authority of the French king. By him the country was given the name New France. A second expedition was fitted out by the French in the year 1534, under the command of one Cartier, who sailed up the St. Lawrence river and gave the first intelligent description of the country, which he declared to be French territory. In the following year (1535), Cartier returned with several vessels, and made a more extended tour of the country, and founded Montreal.

Some years elapsed before any further attempts appear to have been made by the French to extend their possessions, and it was not until the year 1608 that Champlain was sent out with another expedition, on which occasion he founded Quebec, and also discovered the beautiful lake which bears his name. After this emigrants from France began to pour into the country and to secure possession of its territory. By adapting themselves to their manners and customs, and by intermarrying with them, the French soon gained their good will, then their confidence, and finally the alliance of the natives of the country. From them they received the information that farther on there was a great river which emptied itself into a distant and unknown sea.

In 1667 Marquette and Joliet undertook, in company with a few companions, to visit this river and inspect its surroundings. Sailing along Lake Michigan by way of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, they reached the Mississippi, and proceeded down this river as far as the thirty-third degree of latitude north, and then returned through the Illinois country to the point of their departure in Canada.

At the time of this last-mentioned expedition M. de La Salle was the French commandant at Frontenac, a fort which occupied the present site of Kingston. Inspired by the highly-colored report of Marquette, his enthusiastic nature led him courageously to resolve to investigate the newly-discovered country for himself. Hence, in the summer of 1679, in company with a priest named Hennepin, and others, he started on his expedition. He disembarked on the present site of Chicago and

descended the Illinois river to the present site of Peoria. In the vicinity of this last named place he remained during the winter. In the meantime Father Hennepin was sent to explore the country to the north and west. In the spring La Salle returned to Canada, but subsequently re-visited the country, and in the year 1682 sailed down the Mississippi to the gulf and named the country Louisiana in honor of his sovereign, Louis XIV. On his return he established the villages of Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and then again returned to Canada. His ardent love for adventure and his keen enjoyment in discovery and exploration, led him to proceed to France with a view by personal solicitation to interest the authorities in effecting a settlement of the valley of the Mississippi, in which he was partially successful. At the same time he urged the importance of uniting the settlements on the Mississippi with those of Canada by means of a cordon of posts—the attempt to accomplish which was subsequently foiled. With the aid afforded him by the French crown he succeeded in raising an expedition, and sailed in the year 1684 for the mouth of the Mississippi, which he missed, as he landed too far to the westward. In his efforts to secure the safety of his little colony and to conduct them to the Illinois he met with innumerable trials and almost insurmountable obstacles and hardships, but to which he never for a moment succumbed. It was while thus laboriously striving for the welfare and prosperity of his company that one of his members basely assassinated him. A portion of his party subsequently reached a settlement of French emigrants located on the Arkansas. Those who had been left at St. Bernard, with the exception of a few, were murdered by the Indians, while those who escaped the Indians were afterward carried away by the Spaniards.

If priority of discovery was the real test by which the question as to which of the three great European powers held the right to the valley of the Mississippi, then Spain's was equal to either of the others. Probably Ferdinand de Soto, who at the time was governor of the Island of Cuba, was the first white man to see the mouth of the Mississippi. Prior to this time, the Spaniards had visited and named Florida and had made attempts to colonize and settle it, but these had proved abortive. This attempt was renewed by De Soto. He succeeded in penetrating the interior of the country, and had crossed the Mississippi in pushing further on, and had reached Red river when sickness arrested and finally death put an end to the plans he had purposed and the ends which he sought to accomplish. His body was committed to the waters of the last named stream so that it might escape the mutilation and indignities which otherwise might have been visited upon it by the savages, to whom his name was a terror and who regarded him as their most implacable foe. Thus the different

portions of the continent were claimed by the three great powers of Europe already named by us, basing their claims respectively on discovery, settlement and exploration. The Ohio river formed a natural communication between the French possessions in Canada and the Louisiana country, via Lake Erie. To discover and preserve this communication was to the interests of the French, and hence they were the first to trace out the whole course of this river. As late as the year 1749 the Ohio valley had never been frequented by any but the French. Up to this period the Appalachian chain of mountains had always been looked upon as the western boundary of the English colonies. The English ministry, jealous of the growing influence and trade of France, had for some time coveted the possession of the above communication mentioned.

In the year 1749, certain English traders inaugurated a contraband trade on the Ohio, and in the territory over which the French claimed to exercise jurisdiction, and surreptitiously endeavored to provoke the Indians to a war with the French. Upon information of the existing state of affairs the French commandant, Count de la Galissoniere deputed M. de Celeron, a young and intrepid French officer, to proceed thither, giving him strict instructions to use no violence against the English intruders, but simply to order them to withdraw, and in case of their refusal so to do, to seize and confiscate their goods. Upon communicating his instructions to the traders they promptly withdrew. At the same time they were charged not to return. It appeared that some of these traders were acting under commissions from the governor of Pennsylvania, which they produced for the inspection of the French officer, which confirmed the fact that the English harbored intentions detrimental to the interests of the French. Accordingly the French officer gave them a letter to the governor which he requested them to present to that dignitary. This letter was couched in courteous terms and informed the governor as to what had transpired, and respectfully requested him not to grant any more commissions in the future, but also to compel a cessation of the contraband trade which was carried on by his countrymen in the territory of New France. But no sooner had M. de Celeron completed his mission and was on his return journey after burying leaden plates and erecting wooden crosses at the mouths of the principal streams emptying into the Ohio, thus signifying the jurisdiction of the French crown over the Ohio and the adjacent territory, than the English traders returned in great numbers. Under one pretext or another, and by dint of false representations, several of the Indian tribes, at the instance of the English, were induced to take up arms against the French, having been supplied with these, together with ammunition, by the English. Hence, in the

following year, 1750, the Marquis de la Jonquiere, who in the fall of 1749 had succeeded the Count de la Galissoniere as governor general and commandant of New France, again sent out another and different force with a repetition of the same orders previously given to M. de Celeron, deprecating the use of any violence toward the English and to intimidate such of the Indian tribes as had revolted. Their forbearance toward the English was in the highest degree commendable, but was not properly appreciated. To prevent, if possible, the continuance of contraband trade, four of the most objectionable and obstinate of the traders were seized, and notwithstanding the kind and forbearing treatment of the French, they disregarded in a defiant manner the warning they had received. These four were carried to Canada. Upon personally investigating their cases, they acknowledged to the Marquis de la Jonquiere, that the governor of Pennsylvania had sent arms and ammunition, as well as presents to the Indians to excite them to war. Thereupon the marquis sent them as prisoners to France where they were retained as prisoners for some time. After an interval of time they applied to the English ambassador at the court of France, and solicited his intercession in their behalf that they might be released, but made no complaint of the justice of their arrest and imprisonment. As a personal favor to the English ambassador, his request was granted and they were discharged.

The forbearance of the French toward the Indians on the Ohio instead of having the effect of pacifying them seemed only to embolden them. Apprehensions of a united and general revolt became prevalent. The English encouraged them in their purpose and made promises of aid and protection. Detachments of French troops sent out in 1751 did no more than the detachments which had been previously sent out. But they discovered and reported the fact that preparations for a concerted attack on the part of the Indians against the colonies was imminent. The governor of Canada, convinced of the threatened danger, made preparations to send a superior force to keep them in check, but before completing them he sickened and died. He was succeeded by the Marquis du Quesne. The condition of affairs in the colony prompted him to take immediate steps to carry out the execution of the designs of his predecessor. The forces raised were placed under the command of M. de St. Pierre. Establishing a block house in the vicinity of Lake Erie, he remained there during the winter of 1753-4. During the time he was here he received a letter from the governor of Virginia commanding him to withdraw his forces. The English had already passed their boundary, and with army had entered the territory of New France. In the spring of the year 1754 M. de Contrecoeur in command of between 500 and 600 red men advanced toward the

Ohio, and between the Ohio and French creek found a small force under the command of Capt. Trent, entrenched in a small fort which they had built. Contrecoeur summoned them to depart out of the territory of New France. They at once obeyed and evacuated their fort. At the same time they requested the French commander to give them provisions, of which they stood greatly in need. He granted them a full supply and destroyed their fort. At the time of this occurrence Capt. Contrecoeur continued his march to the Ohio. In the spring of 1754 the Virginians had commenced the erection of a fort at the junction of Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, which was in an unfinished condition. In obedience to the summons to surrender, Ensign Ward, who was in command, and whose force consisted of about forty men, evacuated the fort, as his force, compared to that of his antagonist, was but a handful, the French numbering nearly 1,000, composed of French and Indians. The French at once proceeded to complete and fortify the post, which they called Fort Du Quesne, after the then French governor of Canada.

The full details of the surrender having been laid before Gov. Dinwiddie, the governor of Virginia, he proceeded to take prompt measures to repel the French. A regiment was raised, and the command given to Col. Fry, with George Washington as lieutenant colonel, and marching to a place called the Great Meadows, near the Youghiogheny river, they surprised a party of French and Indians and Jumonville, the commanding officer, was killed. In the meantime, while on the march, Fry had died, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Washington. Pressing forward, they had reached a small fort called Fort Necessity, where he was awaiting the arrival of additional troops preparatory to continuing their march to Fort Du Quesne, which they intended to attack and capture if possible. While delaying here a French force under the command of M. de Villiers appeared, and was fired upon by a portion of the force which was without the fort, when they hastily retreated to the shelter of the fort. The firing was kept up for some time, and was quite rapid, but Washington finding that it was useless to prolong the siege, and to avoid an assault which would have proved successful, accepted the proposal of the French to surrender, and the capitulation was agreed upon.

These events are considered as the first overt acts which precipitated what is known as the French and Indian war, which covered the period between 1754 and 1758. Great Britain now determined to put a stop to what they considered the encroachments and aggressions of the French in their possessions, and accordingly at the beginning of the year 1755, the French held complete control of the Ohio valley. The contest for its possession was not to be long delayed, for soon an army would pene-

trate the wilderness under the command of one of the bravest, most thoroughly disciplined and determined officers in the British service. But he was haughty, obstinate, presumptuous and difficult of access. Such is the character of Major General Edward Braddock, as portrayed by his contemporaries, who had been appointed as the leader of the forces, numbering about 2,300 men. Gen. Braddock never for a moment contemplated defeat in his projects, as both he and the commander of the fleet were much exercised as to the treatment they would extend to the French, who they had not the least doubt that they would capture. The idea that these latter could cope successfully with his well disciplined English troops was to him in the highest degree regarded as preposterous. And yet but a few days were to elapse when the self-confident general himself would surrender to insatiate Death. The flower of his army, like their general, would succumb to the same inevitable conqueror, and defeat be inscribed upon their banner.

It is not our purpose to give a detailed account of this unfortunate affair so familiar to all readers of history, but suffice it to say that had it not been for the coolness and courage displayed by Washington on this occasion, the whole army would have been cut off and destroyed. From this time until the year 1764, the Indians, under Pontiac, carried on a ruthless and devastating warfare. The distress which prevailed on the frontiers was unparalleled before or since. The defeat of Braddock had caused the settlers to abandon their cabins and flee for safety to the older settled portions of the country, and in the whole valley of the Ohio scarcely a single white person was to be found. Outside of this limit the Indians emboldened by the terrible rout of Braddock's forces, indulged the terrible ferocity of their natures wherever victims could be found on whom to expend their fury. Families who had neglected by flight to procure their security were inhumanly butchered in cold blood, and in their wild carnival of slaughter they spared neither sex nor age. They laid siege successfully to a number of forts, which were reduced by force or stratagem. They passed beyond the mountains and carried devastation and death as far as Bedford, Winchester and Fort Cumberland. But this condition of affairs was finally arrested by the decisive victory won by the skill and prowess of Col. Bouquet, at Brushy Run, in Westmoreland county, Penn., August, 1763, which struck such terror to the savages as to cause them temporarily to withdraw into the interior. From this time the prestige of the great chief Pontiac was eclipsed; his followers became disheartened and sued for peace.

The reader will please pardon us if we occupy a small portion of his time in briefly referring to the career and character of the chieftain we have just named. Pontiac was an Ottawa chief

whom the English first became acquainted with when a small force of their army was for the first time sent to take formal possession of the country in the vicinity of the upper lakes. On being informed of the approach of the English he collected his warriors together and set out to meet them. He indignantly demanded of them why they dared to trespass upon his territory, and haughtily insisted on being informed as to what their business was there. He was answered that they came on a friendly errand to assure peace with his nation, and to cultivate acquaintance. Pontiac replied: "I take my stand in the path you are following and here I will remain until morning," giving them to understand that they could not proceed further without his full permission. After a time and after due deliberation he permitted them to proceed, and with his followers accompanied them to Detroit, from whence he sent runners to the surrounding tribes urging them, as he had, to become friendly toward the English. For some time he was true to the whites and was their faithful friend, but afterward became their inveterate enemy. Drake, in his history of the Indians, speaks of his great executive ability as exceeding even that of Metacomet or Tecumseh. He proceeds to say: "In his war of 1763, which is justly denominated *Pontiac's war*, he appointed a commissary, and began to make and issue bills of credit, all of which he afterward carefully redeemed. He made his bills on notes of bark, on which was drawn the figure of the commodity he wanted, and another was the insignia or arms of his nation. He had also with great sagacity, urged upon his people the necessity of dispensing altogether with European commodities, to have no intercourse with any whites, and to depend entirely upon their ancient modes of procuring sustenance." After the reduction of Canada, comparative peace reigned along the frontiers. The French being driven out of the country, the English commenced the erection of forts at the most available points commanding the lakes and rivers. Rightly apprehending that the English, if not checked, or if an attempt to do so was not promptly made, would soon spread themselves over the whole country, the savages realized that a mighty effort must be made to prevent their advance. A confederacy was therefore formed among the Shawnees, the tribes in the Ohio and its adjacent waters, the object of which was to attack at the same time all of the English posts and settlements on the frontiers. Their plan was skillfully formed after the most mature deliberation.

The Ohio valley, as well as the frontiers of Pennsylvania, were raided by scalping parties carrying death and devastation wherever they penetrated. The remote outposts were assailed, and out of eleven forts three only escaped capture—Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt alone remaining in the hands of the whites.



The moving spirit in this rising was Pontiac, and he commanded in person the united forces which attempted the capture of Detroit through stratagem. The success with which the savages met emboldened them to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, while it struck terror to the hearts of the settlers by reason of the barbarity practiced by the savages. The English commandant determined to take the most active measures to arrest this tide of blood and desolation. Accordingly he dispatched Col. Henry Bouquet, a soldier who had seen much service, both in Europe and this country, during the French war. At the time he was stationed at Philadelphia, from which place he marched with a force of about 500 men, and as already stated, after a fierce and hotly contested fight at Brushy Run, he pushed on with his force to the Ohio valley, and in due time arrived at Fort Pitt. Here he was reinforced, and now with a force of 1,500 men he took up his line of march on the third day of October, against the Indian towns on the Muskingum, which he reached near the forks of that river without opposition, and there dictated terms of peace to them.

Hutchins, in his Historical Account of Bouquet's Expedition, says: "Immediately after the peace was concluded with the Indians, the king made him brigadier general and commandant of the troops in all of the southern colonies of British America. He died in Pensacola in 1767, lamented by his friends, and regretted universally."

Having somewhat anticipated our narrative, we propose to return and take up the thread of it so far as it is connected with the evacuation of Fort Du Quesne by the French and the erection of Fort Pitt. In November, 1758, the French, learning of the approach of a formidable army under Gen. Forbes, became alarmed, and as they had been deserted by most of their allies, they determined to abandon their fort. Before doing so, however, they placed the torch to all their buildings and a slow match to their magazine, whereupon the whole party took to boats and descended the Ohio. On the 25th of November, 1758, the English took possession of the blackened and defaced ruins of the fortress. With the fall of this post the struggle began between the French and English for the possession of the Ohio valley. The war between these two powers was concluded by the treaty of Fontainebleau, in November, 1762. The banner of St. George now floated over what had hitherto been called Fort Du Quesne, but which the unanimous voice of those present named Fort Pitt, in honor of the able and eloquent premier of England, William Pitt. Bancroft, in giving an account of this capture, uses the following language: "Long as the Monangahela and Allegheny shall flow to form the Ohio, long as the English tongue shall be the language of freedom in the boundless valleys which their

waters traverse, his name shall stand inscribed upon the gateway of the west."

Comparative quiet prevailed along the borders for some years after the treaty to which we have referred was entered into between Col. Bouquet and the Indians. A fixed and determinate boundary line was now desired, both by the English and the Indians.

In the beginning of the year 1766, a proposition was made by Gov. Franklin, of New Jersey, to the superintendent of Indian affairs, Sir William Johnson, that they should purchase a large body of lands situated south of the Ohio river, with the intention of filling them with English settlers. In this enterprise it was stipulated that Gov. Moore, Gen. Gage, Gov. Franklin and Sir William Johnston, were to be joint and equal partners. The Five Nations, subsequently styled the Six Nations, after the admission of the Tuscarawas into their confederacy, claimed all this territory by right of conquest. The proposition having been approved by those interested, Gov. Franklin at once communicated with his father, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, who was then in London, to secure his influence and efforts in behalf of the contemplated enterprise, at the same time requesting him to obtain a grant from the government. But the crown had made a previous grant of the same territory to the Ohio company and, moreover, they appear to have had some misgivings for a season as to the propriety of establishing a colony so far inland. But their scruples were finally overcome and the company was formed under the name of the "Walpole Company," into which the Ohio company was merged about the year 1770, to which the royal sanction was given in the year 1772. The outbreak of the revolution destroyed both of these grants.

In the year 1768, under the authority of the British cabinet, a congress was appointed to meet at Fort Stanwix, to be composed of the governors of the several colonies and the Indians composing the Six Nations. In the latter part of September, of this last named year, twenty batteaus arrived at the fort laden with presents for the Indians, and were accompanied by Gov. Franklin, of New Jersey, George Croghan and others. The day following, Gov. Penn and the commissioners of Pennsylvania arrived, the commissioners of Virginia already being on the spot. The Indian traders were also represented at this congress. These traders, during the war known as Pontiac's, had been robbed of their goods, and these representatives possessed a power of attorney authorizing them to seize upon and appropriate lands under a clause contained in the treaty of 1765.

It was the beginning of October before any great number of Indians assembled, and the delay was causing a scarcity of provisions. Hence messengers were dispatched to hasten the gath-

ering of the Indians. It was not until the latter part of the month that the congress was formally opened. A still further delay was occasioned of several days, owing to the indulgence of the Indians in a pow-wow or talk, so that it was not until the first days of November before they were ready to report a boundary line. This line began at the mouth of the Tennessee river, and followed the Ohio and Allegheny to Kittanning, thence it continued in a direct line to the nearest bank of the west branch of the Susquehanna river, and followed that stream through the Alleghenys, passing by way of Burnett's hills in the eastern branch of the Susquehanna and Delaware, into New York, with its northern terminus at the confluence of the Canada and Woods rivers.

As the Six Nations claimed the title to the territory south of the Ohio river by right of conquest, they were emphatic in their refusal to recognize any boundary whatever, unless their claim was acknowledged. Besides the deed to the territory indicated they gave three other deeds at the same time — one to William Trent, representing the Indian traders as before mentioned, for an indemnity lying between the Kanawha and Monongahela rivers, embracing the greater portion of the present state of West Virginia, another to the proprietors of Pennsylvania, for the Wyoming tract of land, and a third to George Croghan for previous grants, and about 1,300 acres of land on the Allegheny river. It is on this treaty rests the title by purchase to Kentucky, Western Virginia and Pennsylvania. Permit us here in passing to refer briefly to that wonderful organization known in history as the Confederacy of the Six Nations, an organization which cannot fail to challenge the admiration and scrutiny of the antiquarian and student as being one of the most unique and remarkable established by an Indian race in North America, if we except the ancient Aztec dynasty. The original tribes composing this confederacy were the Mohawks, the Onondagas, the Senecas, the Oneidas and Cayugas, and some time subsequent to the formation of the confederacy a sixth tribe was admitted, the Tuscarawas. The last, however, were not admitted to membership on an equal footing with the others, but occupied a subordinate position. The Six Nations extended the exercise of their authority and jurisdiction over a large portion of the territory of our country, embracing under their legislative control what are now the states of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, a portion of Michigan, and a portion of the Canadas. Their dignity and importance was in the order in which we have named the tribes which composed their Nation. Like the tribe of Judah which always occupied the fore front of the Lord's hosts, the Mohawks occupied the first and most prominent place in the council and the field.

At the time of the Saxon occupation of the great Ohio valley, the Six Nations dominated all the other tribes, none dared to withstand them in battle, or if they did, proved unsuccessful in coping with them, much less were they successful in opposing them in the execution of their plans and purposes. Tradition, itself now almost lost in the mists of obscurity, tells of a tribe of superior intelligence, but few in numbers, which was located in a portion of what is now Marshall county, in the state of West Virginia, which by some unfortunate circumstance called down upon their devoted heads the ire of these powerful nations, who in the madness of their rage exterminated the last soul of them, razed their village and destroyed every last vestige of them as a tribe so completely that even their name has been obliterated from the memory of mankind. Simultaneously, while one of the tribes of the Nation would attack the red men of New England, another would attack their brothers dwelling on the banks of the Tennessee, while another would carry death to the savages dwelling on the shores of the Mississippi. They were swift in execution, indomitable in energy and unyielding in fortitude. They claimed lordship over a territory extending from the Canadas to the distant Mississippi, and from the Appalachian chain of mountains to an indefinite line westward. But with the advent of the Saxon race their power gradually diminished, their prestige waned and their glory departed, and to-day the vanished remnants of their race have left behind them only a fast fading memory, which in the whirlpool and excitement of a utilitarian age, we fear, will be wholly submerged, or if it survives at all, will live only in the character of a myth.

The country immediately bordering on the waters of the upper Ohio was not inhabited by the Indians unless at some exceptional points, and these very few in number; but their tribal towns and villages were for the greater part at a remove of some distance west of that river. As, for instance, the Shawnees dwelt in the territory embraced in the central portion of the present state of Ohio, extending westward into the present state of Indiana. The Delawares lived adjacent to these on the Muskingum and the Cuyahoga, and the two tribes not infrequently united their forces and co-operated together both in war and council. The Ottawas inhabited the country lying to the northwest in the vicinity of the chain of the great lakes. There were a number of other tribes, not quite so prominent as the foregoing, such as the Chippewas, Wyandots, Pottawatomies and Miamis and in the same district of country, others of still less note, all of whom contributed more or less to the disturbance and annoyance of the first settlers on the Ohio and its tributary streams. The Six Nations were located in the northeast along the shores of the Hudson and St. Lawrence rivers. That por-

tion of western Virginia known as the Panhandle was never the abode of the Indians. In their raids to the Monongahela and Cheat rivers to the eastward their trail was through this portion of the present state of West Virginia. Moreover, West Virginia was their hunting ground—a favorite resort where the choicest game was found in abundance—the elk, deer, bear, wild turkey and smaller specimens.

It is no wonder that they looked with a jealous eye upon the encroachments of the whites upon this portion of their domain and that they resented it by attempting to drive the aggressors away. Nor was the emigration which in 1769–70 began to set in, calculated to lessen their apprehensions, as it had now spread to the banks of the Ohio river. Hence, a feeling of restlessness and feverish uneasiness began to be manifested which increased in intensity during the succeeding years, and finally having gathered head it burst forth in its fiercest fury, carrying with it death, destruction and desolation.



## CHAPTER II.

THE ALARM ON THE BORDERS—THE KILLING OF TWO INDIANS BY THE WHITES—ATTACK UPON THE INDIANS AT CAPTINA—THE AFFAIR AT YELLOW CREEK—LOGAN ON THE WAR-PATH—LETTER OF EBENEZER ZANE—EXPEDITION COMMANDED BY COL. ANGUS MC DONALD—DUNMORE'S CAMPAIGN—DUNMORE ENTERS INTO A TREATY WITH THE INDIANS.



**D**URING the early part of the year 1774 the tranquility which had prevailed along the borders in the interval between this year and the year 1764, by virtue of the treaty entered into between the Shawnees and the Delawares and Col. Bouquet was now interrupted. Prior to the year 1774 numbers of persons were induced to settle and seek homes in these western wilds upon and contiguous to the waters of the Ohio, where lands were cheap and easily acquired, many of which latter were held by no other title than that of a "tomahawk right." The peace and quiet which prevailed during the period mentioned had encouraged a great number of land jobbers in addition to the permanent inhabitants to flock into the new settlements, who took up large quantities of land amounting in the aggregate to many thousands of acres. The movements of these land jobbers in taking up and appropriating such large quantities of the best lands aroused in the settlers a desire to go and do likewise, and the spirit of land speculation speedily became rife among them. This aroused the jealousy of the neighboring tribes which was intensified by the settlement and appropriation of land by the whites on the Virginia side of the river below the mouth of the Scioto which the Shawnees claimed as belonging to the Indians, the title to which, as they insisted, had never been parted with by them.

In the early spring of this year Col. Ebenezer Zane in company with others had left Wheeling and descended the river to the mouth of Sandy for the purpose of selecting and taking up land. It was while thus engaged that they received information that hostile acts were being committed against the settlers by the Indians in the way of thieving, plundering and robbing, and that the lives of jobbers and settlers alike were in imminent peril, and advising them to return at once, This induced the immediate return of Col. Zane and his party as well as others ab-

sent on the same errand. Upon their arrival at Wheeling they were regaled with exaggerated stories concerning the hostile attitude of the Indians, expressing their fears that they would soon gather in force and fall upon and slaughter them.

In the excitement which prevailed conflicting views were entertained and urged. Some proposed to anticipate them in their movements and at once inaugurate measures to surprise and attack them, thinking it probable that such prompt action upon the part of the whites would strike terror to their foes and paralyze their efforts. But others again, and Col. Zane among them, counselled moderation and prudence, and wisely sought to restrain the more precipitate. In the midst of the agitation which prevailed it was reported that a canoe containing two Indians was on the river a short distance above the settlement, and was approaching. This information served to inflame the indignant passions of the settlers, or at least that portion of them who harbored in their breasts resentment and revenge, and it was proposed to intercept them. Col. Zane, the proprietor of the settlement, strenuously objected to any overt act of hostility on the part of the whites, giving as a reason that the killing of these Indians would result in a general war, and that in itself it would be an atrocious act and nothing less than criminal murder, which would forever disgrace the names and memories of the perpetrators. But these humane and peaceful counsels were unheeded. His advice, counsel and arguments all proved to be in vain. In opposition to all efforts put forth to restrain them, a party set out, whose thirst for blood could only be quenched by the slaughter of their intended victims. Upon their return within a few hours subsequent to their departure, upon inquiry made of them as to what had become of the Indians, at first their replies were evasive and unsatisfactory. They finally stated that the Indians had "fallen overboard." Their cool indifference, and especially the significance of their statement that the warriors had *fallen overboard*, produced the conviction in the minds of their hearers that the warriors had been wantonly murdered, and this conviction was fully confirmed when the canoe was afterward found which was splotted with blood and pierced with numerous bullets. The result was as predicted—the tribes at once entered upon the war-path to avenge this as well as other acts of wanton provocation. The wise and discreet among the settlers condemned the act at the time in unmeasured terms and characterized it very properly as a wanton outrage and a gross and unjustifiable deed.

No doubt these manifestations of disapproval upon the part of their acquaintances and neighbors instead of mollifying the tempers and dispositions of those who had been engaged in this affair, served only to exasperate them; for either on the evening

of the same day or the day following (it is not clear which), the same party received intelligence that some warriors were encamped at the mouth of Captina creek, on the Ohio side of the river, about sixteen miles below Wheeling, upon whom an attack was made which resulted in the killing of one or two of the Indians. In this affair one of the whites was severely wounded, but was safely brought away by his comrades. Much confusion prevails as to the precise dates on which these occurrences transpired, some historians fixing the time in the latter part of April, and others again in the latter part of May; but the weight of evidence seems to preponderate in favor of the latter part of April. However, this does not affect the reality of the events, and is more a matter of idle curiosity than substance, as there is nothing in regard to which the human memory is more treacherous than the correctness of dates.

About the time of the happening of this affair at Captina, occurred the massacre (for by that name only can it be justly described), at the mouth of Yellow creek, a stream emptying into the Ohio river on the Ohio side about forty-two miles above Wheeling. A nervous feeling of dread existed among the settlers along the whole line of the frontier of that subtle and indefinable character which though *felt* cannot be fully explained. Their apprehensions led them to realize that they were standing on the verge of a crater which was liable, without a moment's notice, to burst forth in volcanic eruption. Such appears to have been the state of public feeling when the murderous assault and consequent destruction of life took place at Yellow creek, which was not only one of the most inexcusable, but one of the most unjustifiable acts ever perpetrated by the whites upon a deceived and unsuspecting foe, and for which they eventually suffered the direst vengeance.

It appears that in the latter part of April, 1774, a large body of Indians were encamped just above the mouth of Yellow creek, on both sides of that stream. A person by the name of Daniel Baker, who had been in the habit of selling "fire-water" to the Indians, resided on the Virginia side of the river. Upon the pretext of protecting Baker and his family, one Daniel Greathouse, in command of a force of some thirty men, went to his relief. It is said that upon arriving in the vicinity of Baker's house he placed his men in ambush and crossing the river, under pretense of making a friendly visit, entered the Indian encampment with a view really to ascertain their strength and position, intending, if his force was sufficient for the purpose, to cross to their side and attack them. The Indians, deceived by his apparent frankness and friendship, and not for a moment suspecting his motives, welcomed him into their midst and received him in the same spirit in which he professed to be influenced. He spent



some time with them, mingling freely among them, but at the same time taking note of their numbers, position, etc. Having effected his purpose he re-crossed the river and returned to his command, and reported that their strength and the weakness of his command precluded the idea of openly attacking them, and he therefore proposed to effect by stratagem what he could not otherwise accomplish. It was therefore arranged between Baker and himself, that the former should furnish free to such Indians as might cross the river as much "fire water" as they could drink, and thereby get as many of them drunk as he possibly could. In this proposition it is said that Baker acquiesced, and it was not long before he had the opportunity of carrying out his undertaking, as several Indians came over and were supplied with drink to such an extent that they became hopelessly intoxicated, except one—Logan's brother—but he, with the others, was shot down like so many brutes. It is, however, a redeeming trait in the characters of a large majority of those who were members of this expedition that they refused to sanction or take part in the accomplishment of the base artifice which had been practiced by their commander. Not more than eight or ten out of the entire number were actors in the foul conspiracy, and the remainder stoutly protested against it, but in vain. The firing having attracted the attention of the Indians in camp, they sent over two of their number in a canoe to ascertain and report the cause of the alarm, but these last had no sooner landed than they were ruthlessly and mercilessly shot down. Thereupon, another and larger canoe was promptly manned, filled with armed Indians who ventured out and essayed in vain to reach the shore, being prevented from so doing by a well directed fire which proved to be so deadly and effective as to greatly cripple them and compel their return. Shots were then exchanged between the parties across the river, but these did but little if any execution, the distance being too great to prove disastrous to either. Among the killed, however, were the brother and sister of Logan, the famous Mingo chief, who, with himself, were the only remaining members of his family.

Prior to this time Logan had been the firm friend and unflinching ally of the whites and the advocate of peace, on many occasions efficiently using his efforts to promote harmony and good feeling, but this disastrous event aroused all the frenzy of the savage in his nature, and the implacable hatred toward the whites thereafter became as bitter, as before his devotion to them had been unswerving. A brief quiet followed, but it was the calm which preceded the approaching storm when it gathers its forces for its fierce outburst. In the meantime measures were taken to arouse all the tribes by sounding among them the tocsin of war.

In July, 1774, Logan, at the head of a small party of eight warriors, made his presence felt where it was least expected, by striking a blow against some inhabitants on the Monongahela. It was presumed by every one, that in case of war, the settlements on the Ohio would be the first to be attacked. Taking advantage of this belief, was the reason for his successes. Drake, in his Indian Biography, Book V., p. 41, says: "Logan's first attack was upon three men who were pulling flax in a field. One was shot down and the two others taken. These were marched into the wilderness, and as they approached the Indian town, Logan gave the scalp halloo, and they were met by the inhabitants who conducted them in. Running the gauntlet was next to be performed. Logan took no delight in tortures, and he in the most friendly manner instructed one of the captives how to proceed to escape the severities of the gauntlet. This same captive, whose name was Robinson, was afterward sentenced to be burned; but Logan, though not able to rescue him by his eloquence, with his own hand cut the cords that bound him to the stake, and caused him to be adopted into an Indian family. He became afterward Logan's scribe."

As confirmatory of the facts which led to the war, known as Dunmore's war, we submit the following extract from a letter from Colonel Ebenezer Zane to Hon. John Brown, one of the senators in congress from Kentucky, dated "Wheeling, February 4, 1800."

"I was myself, with many others, in the practice of making improvements on lands upon the Ohio, for the purpose of acquiring rights to the same. Being on the Ohio, at the mouth of Sandy creek, in company with many others, news circulated that the Indians had robbed some of the land-jobbers. This news induced the people generally to ascend the Ohio. I was among the number. On our arrival at Wheeling, being informed that there were two Indians with some traders near and above Wheeling, a proposition was made by the then Captain Michael Cresap, to waylay and kill the Indians upon the river. This measure I opposed with much violence, alleging that the killing of those Indians might involve the country in a war. But the opposite party prevailed, and proceeded up the Ohio with Captain Cresap at their head. In a short time the party returned, and also the traders in a canoe; but there were no Indians in the company. I enquired what had become of the Indians, and was informed by the traders and Cresap's party that they had fallen overboard. I examined the canoe and saw much fresh blood and some bullet-holes in the canoe. This finally convinced me that the party had killed the two Indians, and thrown them into the river.

"On the afternoon of the day this action happened a report prevailed that there was a camp or party of Indians on the Ohio

below and near Wheeling. In consequence of this information Captain Cresap, with his party, joined by a number of recruits, proceeded immediately down the Ohio for the purpose, as was then generally understood, of destroying the Indians above mentioned. On the succeeding day Captain Cresap and his party returned to Wheeling, and it was generally reported by the party that they had killed a number of Indians. Of the truth of this report I had no doubt, as one of Cresap's party was badly wounded, and the party had a fresh scalp, and a quantity of property which they called Indian plunder. At the time of the last mentioned transaction, it was generally reported that the party of Indians down the Ohio were Logan and his family; but I have reason to believe that this report was unfounded.

"Within a few days after the transaction above mentioned, a party of Indians were killed at Yellow creek. But I must do the memory of Captain Cresap the justice to say that I do not believe that he was present at the killing of the Indians at Yellow creek. But there is not the least doubt in my mind that the massacre at Yellow creek was brought on by the two transactions first stated.

"All the transactions which I have related happened in the latter end of April, 1774; and there can scarcely be a doubt that they were the cause of the war which immediately followed, commonly called Dunmore's war.

"I am with much esteem, yours, etc.,

"EBENEZER ZANE."

Prior to the successful attacks made by Logan on the settlements on the Monongahela it had been ordered by the authorities of Virginia, that a force should be raised in the district of West Augusta for the purpose of making an inroad into the Indian country and attacking their towns with a view of calling off the straggling bands of predatory Indians which greatly infested the neighborhoods of the frontier settlements, in which forts were erected by the settlers for their protection. It was in this year that the fort at Wheeling was erected. At the same time many private ones were erected, among which may be mentioned Tomlinson's, at Grave creek, Shepard's and Bonnet's, near Wheeling, Van Atetre's on Short creek, the court house fort at West Liberty, Wolff's on the waters of Buffalo, Jackson's on Ten-mile with other stockades and defenses too numerous to mention.

Owing to the threatening state of affairs, expresses were sent to Williamsburg, the then seat of government of Virginia, informing the authorities of the commencement of hostilities, and thereupon a plan was adopted for the purpose of taking active measures against the Indians. Withers, in his account of the expedition raised at this time, says: "Early in June the troops, destined to make an incursion into the Indian country, assembled

at Wheeling, and being placed under the command of Col. Angus McDonald, descended the Ohio to the mouth of Captina, debarking at this place from their boats and canoes they took up their march to Wappatomica, an Indian town on the Muskingum. The country through which the army had to pass was one unbroken forest presenting many obstacles to its speedy advance, not the least of which was the difficulty of proceeding directly to the point proposed. To obviate this, however, they were accompanied by three persons in the capacity of guides; \* whose knowledge of the woods, and familiarity with those natural indices, which so unerringly mark the direction of the principal points, enabled them to pursue the direct course. When they had approached within six miles of the town, the army encountered an opposition from a party of fifty or sixty Indians lying in ambush and before these could be dislodged, two whites were killed and eight or ten wounded—one Indian was killed and several wounded. They then proceeded to Wappatomica without further molestation.

“When the army arrived at the town, it was found to be entirely deserted. Supposing that it would cross the river, the Indians had retreated to the opposite bank, and concealing themselves behind trees and fallen timber, were awaiting that movement in joyful anticipation of a successful surprise. Their own anxiety and the prudence of the commanding officer, however, frustrated that expectation. Several were discovered peeping from their covert, watching the motion of the army; and Col. McDonald, suspecting their object, and apprehensive that they would re-cross the river and attack him in the rear, stationed videttes above and below, to detect any such purpose, and to apprise him of the first movement toward effecting it. Foiled by these prudent and precautionary measures, and seeing their town in possession of the enemy, with no prospect of wresting it from them until destruction would have done its work, the Indians sued for peace; and the commander of the expedition consenting to negotiate with them, if he could be assured of their sincerity, five chiefs were sent over as hostages, and the army then crossed the river, with these in front. When a negotiation was begun, the Indians asked that one of the hostages might go and convoke the other chiefs, whose presence, it was alleged, would be necessary to the ratification of a peace. One was accordingly released; and not returning at the time specified, another was then sent, who, in like manner, failed to return. Col. McDonald suspecting some treachery, marched forward to the next town, above Wappatomica, where another slight engagement took place, in which one Indian was killed and one white man

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\*They were Jonathan Zane, Thomas Nicholson and Tady Kelly. A better woodsman than the first named of these three, perhaps never lived.

wounded. It was then ascertained that the time which should have been spent in collecting the other chiefs, preparatory to negotiations, had been employed in removing their old men, their women and children, together with what property could be readily taken off, and for making preparations for a combined attack on the Virginia troops. To punish this duplicity and to render peace really desirable, Col. McDonald burned their towns and destroyed their crops; and being then in want of provisions, retraced his steps to Wheeling, taking with him the three remaining hostages, who were then sent on to Williamsburgh. The inconvenience of supplying provisions to an army in the wilderness, was a serious obstacle to the success of expeditions undertaken against the Indians. The want of roads at that early period, which would admit of transportation in wagons, rendered it necessary to resort to pack horses; and such was at times the difficulty of procuring these, that not unfrequently, each soldier had to be the bearer of his entire stock of subsistence for the whole campaign. When this was exhausted, a degree of suffering ensued, often attended with consequences fatal to individuals, and destructive to the objects of the expedition. In the present case the army being without provisions before they left the Indian towns, their only sustenance consisted of weeds, an ear of corn each day, and occasionally a small quantity of venison; it being impracticable to hunt game in small parties, because of the vigilance and success of the Indians in watching and cutting off detachments of this kind, before they could accomplish their purpose and regain the main army. No sooner had the troops retired from the Indian country, than the savages in small parties invaded the settlements in different directions seeking opportunities of gratifying their insatiable thirst for blood. And although the precautions which had been taken, lessened the frequency of their success, yet they did not always prevent it. Persons leaving the forts on any occasion, were almost always either murdered or carried into captivity—a lot sometimes worse than death itself."

## CHAPTER III.

R. H. TANEVHILL.

LOGAN, THE MINGO CHIEFTAIN — HIS PARENTAGE AND EARLY LIFE — LORD DUNMORE'S WAR — MASSACRES AT CAPTINA AND YELLOW CREEK — LOGAN ON THE WAR PATH — HIS FAMOUS SPEECH — LAST ACTS IN THE LIFE OF A GREAT INDIAN.



FROM the opening of spring, 1774, we find the Briton firmly established to the Ohio. The red man, always weak and impotent before the power of the intruder, and having "no rights that the white man was bound to respect," had been steadily pushed back toward the center of the continent. His villages and hunting grounds, with the home of his family, kindred and people, were now west of the Ohio river. Only wretched fragments of once powerful tribes lingered in the valleys and gorges of the mountains, while here and there up against the settlements or among the settlers a solitary warrior with his family had his cabin. There, linked to the spot of his birth by the holiest affections that move the human heart, he brooded in hopelessness over his wasted heritage and vanquished tribe. Such had been the treatment of the Indian, and such was the situation of the races in the spring of 1774. That year had begun with every prospect that peace would be continued, but another act in the bloody drama of settlement had to be played. In its opening scene there appears to view one of the most remarkable men that history furnishes for the esteem and admiration of mankind — Logan, the "Mingo Chief."

An obscurity that cannot be penetrated covers his youth and early manhood. All that is known about them with certainty, is, that he was born at Shamokin on the Susquehanna in the east central part of Pennsylvania, about the year 1730; that he was the second son of Shikellemus, a Cayuga chief; that his father was greatly attached to James Logan, a Christian missionary and government agent at Shamokin, and named his second son after him.

The Cayuga tribe, of which Shikellemus was a chief, was one of the Six Nations, so famous in American annals. The "Six Nations" was composed of the following tribes: Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas and Tuscarawas. They were

in a state of confederation, and in all their movements and intercourse with the rest of mankind they acted as a unit. The Indians used the words Iroquois and Mingo to designate the Six Nations—meaning a united people. Mingo was seldom used unless persons belonging to those tribes had fixed residences on the Scioto river, it was then the name universally applied to them. It was in this way that Logan came to be called a Mingo chief.

A little before the old French and Indian war, Logan built a cabin on the Kishaquoquillas creek, a branch of the Juniata river, in what is now Mifflin county, Penn., and took up his residence there. This is the cabin in which he remained an advocate for peace during that terrific struggle between the red and white men, commencing at Fort Necessity and ending at the overthrow of Pontiac. We find him then to be swift in the chase and of powerful endurance—honest, honorable, hospitable and brave, tender of the feelings of others, loving the white people as of his own race, and determined for peace at the suffering of everything but what a good man will meet with indignation and force. It was here that the principal incidents in the life of Logan took place that have been preserved to indicate his character.

Soon after Logan had settled on the Juniata, Judge William Brown and some others came to the valley to explore the country. This Judge Brown was for some years a justice of the peace. He afterward represented the people several terms in the legislature and was for many years an associate judge for Mifflin county. He tells us that "one day while exploring he started a bear and separated to get a shot at him. I was going along looking for the bear when I came suddenly upon a large spring, and being dry, was more rejoiced to find a spring than to have shot a dozen bears. I sat my gun against a bush and went down the bank and laid down to drink. Upon putting my head down, I saw reflected in the water on the opposite side the form of a tall man. I sprang to my rifle when the Indian gave a yell, whether for peace or war, I was not just then sufficient master of my faculties to determine. On seizing my rifle and facing him, he knocked up the pan of his gun, threw out the priming, and extended his open palm toward me in token of friendship. After putting down our guns, we met at the spring and shook hands. This man was Logan, the best specimen of humanity I ever met with, either white or red."

The valley of the Juniata abounded with game and Logan supported himself by dressing skins and bartering or selling them to traders or settlers. As the settlements thickened up, tailors made their advent and drove a lively trade in buckskin breeches. One of those "knights of the needle" and Logan had quite a trouble about some wheat. The wheat Logan got from

the tailor for some skins was worthless. The miller would not grind it and the tailor would not make the matter right. So Logan went to his friend, Judge Brown, who was then a justice. He told the justice that the "stuff looked like wheat but it wasn't wheat." "Then it certainly must be cheat," said the justice. "Yes," replied Logan, "that's a very good name for it." Suit was brought and Logan was victor. The Indian has no law in his civil government to enforce the performance of contracts or a remedy for their breach. Honor, and honor only, binds him to fulfill his engagements. So when an execution was formally made out and handed to Logan to give to a constable, he was perplexed. "How will this bit of paper get my money," he asked the justice. Brown explained. Logan laughed and exclaimed "Law good; law makes rogues pay."

To Logan everything noble in human nature was concentrated in the word gentleman. See his nice sense of honor and his appreciation of a gentleman in the following incident: "Judge Brown and his friend, Samuel Maclay, one day visited Logan at his cabin. The greater part of the afternoon was spent by Logan and Maclay shooting at a mark at a dollar a shot. Logan was beaten four or five shots. When his guest was about to leave he went into his cabin and brought as many deer-skins as he had lost shots and offered them to Maclay. 'No, John,' said Maclay, 'we only shot for fun.' Logan drew himself up to his full height, and exclaimed as he struck his breast: 'Me gentleman, me bet to make you shoot your best—me take your dollar if me beat.' Maclay took the skins, and they parted in the utmost good humor."

Another incident in Logan's life occurred while he lived on the Juniata, which illustrates the nobleness of his nature very finely. Judge Brown was away from home and Logan happened to go over to his cabin. Mrs. Brown had a little daughter just beginning to walk, and she remarked in Logan's presence that she wished she had a pair of shoes for her. When he was about to leave he asked Mrs. Brown to let the little girl go and spend the day with him. It was a strange request, and coming from a savage, it was appalling to the mother. But she feared to refuse. Tediously, indeed, the hours of that day passed away, and the feelings of the mother can not be described. Many times she looked up the path to Logan's cabin to see if her little girl was coming, but no one was to be seen. Just as the sun was setting, Logan came in sight, bearing his precious charge on his shoulders. Soon the little girl trotted across the floor to its mother's arms, having on a pair of neat fitting moccasins made by Logan.

Shikkellemus died just after the close of Pontiac's war and Logan succeeded him as a chief of the Cayugas. The civil polity of the Indian does not require a chief to live with his tribe,



but he may reside wherever it suits him. By so doing he forfeits none of the dignities of his station, nor does it lessen him in the respect and confidence of his people. Logan never lived with the tribe and was never married.

In 1769 Logan left his cabin on the Juniata and settled on the Allegheny. He stayed here only a short time and then moved to Mingo Bottom, a few miles below the present city of Steubenville. However, hunting camps were kept up by him at several points on the Ohio and its tributary streams. While he lived at Mingo Bottom an Indian council determined on war. Logan hearing of it, by a speech of great eloquence and wisdom, led them to bury the hatchet. The chief points of his speech were that the war would be wrong and that they now had the best hunting grounds in the world, and, if they went to war, they would lose them.

In 1772, he fixed his home on the Scioto, on the present site of the village of Westfall, Pickaway county, Ohio. That spot was his home until death, and it was there that he delivered his speech to Gen. Gibson at the close of the Dunmore war. He continued his hunting camps at the points previously used by him for that purpose, the principal one at Mingo Bottom.

In 1772 the Rev. John Heckewelder had a long conversation with Logan at his camp on Beaver river. He told that gentleman that he intended to fix his permanent home on the Ohio, and live among the white people; that whisky was his curse and that of his people, and faulted the whites for bringing it among them. He expressed great admiration for the better class of white men, but said: "Unfortunately we have only a few of them for neighbors."

*Dunmore's War.*—Cornstalk, the great Shawnee chief, told the exact truth when he said: "It was forced on the Indians for the whites began it, and that the red man would have deserved the contempt of mankind if he had not tried to avenge the murders of Captina and Yellow creek." But what caused those murders to be committed? What are the facts? Let us see. Dunmore, then governor of Virginia, was a warm royalist, and was fully apprised of the state of the border. He knew, moreover, that the impending struggle between the colonies and the mother country was rapidly approaching a crisis. And it is charged that he projected a plot to embitter the Indians against the whites as much as possible, and thereby to do service for his king. And all the facts seem to justify the charge. But whether he be guilty or not, it is certain that in January, 1774, he appointed one Dr. John Connolly, commandant general of West Augusta, which that part of Virginia west of the mountains and north of the Kanawha, was then called. That shortly after the doctor had assumed the duties of his office he, by agents, circulated through-

out West Augusta, hideous stories of murders, massacres, burnings and robberies committed by the Indians along the Ohio border. That Capt. Michael Cresap and Gen. George Rogers Clarke, who were at the mouth of the Kanawha ready to start with a colony to Kentucky, heard these stories and believing them, abandoned their expedition and moved up the river to Wheeling for safety. That the doctor having stirred the whites of West Augusta up to the greatest excitement, invited some Indian chiefs to visit him at Pittsburgh. That they came and he entertained them with generous hospitality, but while so doing he sends a letter to Capt. Cresap at Wheeling, telling him that the Indians meant war, that they were not to be trusted, that he would know about matters in a few days, and that he wanted Cresap in the interval to be on the alert and watch and guard that part of the country. That the doctor loads the chiefs with presents, fills two canoes with stores, ammunition and guns, and the chiefs depart down the Ohio to their homes. Early in the morning the next day after Cresap had received Connolly's letter, the canoes were seen approaching Wheeling island. Unfortunately they take the west channel. The Cresap party make instant pursuit. A life and death chase takes place. The Indians are overtaken at the mouth of the Captina, murdered, and their scalps brought back to Wheeling in triumph. The next morning the Cresap party start for Yellow creek, but after going a few miles stop to take refreshments. Here Cresap tells his men that it would be nothing but murder to kill the Indians at Yellow creek as they were surely peaceable, as they had their women and children with them. Following Cresap's advice the party returned to Wheeling. The next morning Cresap and Gen. George Rogers Clarke, with some others of the party, started for Brownsville. On that very day Logan's kin were murdered at Yellow creek, so that Cresap was fully thirty miles away at the very moment that slaughter was going on. Logan's kindred were murdered on the 24th day of May, 1774, and the second day after the affair at Captina.

Mingo Bottom is about thirty miles above Wheeling and on the Ohio side. At this spot Logan and his people were camped. On the opposite side of the river Joshua Baker kept a tavern, a regular backwoods grog shop. The notorious Daniel Great-house lived in the vicinity of this tavern. He was a blood-thirsty, heartless man, and had been one of Connolly's prime agents in arousing the passions of the whites. For several days he had been collecting men to attack Logan's camp. Having heard of the massacre at Captina, he secreted his men about the tavern, while he himself crossed the river to ascertain the strength of the camp. A squaw, said to be Logan's sister, told him to go away as the men were mad about Captina, and would

kill him if they saw him. Being so warned and finding the number of warriors too great for assault he returns.

It was the habit of the Indians to come over every day for their whisky, so Greathouse arranges with Baker that he should furnish them with all the liquor they could drink and he would foot the bill, and when the men were well drunken to give him the signal. Greathouse then secretes himself with his comrades. In a short time a number of warriors came over bringing women and children with them. Soon the men are reeling and tumbling about in drunkenness, Baker gives the signal and the work begins. Rifles crack, tomahawks crash into the brains of drunken red men, scalping knives drip with the blood of women and children and indiscriminate slaughter dashes out the lives of all the Indians but a little girl. A brother of Logan fell, and his sister, whose motherly condition adds horror to the deed, is ripped open and her body stuck up on a pole. The red men at the camp made efforts several times to come to the aid of their friends but are driven back by a deadly fire from the whites, and they leave their dead with their murderers. Logan was on the other side of the river and saw the slaughter of his people; he heard their screams and cries for help but he was powerless. But the spirit of revenge filled his soul. The camp at Mingo Bottom broke up, and the Indians departed for their villages on the Muskingum.

Nothing is again known of Logan until the prejudices and habits of a lifetime are dissipated and changed from a man of love and peace to one of vengeance and war—vengeance and war against the whole white race. Putting himself on the war-path he strikes his first blow no one knows where. On the 12th of July he strikes his second at the house of one Robinson, with Robinson and other prisoners and thirteen scalps, Logan and his band hurry back to Muskingum. Logan saves the life of Robinson by having him adopted into one of the Indian families. He then makes Robinson his secretary. On the 21st of July, Robinson writes the following note at the dictation of Logan:

“Captain Cresap: What did you kill my people on Yellow creek for? The white people killed my kin at Conestoga a great while ago, and I thought nothing of that, but you killed my kin again on Yellow creek and took my cousin prisoner. Then I thought I must kill too; and I have been three times since the war: but the Indians are not mad, only myself.

“CAPTAIN JOHN LOGAN.”

Logan and his band once more set out from their village, and massacred a family by the name of Roberts, on the Holston, sparing none. Here the above note was left tied to a war-club. It was found by the whites a few days afterward, and this mem-

orable writing went into history. From this note we learn that he charged Capt. Cresap, the son, and not Col. Cresap, the father, with the murder at Yellow creek.

The speech charges the colonel, but that is only a printer's mistake. From this note we also get these facts, that he knew nothing of the excitement that was stirring the red nations of the west to war, and that he had no part in raising the storm that burst on the settlements soon after. Logan was carrying on a war of his own—with his own hands and those of his faithful band, he was glutting with the blood of the white race, that revenge, which atrocities to his kin had roused in his heart. With this stroke of vengeance his revenge is glutted, and while the Indian warriors are gathering about the Ohio to meet the army of the white men approaching it, he is wandering the woods, absorbed in a struggle with his feelings.

A few days before the battle of Point Pleasant, a Mr. Poole, who lived near Wheeling, encountered Logan in the woods seated on a log near his cabin. Logan asked him: "Brother, do you know me, John Logan?" Poole replied "that he did not." Logan then asked, "You our brother." "Yes," said Poole. Logan arose and catching Poole in his arms hugged him warmly. Poole asked him why he was so sad. He said, "Your white brothers killed my kin at Yellow creek and me sorry," then burst into tears. Poole took him to his cabin and gave him something to eat. As Logan was about to leave he gave Poole a pipe and a flint, and then started for Captina. This incident is of priceless value to the good name of Logan. He was about to face the greatest trial of his life, the warriors of his people who had risen to avenge his wrongs, were about to meet the whites in battle. How should Logan act? He was at peace himself with the white man, for his revenge was satisfied, but to fail to act with his people would have been dishonorable and mean. He strikes the line of honor and pursues it. He embraces Poole with the affection of a brother, and then gives him the symbol of his love and then throws the hazard of his life with his people.

At the battle of Point Pleasant he was in joint command with Cornstalk. And that deadliest, fiercest and hardest contested field ever struggled for between the white and red man, fully vindicates his genius as a captain. The Indians were defeated and fled in confusion to their towns on the Scioto, followed closely by the army of Dunmore. The Indians sue for peace, and the treaty at Camp Charlotte soon followed. Logan did not attend the council of his people and refused to have anything to do with the treaty. Why Logan pursued the course he did is obvious from what has been said. He had done nothing toward waging the war. He had not aided to arouse the tribes to arms, or assisted to combine them for battle, and he had taken a part at Point Pleasant

only to save himself from dishonor. The deeds he had done were personal acts, and for them he took the responsibility entirely on himself. What he had done he had done, and the whites might make the most of them.

Dunmore, however, not knowing the character of this wonderful man, or the motives that moved him, or pretending, for a purpose, to doubt the stability of a treaty with which so great a chief would have nothing to do, to give a show of sincerity to his own desires, sends three of his officers to find out if possible the feelings of Logan. They find him at his cabin, but he refuses to converse with them. He surveys them for a few minutes and then asks Gen. Gibson, who was one of the three, to walk to the woods with him. They seat themselves on a log and there, after rehearsing his wrongs and what he had done to avenge them — sometimes crying as if his heart would break — Logan delivers to Gen. Gibson the manuscript of the speech that has given immortality to his name.

Over a hundred years have passed since this speech was translated into every leading language in Christendom, and now it is everywhere regarded as a gem of oratory. But the speech as so translated and as so highly esteemed for its oratory, is not after all the speech of Logan — it is simply Mr. Jefferson's version of it. That great man in his effort to add to its beauty, has broken its fair proportions, and in trying to purify its diction, has lessened its sublimity and force. And if we had only his version of the speech, criticism and candor would force us to say, too much polish for an Indian orator. Mr. Jefferson should have kept in mind what he well knew, that oratory is a native product, and cannot be tampered with. True oratory comes only from one whose feelings are stirred to their profoundest depths by the subject he is discussing, and when it does come it is like lava bursting from the crater, hot and glowing with the fires that are burning at its source.

Fortunately, however, the first printed copy ever made of the speech has been preserved, and as the original manuscript has been lost, this copy is the next best evidence of the speech. It is as follows:

"I appeal to any white man to say that he ever entered Logan's cabin, but I gave him meat; that he ever came naked but I clothed him. In the course of the last war Logan remained in his cabin an advocate for peace. I had such affection for the white people that I was pointed at by the rest of my nation. I should have even lived with them, had it not been for Col. Cresap, who last spring cut off in cold blood all the relations of Logan, not sparing women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any human creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many and fully

glutted my revenge. I am glad that there is a prospect of peace on account of the nation, but I beg you will not entertain a thought that anything I have said proceeds from fear. Logan disdains the thought. He will not turn his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan. No one."

The following is Mr. Jefferson's version: "I appeal to any white man to say if he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked and he clothed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war Logan remained idle in his cabin an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites that my countrymen pointed as they passed and said, 'Logan is the friend of white men.' I have even thought to have lived with you but for the injuries of one man. Col. Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There is not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace—but do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

By comparing these two versions, we find that every sentence of the original has been altered in the common version, except three; that one sentence has been added which does not appear in the original; and that every change has injured the speech. Some of the sentences in Mr. Jefferson's version are made stiff and unwieldy by a too rigid adherence to old-time grammatical nicety. Take this sentence as an instance: "I have even thought to have lived with you, but for the injuries of one man." Does not that smack too much of the school for Logan? The grammar kills the eloquence of the expression. It also changes the address from the third to the second person without any reason for it and thus breaks the harmony that runs through the whole of the original. Then again, he takes out the word revenge and inserts the word vengeance in the expression "and fully glutted my revenge." He is trying to show that "raw head and bloody bones," called tautology, so horrible to university men, and a pretty mess he has made of it. The word vengeance in that place does not express Logan's thought at all. Logan meant that his desire to do hurt to the whites was "fully glutted." Vengeance represents an act induced by a passion and not the passion itself. It is sometimes so used, but it is an error of language. Again: "For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace." Logan had no country, but he had a nation. The figure "beams of peace" is elegant but entirely too gossamer for an orator gushing forth his overcharged feelings. Besides, Logan at the time he deliv-

ered his speech to Gibson did not know that a treaty of peace had been signed. Peace was only in prospect so far as he knew, and that prospective peace made him glad for the sake of the nation. "Never felt fear." Logan never used those words or even expressed such a thought. It is not like him. His whole life controverts its use for it is bombastical and egotistical. Under the circumstances it were nothing more than silly bravado. It moreover mars the grandeur and sublimity of the concluding sentences in which he reveals with such pathos the hopeless wretchedness that had settled on his life.

There is not a doubt that Logan could speak English well, but it is as equally certain that he did not usually do so. Nor could he read or write a single word. These facts raise quite an interesting question—how did his speech get composed? The reader will remember that the note tied to a war club and addressed to Capt. Cresap, was written by Robinson at Logan's dictation. Robinson also tells us that he had to write it over three times before it suited Logan. The similarity in the construction of the sentences and the sameness of style in that note and in the speech, if we had no other evidence, are sufficient to prove that they are the product of the same mind. But fortunately for the speech we have the testimony of an eye witness to the fact. Mr. Jacob Davis, late of Bartholomew county, Ind., tells us that he was with his father on a trading expedition at Loganstown when the speech was delivered to Gibson, and that he saw a trader there write it for Logan, and at his dictation. So the author of the speech is placed beyond doubt or cavil.

Logan's life after the Dunmore war was one of sorrow and gloom. All the objects of his love had passed away by the murders that brought it on, and having no one to love or to share his troubles with him, life became a burden. He sought to lessen that burden by intoxicating drinks, and much of his subsequent life was spent under their influence.

In the year 1775, the celebrated Simon Kenton built his last cabin for him. Logan in return, in 1778, when Kenton was a prisoner in the hands of the Shawnees, and had been condemned to be burnt at a stake, saved the life of that great borderer by the interposition of his powerful influence in his behalf.

During the revolutionary war there was a reign of terror throughout the pioneer border. Logan took no part in any of its bloody scenes, but remained at home and whenever opportunity offered he never failed to save the lives of the prisoners that were being constantly brought in.

Logan was tall of stature and of great muscular development. His appearance at once attracted attention and commanded respect. He talked but little, but when he did it was right to the point and carried conviction by its force and candor.

His religious opinions were the same as those universally entertained by the red man. But we might be sure that so profound a thinker as he was, would produce some new thought concerning spiritual being, and he did. He believed that he had two souls, the one good and the other bad; that when his good soul was in the ascendant he could do nothing but good; but when his bad soul had the control he wished to do nothing but kill. These ideas of a dualism of souls in each individual, and referring all acts according to their quality to the one or the other of these souls, are both new and strange.

In 1779 Logan visited Detroit, and while there indulged in some terrible fits of intoxication, and in them did many things he would not have done had he been sober. As he was returning homeward, and only a little way from Detroit, he was murdered by an Indian, whom he had insulted at that place. Logan was seated at a camp fire with his blanket thrown over his head and his elbows resting on his knees. The Indian approached him stealthily and buried his tomahawk in his brains. And so perished John Logan the Mingo chief.

In addition to the measures we have recounted for the repression of Indian outrages, more extensive ones had been taken by Gov. Dunmore in the adoption of a plan of campaign, by an army of such superior force, as promised to effectually crush the spirit of the Indians and call a halt to their warfare on the borders. To resist this force would require the combined efforts of all the Indian warriors. The army designed for this expedition was chiefly composed of volunteers and militia collected from the counties west of the Blue Ridge, and consisted of two columns, the one commanded by the Earl of Dunmore in person, and the other by Gen. Andrew Lewis. The former were to assemble at Fort Pitt, and the latter were to rendezvous at Camp Union, in the Greenbrier country.

On the 17th of September, 1774, Gen. Lewis with a force of 1,100 men, took up his line of march from Camp Union (now Lewisburg), for Point Pleasant, situated at the confluence of the Great Kanawha and the Ohio, a distance of 160 miles. This march was through an unbroken wilderness, through which by means of a guide acquainted with the passes in the mountains and the trails of the Indians, they were safely conducted to the Point after a laborious and toilsome march of nineteen days, arriving there on the afternoon of the 30th of September, fully expecting, according to the arrangements with the Earl of Dunmore, to meet the latter at this place. To the great disappointment and chagrin of Gen. Lewis, Dunmore failed to keep his appointment. The army at once went into camp, expecting daily the arrival of the column from Fort Pitt. After an interval of nine days a runner from Dunmore came into camp, sent



by the nobleman to convey to Gen. Lewis the announcement of a change of his original plan of operations, and also conveying the information that he had marched for the Chellico, the town at which place he gave instructions to Gen. Lewis to join him. Prior to the arrival of the runner sent by Dunmore, Gen. Lewis had dispatched runners by land to Wheeling, and if necessary to proceed to Fort Pitt, to obtain if possible, some tidings of Earl Dunmore, and to ascertain the reason of his delay, with instructions to advise him promptly. In their absence, however, as already indicated, advices were received on the 9th of October, from Dunmore, that he had concluded to proceed across the country by the most direct route to the Shawnee towns, without mentioning the reasons which had influenced him in arriving at such determination. Though left in doubt as to these, Gen. Lewis recognized it to be his duty to at once obey the command of his superior officer, and immediately began to make preparations for the transportation of his troops across the Ohio river. But before the necessary preparations for crossing were concluded an attack was made upon the force of Gen. Lewis, by a large body of Indians composed of Shawnee, Delaware, Mingo and Wyandot tribes. This attack occurred on Monday morning, October 10. The main part of the army under the command of Col. Charles Lewis and Col. Fleming was at once involved. The Indians, as usual, took advantage of cover, and fought from behind logs and fallen timber, forming a line extending across the Point from the Ohio to the Kanawha. The battle commenced at sunrise and the severity of the engagement was unequalled. Victory for a time hung in an equal balance. But at last the pluck and discipline of the whites turned the scale in their favor, and as the sun went down in the west the shouts of victory from the whites arose and were borne away on the wings of evening as she spread the mantle of her covering over the sanguinary field.

During the engagement Col. Lewis was slain, and Col. Fleming was wounded. The battle was sustained with stubbornness and obstinacy on both sides. During the engagement a large number of officers were killed, besides privates, these latter numbering not less than seventy and about 140 wounded. Owing to their peculiar mode of warfare and the facility with which they carry away and conceal their slain, it is impossible to give an accurate account of the number of Indians who were killed, but thirty-seven of their dead were found upon the field and it is known that many of the slain were cast into the waters of the Ohio. It is also impossible to state the number of the enemy engaged. Some of their prominent leaders were Red Hawk, a Delaware chief; Scopathus, a Mingo; Ellinipisco, a Shawnee; Chyawee, a Wyandot, and Logan; but the most prominent one, whose bravery was prominent and whose skill was conspicuous,

was that able and consummate warrior, Cornstalk. If for a moment amid the contest his warriors seemed to waver, his shout in stentorian tones rung out above the din of the conflict as he urged them onward, with the voice of a trumpet, "*Be strong! Be strong!*" If one hesitated and was reluctant to engage in the charge, or showed the least sign of trepidation, with giant-blow he severed the skull of the recreant with one swing of his tomahawk. Inspired by his presence and animated by his example, his undisciplined followers manifested a bravery and exhibited a fortitude unexcelled by the most thoroughly furnished and well-drilled troops among civilized nations.

Withers in his mention of this battle, in speaking of Cornstalk, says: "This distinguished chief and consummate warrior, proved himself on that day, to be justly entitled to the prominent station which he occupied. His plan of alternate retreat and attack was well conceived and occasioned the principal loss sustained by the whites."

After burying his dead he entrenched his camp and leaving a sufficient guard to minister to the wounded and to protect them during his absence, on the day subsequent to the battle, Gen. Lewis commenced his march to the Shawnee towns on the Scioto. Dunmore, who had in the meanwhile gathered his forces at Fort Pitt, where he had provided boats and canoes, descended the river to Wheeling, arrived at which latter place he halted his army and remained for a few days before proceeding down the river on his voyage. While at Fort Pitt he was joined by the notorious Simon Girty, who remained with him until the close of the expedition. After completing some necessary arrangements at Wheeling he continued his journey down the Ohio, and on his way was joined by that infamous tory, Dr. John Connolly. Instead of proceeding to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, as he had arranged to do with Gen. Lewis, he landed at the mouth of the Big Hockhocking, where he built a block house as a receptacle for his surplus stores and ammunition. Resuming his movements from this point and re-commencing his advance toward the Indian towns, in a day or two he was met by an Indian trader bearing a flag of truce, with proposals of peace and requesting that a council might be held at Fort Pitt. Dunmore replied to these overtures in effect that as the chiefs were already near him, it would be advisable and more convenient to hold a treaty then and there. The movements of Gen. Lewis after he had crossed the Ohio were rapid, and in a short time he had reached the Pickaway plains. Here he was met by an express from Dunmore ordering him to stop, as he was about to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Indians. But Lewis, disregarding the orders, continued to advance until when he had arrived within three or four miles of Dunmore's camp,

he was met by Dunmore himself, who reiterated his orders and peremptorily ordered him to return to Point Pleasant, where he was to leave a competent guard to protect the place and a sufficient amount of provisions for the wounded, and then to march the remainder of his troops to the place of rendezvous, where he was instructed to disband them.

□ It would be in vain to attempt to describe the chagrin and disappointment of these brave men exasperated by the losses they had met with in the battle at the Point and the hardships they had experienced in their difficult march through the wilderness, to be compelled to forego the object of the expedition, which was now so near its accomplishment and just within their grasp. It was no wonder that indignant murmurings were indulged in and fearful threats were uttered. But these were quelled by the tact of Gen. Lewis, who, although his sympathies were with his men yet his duty as a soldier led him to set the example of obedience which is the highest virtue of those who bear arms.

After the treaty was concluded the division of the army led by Dunmore returned over the same route by which they had advanced, to the mouth of the Hockhocking, where he disbanded his troops and they returned to their homes in Virginia, with the exception of a few who accompanied Dunmore by water to Fort Dunmore, which name had been bestowed upon Fort Pitt, by Dr. John Connolly, a protegee of Dunmore, and which had been forcibly seized under the orders of Dunmore and at his instance, by Connolly in the winter preceding. The seizure was made under the claim that it was within the jurisdiction of Virginia. It was also claimed by Pennsylvania as being within her boundaries. These occurrences transpired at a time when the feeling between the mother country and the colonies was daily growing more bitter and intense. The destruction of the tea in Boston harbor had occurred in the month of March, of this year.

The Boston port bill, the immediate cause for actual conflict between the mother country and the colonies, had been received by the House of Burgesses in May, and they had recommended that the first day of June, the day on which the bill was to go into operation, be observed "as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, imploring the Divine interposition to avert the heavy calamity which threatened destruction to their civil rights and the evils of a civil war." It was on account of this recommendation that Gov. Dunmore prorogued the assembly. Dunmore, as we have already stated, on his way from Fort Pitt, had halted with his army at Wheeling. It was while at this place on that occasion that he received dispatches from the British government; what their tenor was we are unable to state, but it is certain that the plan of campaign settled on between him and Gen. Lewis at Williamsburgh, was not changed until after their receipt.

It would not, however, be a violent conjecture in view of his dissolution of the assembly, and the sudden change made by him in the plan of his campaign while at Wheeling and the state of feeling existing at the time between the mother country and the colonies, to conclude that his government had instructed him to take necessary steps to secure the Indians, if possible, as allies of Great Britain in the apprehended conflict, which was now looming up in the near future. It is certain, at all events, that his treaty with the Indians was entered into at a time and under circumstances which gave just cause of suspicion to his conduct, and that he was inimical to the interests, well-being and prosperity of the colony of Virginia.



## CHAPTER IV.

THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA—THE SEIZURE OF FORT PITT BY DR. JOHN CONNOLLY—CONFLICTING CLAIMS TO THE DISPUTED TERRITORY—PROCLAMATION OF LORD DUNMORE—CIRCULAR LETTER OF THE DELEGATES OF PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA—PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A NEW STATE—PATRIOTISM OF THE PEOPLE—COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA—SETTLEMENT OF THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE TWO STATES.



HE boundary line between Pennsylvania and Virginia, defining the jurisdiction of these two colonies, had for several years prior to 1774, been a subject of controversy. At the close of the Dunmore campaign, the excitement of the inhabitants of Westmoreland (a county which had been established in the year 1773 by the legislature of the first-named colony) and those of Augusta county, Va., began to assume a threatening character, occasioned by the state of Pennsylvania including in the new county all of the territory in dispute between the two colonies. The origin of this difficulty is traceable mainly to the indefinite provisions of their charters and the loose manner in which they were worded, thus involving their respective boundaries in uncertainty and doubt. In 1773 Lord Dunmore, the colonial governor of Virginia, attempted to enforce jurisdiction over the territory around the headwaters of the Ohio, claiming it as being within the boundaries of Augusta county, Va. Virginia claimed title under the charter of James I., granted in the year 1606, while Pennsylvania claimed title under the charter issued by Charles II., in 1681.

The ideas of geography, so far as the western continent was concerned, in those early days were rather crude and indefinite. The controversy between Dunmore and Gov. Penn in regard to the disputed territory waxed very warm, and in the year 1774 had reached a high state of excitement. Two separate authorities claimed jurisdiction over it, and the inhabitants of the territory in dispute, recognized one or the other as it suited their individual tastes and inclinations. Warrants conveying titles to the same lands were issued under the authority of both colonies, the result of which was to encourage quarrels and disputes and arouse the most embittered feelings among the settlers.

In the year 1774, Gov. Dunmore opened offices for the sale of lands in what are now the counties of Fayette, Washington, Allegheny and Greene, in the state of Pennsylvania, which were issued at the rate of two shillings and sixpence, as fees. The price paid per hundred acres was ten shillings, but even this sum was not, in many instances, demanded. The price per hundred acres charged by the Pennsylvania land office was greatly in excess of that charged by the Virginia offices, amounting to about \$25. Hence the inducement to purchase from the Virginia offices in preference to the Pennsylvania office, had a prevailing influence with the settlers.

In the year 1774, Dunmore determined to take advantage of the unsettled condition of affairs on the western border, and accordingly appointed Dr. John Connolly as vice-governor and commandant of the district of West Augusta, a rash and unscrupulous man, who, with a force of Virginia militia, seized Fort Pitt and held it as the property of Virginia, and changed its name to Fort Dunmore. The nearest court at that time was held at Stanton, Va. The distance from the western borders to that town being so great and the unsettled condition of the country, led to the establishment of a court at Fort Pitt, of which Connolly was one of the justices. Upon the return of Lord Dunmore from his campaign against the Indians, to Fort Pitt, he issued a proclamation with a view of quelling the disturbances prevailing in the disputed territory, and warning the inhabitants not to obstruct the administration of His Majesty's government as he had reason to apprehend. The document we here subjoin:

“WHEREAS, I have reason to apprehend that the government of Pennsylvania, in prosecution of their claims to Pittsburgh and its dependencies, will endeavor to obstruct His Majesty's government thereof, under my administration, by illegal and unwarrantable commitment of the officers I have appointed for that purpose, and that settlement is in some danger of annoyance from the Indians also, and it being necessary to support the dignity of His Majesty's government and protect his subjects in the quiet and peaceable enjoyment of their rights, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the consent and advice of His Majesty's council, by this proclamation in His Majesty's name, to order and require the officers of militia in that district to embody a sufficient number of men to repel any insult whatsoever, and all His Majesty's liege subjects within this colony are hereby strictly required to be aiding and assisting therein, or they shall answer the contrary at their peril; and I further enjoin and require the several inhabitants of the territories aforesaid to pay His Majesty's quit rents and public dues to such officers as are

or shall be appointed to collect the same within this dominion until His Majesty's pleasure therein shall be known."

This proclamation indicates to some extent the feeling prevailing in the upper Ohio valley at that day. The prevailing state of affairs was the more to be deprecated from the circumstances surrounding the political situation of the colonies at this period, which were making the necessary preparations at the time, to meet the approaching storm of war, which threatened in a few months at the furthest to develop into actual conflict between the mother country and the colonies. The conservative and patriotic citizens of each colony exerted their influence in endeavoring to quell the passions and excitements of the hour, but in vain. The passions of the masses appear to have become more inflamed and their excitement to increase. Deeming it the best mode to arrive at a solution of the difficulty, it was proposed finally to petition congress to establish a new state, in which was to be included the disputed territory. Hence a petition to this effect was presented to congress proposing the fourteenth state. In this petition was set forth the conflicting claims of the two states, and also justly complaining of the laying of land warrants on land claimed by others, which had been issued by Dunmore's officers. The unfortunate state of affairs existing at the time will be more evident from a circular letter, addressed to the discontented inhabitants, and appealing to their patriotism, to desist from extreme measures, and to exercise a spirit of mutual forbearance. This letter was issued by the delegates from the two states in congress, and bears the date of Philadelphia, July 25, 1775, and is as follows:

*To the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania and Virginia on the west side of the Laurel Hill:*

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN: It gives us much concern to find that disturbances have arisen and still continue among you, concerning the boundaries of our colonies. In the character in which we now address you, it is unnecessary to inquire into the origin of those unhappy disputes, and it would be improper for us to express our approbation or censure on either side; but as representatives of two of the colonies united among many others, for the defense of the liberties of America, we think it our duty to remove as far as lies in our power, every obstacle that may prevent her sons from co-operating as vigorously as they would wish to do toward the attainment of this great and important end. Influenced solely by this motive, our joint and earnest request to you is, that all animosities which have heretofore subsisted among you, as inhabitants of distinct colonies, may now give place to generous and concurring efforts for the preserva-

tion of everything that can make our common country dear to us.

We are fully persuaded that you, as well as we, wish to see your differences terminate in this happy issue. For this desirable purpose we recommend it to you, that all bodies of armed men kept up under either province, be dismissed; that all those on either side who are in confinement, or under bail for taking a part in the contest, be discharged; and that until the dispute be decided, every person be permitted to retain his possessions unmolested. By observing these directions the public tranquility will be secured without injury to the titles on either side; the period we flatter ourselves, will soon arrive when this unfortunate dispute, which has produced much mischief and as far as we can learn, no good, will be peaceably and constitutionally determined.

We are your friends and countrymen:

JOHN DICKINSON,	P. HENRY,
GEO. ROSS,	RICHARD HENRY LEE,
B. FRANKLIN,	BENJ. HARRISON,
JAMES WILSON,	TH. JEFFERSON.
CHAS. HUMPHREYS,	

PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1775.

Such was not only the state of affairs at the time the foregoing document bears date, but such they continued to be in 1776, at the time of the declaration of our independence. Neither the kindling of the flames of the revolution, nor the conciliatory and kind letters of the delegates in congress from the two colonies, nor the patriotic and earnest appeals of individuals, had the effect of wholly quenching the spirit of bitterness and prejudice which had been enkindled and which continued to smoulder and at intervals to burst forth in fearful intensity and power. It was believed at the time, and this belief, in part at least, appeared to have been confirmed by subsequent events, that it was the policy of Lord Dunmore to fan the flames of discord and to keep alive the jealousies existing between the discontented of the two colonies as the issue between the mother country and the colonies was rapidly assuming shape, and the hour for decisive action was near at hand. Hence, if he could succeed in embroiling the inhabitants of this region in internecine quarrels and at the same time turn loose upon them the savages as allies of the mother country, his sagacity assured him that to that extent at least he would paralyze the energies of the colonists and compromise their cause. As has been supposed, with a view of accomplishing this purpose, he had appointed Dr. John Connolly as an instrument who could be depended upon. As heretofore stated Connolly took possession of Fort Pitt, and proceeded to repair and rebuild it, and changed



its name. This man Connolly was a native of Lancaster county in the state of Pennsylvania, and was a tory of the deepest dye. He was an unprincipled schemer and withal excessively ambitious. He devoted himself earnestly to the work which he had in hand and ingeniously kept alive the broils and troubles existing between the inhabitants of the two colonies. Some of the means employed by him consisted in the arrest and imprisonment of unoffending magistrates for no other reason than that they held commissions from the governor of Pennsylvania and were acting under the authority of these commissions. These persons he would send to Virginia for trial on treasonable charges. The property of individuals deemed by him to be personally obnoxious, he unhesitatingly confiscated or destroyed. Private houses were entered and carefully searched for letters or documents with the purpose of finding evidence which might compromise them or in some manner involve them as being criminally guilty of offenses. He also insolently abused those individuals who did not think, speak or act as he did, as enemies. The more surely to attach him to himself and to seure his services, Dunmore made him a grant of 2,000 acres of land at the falls of the Ohio, where the city of Louisville now stands. He occupies in local history the same unenviable notoriety which Arnold does in National history. Both were traitors to their country—both were the victims of licentious wickedness and unbridled ambition—both were unprincipled and treacherous—both sold themselves and would, if they could have accomplished it, have sold their country for British gold, as they in fact attempted to do, but failed in the effort, and both merited the gibbet. To complete their likeness both were placed on half pay on the British establishment as a further reward for their treason to their country.

A few years since, the writer discovered among the papers of the Pennsylvania Historical Society a document which has never been published heretofore, and which was found among the papers of Hon. Jasper Yeates, which had, just before the writer's discovery, been turned over to that society. The writer was subsequently informed that the original was lost and could not be found. If this be so, this copy taken by me at the time, is, so far as we are aware, the only one in existence. Judge Yeates was a distinguished jurist of Lancaster county, Penn. In the year 1776 he was sent by the continental congress to Fort Pitt to act as commissioner of Indian affairs. In 1774 he was a member of the committee of correspondence of Lancaster county. He was one of the judges of the supreme court of Pennsylvania from the year 1791 to the year 1817, and was also a member of the convention which ratified the constitution of the United States. He also published reports of cases decided by the supreme court of Penn-

sylvania. He was a man of fine abilities, scholarly and refined, and exercised a guiding and directing influence in shaping the future greatness and growing destiny, as well as in forming and shaping the history of his native state. A man of enterprise and great public spirit, he has left behind him as a proud heritage, the noble record of a well-spent, exceptional and honorable life.

The document above referred to sets forth the differences and complaints of the inhabitants in the disputed territory, and their request to be established as a separate state. The length of the document, which is in the form of a petition, does not detract from its value and importance. Jacob, in his "Life of Captain Cresap," has a brief reference to this paper, but declined to publish it on account of its length. But as it fits into this boundary question and is a part of its history, no apology is needed for its publication. It is as follows, *verbatim et literatim*;

"To the Honorable the President & Delegates of the thirteen united American Colonies in General Congress assembled:

"The Memorial of the Inhabitants of the Country, West of the Allegheny Mountains,

Represents:

"That — Whereas the Provinces of Pennsylvania & Virginia set up Claims to this large and extensive Country, which for a considerable Time past have been productive of & attended with the usual Concomitants & pernicious & destructive Effects of discordant & contending Jurisdictions, innumerable Frauds, Impositions, Violences, Depredations, Feuds, Animosities, Divisions, Litigations, Disorders & even with the Effusion of human Blood, to the utter Subversion of all Laws human & divine of Justice, Order, Regularity & in a great Measure even of Liberty itself & must unless a timely speedy Stop be put to them in all Probability terminate in a Civil War, which how far it may effect the Union of the Colonies & in the General Cause of America, we leave to your prudent, impartial & Serious Consideration.

"And Whereas (exclusive of & as an Addition & further aggravation to the many accumulated Injuries & Miseries and complicated & insupportable Grievances & Oppressions, we already labor under, in Consequence of the aforesaid Claims & the Controversies &c there-by occasioned, the fallacies, Violences, and fraudulent Impositions of Land Jobbers, pretended Officers & Partisans of both Land Officers & others under the Sanction of the Jurisdiction of their respective Provinces, the Earl of Dunmore's Warrants, Officer's & Soldier's Rights & an Infinity of other Pretexts, in which they have of late proceeded so far, as in express Contradiction to the Declaration of the Continental Commissioners made on the ninth day October 1775 at the Treaty at Fort Pitt made encroachments on the Indian Territorial

Rights by improving laying Warrants & Officers Claims & Surveying some of the Islands in the Ohio and Tomahawking (or as they term it) improving in a Variety of Places on the Western side of the said River, to the great, imminent & Manifest Danger of involving the Country in a bloody, ruinous & destructive War with the Indians, a people extremely watchful, tenacious & jealous of their Rights, Privileges & Liberties, and already it is to be doubted, too much inclined to a Rupture and Commencement of Hostilities from the Persuasions & Influences of British Emissaries, Agents & Officers & the little attention unfortunately hitherto paid to them by the American Confederacy in Conciliating their affections, Confidence and Friendship:) there are a number of private or other Claims to Lands within the Limits of this Country, equally embarrassing & perplexing: George Croghan Esquire, in various Tracts, Claims Lands by Purchase from the Six Nations in 1748 and confirmed to him at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768 to the Amount by Computation of 200,000 Acres on which are settled already 150 to 200 Families:—Major William Trent in Behalf of himself & the Traders who suffered by the Indian depredations in 1763 another large Tract containing at least 4,000,000 of Acres by Donation & Cession of the Six Nations aforesaid at the aforesaid Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768 & on which 1,500 or 2,000 Families are already Settled:— and there was on the 4th Day of January 1770 a Certain Contract and Purchase made by the Honourable Thomas Walpole & Associates (including the Ohio Company & the Officers & Soldiers in the Service of the Colony of Virginia Claiming under the Engagements of that Colony in the year 1754) under the name of the Grand Ohio or Vandalia Company with and of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury on Behalf of Crown for an Extensive Tract of Country within the Purchase & Cession from the aforesaid Six Nations & their Confederates at the said Treaty of Fort Stanwix aforesaid made and by his Majesty's Special Command & Direction notified to the Indians of the Western Tribes of the aforesaid Confederacy on the 3d day of April 1773, by Alexander McKee Esq Deputy Agent of the Western Department for Indian Affairs on the Plains of Scioto, who by their Answer of the 6th of the Same Month expressed their Approbation thereof, & Satisfaction & Acquiescence therein, at the same time justly observing that for the Peace of the Country, it was as necessary for prudent People to govern the White Settlers, as for the Indians to take Care of their foolish young men.

“This is a country of at least 240 Miles in Length from the Kittanning to opposite the mouth of Scioto 70 or 80 in Breadth from the Allegheny Mountains to the Ohio, rich, fertile & healthy even beyond a credibility & peopled by at least 25,000 Families

since the year 1768 (a population we believe scarce to be paralleled in the Annals of any Country. Miserably distressed and harassed and rendered a scene of the most consummate Anarchy & Confusion by the Ambition of some & avarice of others, and its wretched Inhabitants (who through almost insuperable Difficulties, Hardships, Fatigues & Dangers at the most imminent Risque of their lives, their little all & every thing that was dear & Valuable to them, were endeavoring to secure an Asylum & a safe Retreat from threatening Penury for their tender & numerous Families with which they had removed from the lower Provinces & settled themselves in different Parts of the afore said Lands & Claims, Agreeable to the usual Mode of Colonization & Ancient equitable & long established Custom & usage of the Colonies, the Rights of Pre-Emption whenever those Lands could be rightfully & legally conveyed & disposed of after surmounting every other obstacles to their hopes, their wishes, their Expectations now unhappily find themselves in a worse & more deplorable situation than whilst living on the poor barren rented Lands in their various respective Provinces below; through Party Range, the Multiplicity of Proprietary Claims & Claimants & the Precariousness & Uncertainty of every kind of Property from the fore cited causes, the want of regular Administration of Justice & of a due & proper Execution & Exertion of a System of Laws & Regulations & Mode of Polity & Government adapted to their peculiar Necessities, local Circumstances & Situations, and its Inhabitants, who though neither Politicians, Courtiers nor orators, are at least a rational & Social People, inured to hardships & Fatigues & by experience taught to despise Dangers & Difficulties, and having immigrated from almost every Province of America, brought up under & accustomed to various different & in many respects discordant and even contradictory Systems of Laws & Government and since their being here from the want of Laws & order irritated & exasperated by ills & urged & compelled by oppressions & sufferings, and having imbibed the highest & most extensive Ideas of Liberty, as the only pure efficient Source of happiness and Prosperity will with difficulty, submit to the being annexed to or Subjugated by (Terms Synonymous to them) any one of those Provinces, much less the being partitioned or parcelled out among them, or be prevailed on to Entail a State of Vassalage & dependence on their Posterity or suffer themselves who might be the happiest & perhaps not the least useful Part of the American Confederacy as forming a secure extensive & Effectual Frontier & Barrier against the Incursions, Ravages & Depredations of the Western savages to be enslaved by any set of Proprietary or other claimants or arbitrarily deprived & robbed of those Lands & that country to which by the Laws of Nature & of Nations they are entitled as

first occupants and for the Possessions of which they have resigned their all & exposed themselves and Families to Inconveniences, Danger & Difficulties which language itself wants words to express & describe, whilst the rest of their Countrymen softened by Ease, enervated by Affluence & Luxurious Plenty & unaccustomed to Fatigues, Hardships, Difficulties or Dangers are bravely Contending for & Exerting themselves on Behalf of a Constitutional, Natural, rational & Social Liberty.

“We the Subscribers Inhabitants of the country as aforesaid therefore by Leave by — hereby plenarily, amply & specially delegated, interested, authorized & impowered, to act & to do for us on this occasion as our immediate Representatives, Solicitors, Agents & Attornies, Humbly to represent to you, as the Guardians, Trustees & Curators, Conservators & Defences of all that is dear to us or valuable to Americans, that in our opinions no Country or People can be either rich, flourishing, happy or free (the only laudable rightful, useful, warrantable & rational Ends of Government) or enjoy the Sweets of that Liberty, the Love & Desire of which is radically impressed or Self-Existent with & animates & Actuates every brave, generous, humane, and honest soul, and for which every American Breast at this time pants & glows with an unusual Flow of Warmth & Expectation & with redoubled Zeal & Ardor; whilst annexed to our dependent on any Province whose Seat of Government is those of Pennsylvania or Virginia four or five hundred miles distant and Separated by a vast, extensive & almost impassable Tract of Mountains by Nature itself formed & pointed out as a boundary between this Country & those below it, that Justice might be both Tedious & Expensive, the Execution of the Laws dilatory & perhaps mercenary, if not arbitrary; Redress of Grievances precarious & Slow & the Country so Situated without participating of any of the Advantages, Suffer all the Inconveniences of such a Government & be continually exposed, as we already too well know by Dear bought & fatal experience, to the Violence, Frauds, Depredations, Exactions Oppressions of interested, ambitious, designing, insolent, avaricious, rapacious & mercenary Men & Officers—

“*And pray* that the Said Country be constituted declared & acknowledged a separate, distinct, and independent Province & Government by the Title and under the name of — ‘the Province & Government of *Westsylvania*,’ be empowered and enabled to form such Laws & Regulations & such a System of Polity & Government as is best adapted & most agreeable to the peculiar Necessities, local Circumstances & Situation thereof & its inhabitants invested with every other power, Right, Privilege & Immunity, vested, or to be vested in the other American Colonies, be considered as a Sister Colony & the fourteenth

Province of the American Confederacy; that its Boundaries be — Beginning at the Eastern Branch of the Ohio opposite the mouth of the Scioto & running thence in a direct Line to the Owasioto Pass, thence to the top of the Allegheny Mountain, thence with top of the said Mountain to the Northern Limits of the Purchase made from the Indians in 1768, at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix aforesaid, thence with the said Limits to the Allegheny or Ohio river, and thence down the said River as purchased from the said Indians at the aforesaid Treaty of Fort Stanwix to the Beginning.

“And that for the more effectual Prevention of all future & further Frauds & Impositions being practiced upon us, thereby all Proprietary or other Claims or Grants heretofore, by or to whomsoever made of Lands within the aforesaid Limits of the said province be discountenanced & Suspended to all Intents & Purposes, until approved of & Confirmed by the Legislative Body of the said Province with & under the Approbation & Sanction of the General Congress, or Grand Continental Council of State of the United American Colonies.

“And your Memorialists, as by all the Ties of Duty, Interest & Honor bound as Americans, Brethren & Associates, embarked with you in the Same Arduous and glorious Cause of Liberty & Independency Shall ever Pray that your Councils & Endeavors for the Common Good, may be continually attended, blessed & crowned with a never ceasing & uninterrupted Series of Success, Happiness & Prosperity.”

This document so verbose and quaint in style has the following endorsement: “Memorial to congress for erecting the government of Westsylvania, 1776.” In less than a century after this document was penned the greater portion of the territory it proposed to establish “as the fourteenth province of the American confederacy,” was admitted into the Union as a separate and distinct state under the name of West Virginia.

The proposals contained in the foregoing memorial for the accommodation of the disputes between the counties of Westmoreland, in Pennsylvania, and West Augusta, in Virginia, it would appear, did not represent the unanimous sentiment of the inhabitants of West Augusta, and hence a committee of this latter district as representatives of the conservative portion of its inhabitants in the fall of 1776, drafted the following address and memorial to the house of delegates of the general assembly of Virginia, with the purpose of inducing that body to take such steps as in its wisdom might be deemed best to arrest the contemplated object which that paper had in view. We give it literally and in the form in which it was originally drafted:

“To the Honourable, the Speaker of the lower House of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia:

“Most humbly sheweth

“That your Memorialists conceiving themselves in some sort the Guardians of the Rights of the People in this Frontier County find themselves under the indispensable necessity of representing to your Honourable House Some matters which they have lately learned.

“A number of designing Persons influenced by motives of Interest & Ambition about the beginning of July last have set on foot a Memorial to the Honourable Continental Congress, praying that a Tract of Country Beginning” (here are inserted the boundaries and description as given in the memorial we have heretofore recited) “might be constituted, declared, & acknowledged a distinct and independent government by the Title of the Government of Westsylvania; and in prosecution of this, their favorite Scheme, the Persons aforesaid have dispersed Advertisements throughout the Country recommending it to the Inhabitants of the different Districts to meet at their respective Places of appointment, to give voice whether they would join in a Petition to Congress for their Interposition in settling the unhappy Disputes which have prevailed in these parts, or whether they should not immediately colonize themselves by their own authority & send their Delegates to Congress to represent them as the fourteenth Link, in the American Chain, the Copies of which said Memorial & Advertisement we now do ourselves the Honour of transmitting to you for the Consideration of your House, your Memorialists humbly beg leave to observe, that in Consequence of the Scheme aforesaid and the Measures taken to effect it, this Frontier Country is divided & distracted by jarring views and Contradictory Opinions concerning public Operations;—the Rigour & Energy of Government & of its wholesome Laws are relaxed and many of the inhabitants instead of consulting the safety of the whole as their only security & Happiness assiduously attach themselves to their own private Views & Interests, regardless of the Obligations of Gratitude for the many great Sums expended by the State of Virginia for their Defence & Protection. Your Memorialists cannot but consider the present Scheme of a new Government as infallibly productive of the same Mischiefs & Disorders which have lately been experienced by the Inhabitants of this Government from the unsettled Limits of the State of Virginia & Pennsylvania, which all good men most sincerely wish to be happily accommodated.

“Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray that your Hon'ble House will take Such Steps in the premises and make Such necessary Regulations, to Insure Union to the Inhabitants in these Times of Public Calamity & obviate the Unhappiness & Difficul-

ties attendant on this wild Scheme of a new Government, as the Wisdom of your Hon'ble House may Suggest to you.

"And your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray, etc."

From a letter of Mr. Yeates, written by him from Pittsburgh under date of July 30, 1776, we learn that the Memorial to Congress had been laid aside by its originators and abandoned, and in lieu thereof an advertisement had been published and circulated among the inhabitants of the disputed territory (as is mentioned in the memorial address to the speaker of the house of delegates of Virginia), suggesting "the dividing of the people of the proposed new government into districts and desiring them to choose convention men who are forthwith to meet and appoint delegates to represent them in Congress. How shockingly" he explains in his letter—"Are the people here divided! And to what ridiculous lengths are not most of them hastening?" He proceeds to say—"I cannot procure you the convention boundaries mentioned in my letter, but thus far I am well informed that the temporary line to be established reaches to the Bullock\*—Seven miles from hence—the wrong way." Various suggestions were made from time to time for the settlement of the existing difficulties between the inhabitants of the disputed territory, but none of them proved to be acceptable and the question remained an open one.

Among others the following entitled—"A proposal for accommodating the disputes between the counties of West Augusta and Westmoreland until the boundary between them can be settled," was submitted and its acceptance urged:

"1st. That the laws, as far as respects the jurisdiction of the county of West Augusta, be exercised on the south side of the Youghiogheny river, and said river be considered as the boundary between the two counties in respect to the jurisdiction of their respective courts only.

"2d. That the people, claiming under the county of Westmoreland, may continue to be represented at their capitol as usual and have liberty to choose their representatives and all others officers of government, only their sheriffs, magistrates, and constables shall not act in their office on the south side of said river; *provided*, always that nothing herein contained shall tend to invalidate any judgment in the courts held heretofore for Westmoreland, but when a boundary is run they may execute such judgments on their side of the said boundary, anything herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

"3d. That the inhabitants on the south side of the Youghiogheny and east of the Monongahela river as far as the Great Line shall not pay taxes to either government until said boundary is

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\* The Bullock so styled is now Wilkinsburgh.



settled and all persons associated in the militia are to serve under the government they associated under. If the proposals shall meet the approbation of the public, the people for West Augusta shall meet at Mr. Martin Kemp's on the second Tuesday in November next, and those claiming under Westmoreland at Mr. Edward Cook's the same day to choose six men to be their trustees to negotiate and confirm the above proposals." This paper was signed, "By friends to both Governments," and bore date of October 18, 1776.

Thus it will be perceived that there was not wanting any effort on the part of conservative inhabitants to settle their vexatious disputes, and to adjust in an amicable manner the question at issue among them. The great drama of the revolution had opened, and it was important that all sections of the country should be united and present a firm and unbroken front. The inhabitants of the disputed territory were not slow to realize this necessity, and they tacitly and very naturally subordinated their local issues to the more important, greater and more pressing issue of national independence, never, however, losing sight of the former, to which they clung with stubborn tenacity, but never allowing their sectional prejudices and feelings to interfere with their duty to the whole country. Thus while all attempts at adjustment among themselves for the time being proved to be abortive, yet with commendable zeal and forbearing grace they were united in a common desire and common effort to throw off the yoke of foreign power and influence in the inspiring prospect of securing national autonomy and independence.

The inhabitants of these western wilds were a loyal and devoted people, else they would not have insisted so strenuously and persevered with such persistence for what they deemed to be their rights and privileges in that portion of the country in which they were more directly and individually interested. Their loyalty and devotion they thus demonstrated was not bounded by an insignificant section of the country as compared in territorial extent with the whole, but the common interests of the whole prompted them to give their labors and services to the promotion of the general weal, and the advancement of the common welfare. Inured to privations and hardships from their earliest years, these sturdy pioneers were not deterred by the fear of danger, nor thwarted in their purpose by the appearance of difficulties. Their lives and pursuits had bred in them sternness of purpose and decision of character, while at the same time there was implanted in their bosoms the principles of a noble generosity and an open-hearted and frank hospitality. Hence they suffered not their individual interests and personal preferences to weigh in the scales against the great boon of national freedom, which the

colonies were now seeking to secure, but they boldly entered the lists of battle with a chivalrous and praiseworthy determination to bend all their energies toward the accomplishment of so desirable an end.

The importance of this question of territorial rights may be estimated from the fact that notwithstanding the stirring events of the times, and the consequent agitations and excitements of the period, the Virginia legislature felt it incumbent to take some decided action inviting a settlement of the question by the establishment of a boundary line between the two colonies. Hence, on the 20th of May, 1779, the house of delegates of Virginia, passed a resolution which was agreed to by the senate on the day following the passage of it by the house, appointing commissioners to settle the disputed boundary line between the two colonies. In June following the general assembly passed a resolution declaring "that three commissioners ought to be appointed to adjust the boundary between Virginia and Pennsylvania, whose proceedings were to be ratified or disagreed to by the general assembly." In accordance with this resolution, James Madison, Robert Andrews and Thomas Lewis were appointed commissioners on behalf of the state of Virginia. Pennsylvania also having taken legislative action, appointed as commissioners on her part, George Bryan, John Ewing and David Rittenhouse.

The first meeting of the commissioners was held in the city of Baltimore on the 27th day of August, 1779. Thomas Lewis, one of the commissioners from Virginia, was not present at this meeting. Upon assembling, the commissioners present from Virginia, proposed that the commissioners from Pennsylvania should state their claim in writing so that the same might be specific and definite in its demands, to which proposition these latter acceded. Accordingly the Pennsylvania commissioners lost no time in submitting the same, as on the day following they addressed a letter to the Virginia commissioners setting forth *in extenso* the nature of their claim, the grounds upon which they based it, and the conclusions to which they had arrived. Their views were not acceptable to the Virginia commissioners, and they replied to the Pennsylvania commissioners to that effect. This was followed by several propositions and counter-propositions from each side, none of which were favorably received, and hence, they were severally rejected. The indications for a time were that no arrangement that would prove acceptable to either could be arrived at, as the claims of neither seemed to be reconcilable.

The individuals composing these respective commissions were sincere as well as earnest in their desire to arrive at a fair

and reasonable conclusion of the matter which had been submitted to them in a satisfactory manner, but each side was just as anxious as the other, at the same time, to protect the interests of the respective states represented by them.

After some time had been consumed unsuccessfully in their efforts to arrive at an adjustment of their conflicting views and opinions, the Virginia commissioners finally offered as a compromise the following: "To continue Mason and Dixon's line due west five degrees of longitude, to be computed from the river Delaware, for your southern boundary, and will agree that a meridian drawn from the western extremity of this line to your northern limit shall be the western boundary of Pennsylvania." Hence, on the 31st day of August, 1779, this proposition, on the part of the Virginia commissioners, was accepted on the part of those representing Pennsylvania, and an agreement to that effect was duly entered into by the commissioners of the two states. On the 23d of June, 1780, the agreement thus entered into was ratified and confirmed by the general assembly of Virginia, "on condition that the private property and rights of all persons acquired under, founded on, or recognized by, the laws of either country, previous to the date thereof, be saved and confirmed to them, although they should be found to fall within the other; and that in decision of disputes thereupon, preferences shall be given to the elder or prior right, whichever of the said states the same shall have been acquired under; such persons paying to that state, within whose boundary their lands shall be included, the same purchase or consideration money which would have been due from them to the state under which they claimed the right; and when any such purchase or consideration money hath, since the Declaration of American Independence, been received by either state for lands which, according to the before recited agreement, shall fall within the territory of the other, the same shall be reciprocally refunded and repaid. And that the inhabitants of the disputed territory, now ceded to the state of Pennsylvania, shall not, before the first day of December, in the present year, be subject to the payment of any tax, nor at any time to the payment of arrears of taxes, or impositions heretofore laid, by either state." At the same time the governor was empowered with the advice of the council, to appoint two commissioners on behalf of Virginia, in conjunction with commissioners to be appointed by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to extend Mason and Dixon's line five degrees of longitude from Delaware river and from the western termination of the same to run and mark a meridian line to the Ohio river; which was as far as it could be run at the time without fear of giving offense to the Indians.

On the 23d of September, 1780, the general assembly of Pennsylvania also ratified and confirmed an agreement entered into between the commissioners of the two states, at the date heretofore mentioned, and empowered the president and council of the state to appoint two commissioners to act in conjunction with the commissioners to be appointed on the part of the state of Virginia. Thus, this disturbing element which had caused such intense strife and bitterness between the two states, was forever eliminated from all future controversies, should such unfortunately ever arise between them.



## CHAPTER IV.

BY JUDGE G. L. CRANMER.

THE ERECTION OF FORT HENRY—THE DISTURBED CONDITION OF THE BORDER—COUNCIL AT CATFISH—CAPTAINS OGLE AND MEASON AMBUSHED—THE FIRST SIEGE OF FORT HENRY—COL. SWEARINGEN'S RELIEF—AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN OGLE—MC CULLOUGH'S FAMOUS LEAP—THE MASSACRE OF COL. FOREMAN AND HIS MEN—THE TORIES—JOHN SPAHR—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS—EXPEDITION TO THE MUSKINGUM—THREATENED ATTACK ON FORT HENRY IN 1781—PRAYING INDIANS—CRAWFORD'S EXPEDITION—LETTERS OF DAVIES, HARRISON AND IRVINE—THE FATE OF MAJOR SAM MC CULLOUGH—INDIAN COUNCIL AT CHILLICOTHE—THE SIEGE OF FORT HENRY, 1782—POWDER EXPLOIT—FRANCIS DUKE—LETTERS OF JAMES MARSHALL AND EBENEZER ZANE—ROLL OF HONOR.



AT THE beginning of the year 1774 the only regular forts on the frontier were those which were located at Pittsburg and Redstone. There were a few private forts and block houses scattered at different points along and near the borders, but these were insecure and indifferent in their importance and construction, and were not calculated to withstand a prolonged siege or contest, being intended as a temporary shelter in case of attack when taken by surprise. Hence, when it became evident in the spring of the last named year that an Indian war was threatened, and from indications that it would be speedily inaugurated, Dr. John Connolly, the royal captain commandant of West Augusta, who at the time was at Fort Pitt, sent information to the settlement at Wheeling, and instructed the inhabitants as a necessary precaution to cover the country with scouts, until the settlers could fortify themselves. Acting upon his advice scouts and rangers were sent out in all directions covering the adjacent country, with instructions to keep a strict watch upon the movements of the savages, and to promptly report any movements on their part looking toward an advance to Wheeling. In the meantime the settlers and land jobbers at once set to work to erect a place of defense, consisting of a strong stockade, and labored with indefatigable energy in the accomplishment of their undertaking. The author of the plan for the

construction of the same was Major Angus McDonald, and not Col. George Rogers Clarke, as stated by many writers, and this is proven from the correspondence which transpired with Valentine Crawford and Gen. Washington between the dates of the 27th of July and October 1, 1774, inclusive. The last of these letters is dated at "Fort Fincastle, October 1st, 1774."

The fort was erected under the immediate direction and supervision of Col. Ebenezer Zane and John Caldwell. Upon its completion it was named "Fort Fincastle," this being the second title of the Earl of Dunmore, whose titles were "John, Earl of Dunmore, Viscount Fincastle, Baron Murray of Blair, of Moulin, and of Tillimet." But this name was not retained by it for any great length of time, as in the year 1776 it was changed to Fort Henry in honor of Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia at the time. The first mention we find made of this fort is in the report of a committee appointed by the convention, made on the 25th day of July, 1775, recommending that "two companies of 100 men each, besides officers, ought, with all convenient speed, to be stationed at Pittsburgh, one other company of 100 men at Point Pleasant, twenty-five men at Fort Fincastle at the mouth of Wheeling, and that 100 men be stationed at proper posts in the county of Fincastle, for the protection of the inhabitants on the southwestern frontiers, exclusive of the troops to be raised for the defense of the lower parts of the country." In the subsequent year (1776) the convention ordered the garrison to be increased to fifty men at Wheeling; but neither of these orders so far as Wheeling was concerned, we think, were ever complied with. The fact is, that with the exception of the forts located at Redstone, Pittsburgh and Point Pleasant, which latter was erected in the summer of the same year with the fort at Wheeling, there was no regularly garrisoned forts on the frontier. The defense of the fort at Wheeling, with one or two exceptions, was left to the settlers, who, under Providence, always proved themselves competent in the faithful discharge of that responsibility.

The fort which was erected, though hurriedly built, was one of the most substantial and complete defenses of its kind in the entire western region. It was in shape a parallelogram, in length about 150 feet, in its greatest length being parallel with the Ohio river and was about seventy-five feet in width, bastions at each corner, the upper story of which projected a few feet over the lower. On its western side, in close proximity to each other, were ranged a number of cabins intended for the shelter of families which might seek the protection of the fort. The commandant's house, store house, magazine and corral for cattle, occupied the center of the open space within. The first named house was two stories in height, the upper story of which projected over the lower. On

the roof of the house was placed a mounted swivel—a four pounder—which did effective work on the different occasions when the fort was besieged by the savages. Wells were also sunk within the enclosure so that a supply of water could be obtained at all times. The entire space was enclosed with oaken pickets twelve or fifteen feet high placed close to each other with a small opening between each. The fort was located on a bluff overlooking the river, and from its elevated position an extended view was had to the south to where Wheeling creek empties into the Ohio river. It stood near the northwest corner of the intersection of Eleventh and Main streets, and occupied the site formerly known as “Zane’s Reserve.” The declivities on the southern and western sides were steep and almost precipitous—that on the south overlooking a level tract which stretched away in the distance to the banks of the creek. This level tract in the year 1777, at the time of the first siege, was covered with meadows and cornfields. As late as the year 1810 it contained no improvements, such as buildings, of any consequence upon it. To the east, and distant about seventy-five yards, stood the double log cabin of Col. Ebenezer Zane, built of rough hewn logs, with a kitchen attached, built of the same material, as was also the outbuildings or quarters for his slaves. There was also a small magazine for powder and other military stores. The whole of the space so occupied was enclosed with strong pickets.

This fort successfully withstood three several attacks or sieges, two of which are rendered memorable by the stubborn resistance of its defenders under the most unpropitious circumstances, and which will stand out on the pages of history for all time among the highest examples of heroic devotion and disinterested bravery, which are recorded in the annals of daring deeds and noble achievements. One of these sieges occurred in the year 1777, one in the year 1781 and the last in 1782. Of each of these it is our purpose to give some account. The year 1777 was a memorable one in the history of the upper Ohio valley. The settlers were accustomed to characterize it as “the bloody year of three sevens.” Along the entire border from Fort Pitt down to the furthest limits of the settlements it was signalized by savage cruelty, bloody massacre and heartless rapine. Among other horrors and in addition to their magnitude and enormity the entire frontier was threatened with serious famine—the wheat was sick and unproductive and the weather was unpropitious for the growth of grain generally, as well as the usual garden products which entered largely into the diet of the settlers. Sickness, too, prevailed to an alarming extent, consisting of bilious, remittent and intermittent fevers. The whole border was in a state of alarm, anxiety and excitement, and so intense and wide-spread was this feeling that it was deemed expedient to call a council of

war to be held at Catfish Camp in January, 1777. This council assembled and considered measures to be adopted as well as the recommendations in the letters of the executive of Virginia.

"At a council of war held at Catfish Camp in the district of West Augusta, on Tuesday the 28th day of January, Anno Domini, 1777, there were present:

"Yohogania County—Dorsey Pentecost, county lieutenant; John Canon, colonel; Isaac Cox, lieutenant colonel.

"Ohio county—Henry Taylor, major; David Shepherd, county lieutenant; Silas Hedge, colonel; David McClure, lieutenant colonel; Samuel McCollogh, major.

"Monongahela County—Zachariah Morgan, county lieutenant; John Evins, major.

"Captains—John Munn, David Andrew, John Wall, Cornelius Thompson, Gabriel Cox, Michael Rawlings, William Scott, Joseph Ogle, William Price, David Owings, Henry Hoggland, John Pearce Duvall, James Brinton, Vinson Colvin, James Buckhannon, Abner Howell, Charles Crecraft, John Mitchell, Joseph Tumblenson, Benjamin Frye, Matthew Richey, Samuel Meason, Jacob Lifter, Peter Reasoner, James Rogers, John Hoggland, Reason Virgan, William Harrod, David Williamson, Joseph Cisnesy, Charles Martin, Owen Daviss.

"Colonel Dorsey Pentecost was unanimously chosen president of this council, whereupon Col. Morgan and Col. Shepherd conducted him to his seat. Col. David McClure was unanimously chosen clerk. The president informed the council of the importance of the business for which he had convened them, and concluded with recommending deliberation on their councils, decency and decorum in their debates, and then produced two letters from his excellency the governor, dated the 9th and 13th of December last, signifying the necessity of a speedy and vigorous exertion of the militia and putting them in a proper state of defense, etc. Upon motion made,

"*Resolved*, That Colonels Dorsey Pentecost, Shepherd, Morgan, Cannon, Captain Richey, Col. McClure, Maj. Evins, Captain Mitchel and Captain Martin, be appointed a select council to consider of the before-mentioned letters, and make their report to this council, to be then re-considered."

WILLIAMSBURGH, December 18, 1776.

SIR:—The more I consider of things in your quarter the more I am convinced of the necessity there is to prepare for hostilities in the spring, and although continental troops will be stationed in Ohio, yet the militia must be the last great resource from which yours is derived. In order to form something resembling magazines, for the present I have ordered about six tons of lead for West Augusta, and that this article may be deposited in the proper places, I wish you to summon a council of field officers



and captains, and take their opinions which places are the fittest for magazines in the three counties of Yohogania, Monongahela and Ohio, and transmit the result to me. I wish you would please to find out where Capt. Gibson's cargo of powder is and let me know. In the council of officers I would desire it would be considered whether the militia with you want any article the government can furnish and what it is, for be assured it will give me great pleasure to contribute to your safety. I am of opinion that unless your people wisely improve the winter you may probably be destroyed. Prepare then to make resistance while you have time. I hope by your vigorous exertions your frontier may be defended, and if necessity shall require, some assistance be afforded to combat our European enemies, I have great expectations from the number and known courage of your militia, and if you are not wanting in foresight and preparation they will do great things. Let a plan of defense be fixed and settled beforehand—I mean principally the places of rendezvous and the officers who are to act, as well as to provide speedy and certain intelligence. Let the arms be kept in constant repair and readiness, and the accoutrements properly fixed. It will be proper to send out scouts and trusty spies towards the enemies' country to bring you accounts of their movements. I wish great care may be used in the nomination of military officers with you, as so much depends on a proper appointment. You will please to give strict attention to the great object here recommended to you and I shall be happy to hear of the safety of your people, whose protection the government will omit nothing to accomplish.

I am Sir, Your Most Obedient Servant,

P. HENRY, JR.

COLO. DORSEY PENTECOST.

WILLIAMSBURGH, February 28, 1777.

SIR:—You are forthwith to send 100 men properly officered, in order to escort safely to Pittsburg the powder purchased by Capt. Gibson. I suppose it is at Fort Louis on the Mississippi, under the protection of the Spanish government. The canoes necessary for the voyage, the provisions, and every other matter must be provided and the officers' orders must be to lose not a moment in getting the powder to Fort Pitt. If the present garrison leave that fortress, you are to order 200 militia to guard it till further orders; let all necessary repairs be forthwith done that it may be put in a good posture of defense. I've ordered four four-pound cannon to be cast for strengthening it, as I believe an attack will be made there ere long. Let the ammunition lead included be stored there, and let it be defended to the last extremity—give it not up but with the lives of yourself and people. Let the provisions be stored there, and consider it the bulwark of your country. No militia shall be paid but those on

actual duty. I wonder any one should think otherwise. Let me know the quantity of ammunition and stores at Pittsburgh; upon any alarm of dangerous invasion take care to defend Pittsburgh. Capt. Lynn has a good boat capable of bringing the powder.

I am sir, Your Hble. servant,

P. HENRY, JUNR.

County Lieutenant of Monongahela.

“The council adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

“January 29th, 1777—present as yesterday.—The council met according to adjournment, and Col. Isaac Cox was unanimously chosen vice president. Col. Pentecost from the select council delivered the following resolutions, which he read in his place, then handed them to the clerk's table where they were read a second time, and

“*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of your committee, that the following are proper places for magazines in the district of West Augusta (vizt) the house of Gabriel Cox, in the county of Yohogania, the house of John Swearingen, in the county of Monongahela and the house of David Shepherd, in the county of Ohio, and that the six tons of lead to be sent to this district mentioned in his excellency's letter of the 13th of December last, addressed to Col. Pentecost, be divided in the following manner, and deposited at the before mentioned places (vizt) for Yohogania county,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons, for Monongahela county,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  tons, and for the Ohio county,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  tons, being (as this committee conceives) as equal a division of the said lead and other ammunition that may be sent to this district, according to the number of people in each county, as may be.

“*Resolved*, That his excellency, the governor, be requested to send with all convenient expedition, powder equivalent to the before mentioned lead, which agreeable to the rifle use, is one pound of powder to two pounds of lead, with ten thousand flints.

“*Resolved*, That in consequence of his excellency's requisition, that it is highly necessary and it is accordingly strongly recommended to Col. Pentecost, to send a captain and fifty men down the Ohio to find out, if possible, where Capt. Gibson's cargo of powder is, and conduct it up to the settlements, and that it is the opinion of this council that the officers and men to be employed in this business, deserve double wages.

“*Resolved*, As the opinion of your committee, that upon the best information they can at this time collect, that one-third of the militia of this district is without guns, occasioned by so many of the regular troops be furnished guns out of the militia of this district, and that one-half of the remaining part wants repairs.

“*Resolved*, therefore, That the governor be requested to send up to this district, one thousand guns (these rifles, if possible to

be had, as muskets will by no means be of the same service to defend us against an Indian enemy).

*Resolved*, For the purpose of repairing guns, making tomahawks, scalping knives, etc., that the proper persons ought to be employed in each county, at the public expense, and that Thomas and William Parkeson be appointed in the county of Yohogania, and that they immediately open shops at their house on the Monongahela river for the above purpose, and that they make with all possible expedition all the rifle guns they can, and a sufficient number of tomahawks and scalping knives, etc., and that the county lieutenants receive or direct the distribution thereof.

*Resolved*, That Robert Cunie be employed for the above purpose in the Monongahela county, and that he open shop at his own dwelling house in the forks at Cheat.

*Resolved*, That Thomas Jones (or some other proper person to be appointed by the county lieutenant) be appointed for the above purpose in the Ohio county, to open shop at the house of Col. Shepherd.

Your committee maturely and deliberately considered the truly critical and distressed situation of the county, and with the deepest anxiety had viewed the very recent cruel depredations committed on our people by our relentless neighbors, the Indians, and with the utmost regard have considered his excellency's recommendation to prepare for hostilities in the spring and to prepare to make defense while we have time, and to form a plan of defense for the county, are of opinion that if no field officer appear to take the command of the troops now raised and raising in this district, at the next meeting of the different committees, that the said committee forthwith order the said troops to such place on the frontier as they shall think proper for the present protection of the inhabitants, and at least 100 of said troops be ordered to Grave Creek Fort, and in case the said troops are not stationed as aforesaid, then the county lieutenant, of Yohogania county, is to order a lieutenant and twenty-five men to Baker's Fort, and a lieutenant and twenty-five men to Isaac Coxe's, on the Ohio, and that the county lieutenant, of Ohio county, order a lieutenant and twenty-five men to Beach Bottom, and a lieutenant and twenty-five men to Grave Creek Fort, and that the county lieutenant of Monongahela county, order a captain and fifty men to be stationed at the house of Captain Owin Daviss and the head of Dunkard Creek, and a lieutenant and twenty-five men to Grave Creek, to augment garrison to fifty men. Those men to be ordered at such time as the county lieutenant shall think proper and the exigency of the times require  
\* \* \* and that militia be drafted, officered (and held

in constant readiness) to rendezvous at the following places and in the following manner." Here is mentioned the active officers, the place of rendezvous in each county, which are the places of the magazines, the drafts and who heads them from each company, which is fifteen privates, one sergeant and a commissioned officer, making in the whole about 1,100 men.

"*Resolved*, Unanimously, that upon the first hostilities being committed on our settlements, that the county lieutenant, in whose county the same may happen, immediately call a council of the three counties as proper measures may be pursued for the chastisement of the cruel perpetrators.

"Agreed to in full council,

"DAVID McCLURE, clerk."

In the early part of the month of April, 1777, Col. George Morgan, Indian agent for the middle department, wrote to Col. William Crawford from Fort Pitt, as follows:

"Last Monday a messenger arrived from the Delaware town and informed me that a party of Mingos were out and it was supposed would divide themselves into two parties and strike nearly at the same time between this place and Yellow creek. Yesterday afternoon an express arrived from Capt. Steel, by which we learn that the first mentioned party had divided, as supposed, and killed a man just below Raccoon creek, and burned two cabins, viz.: Muchmore's and Arnot's; the body of the latter was found, his wife and four children are supposed to be burned in the cabin, or carried off prisoners."

The following letter gives another and more detailed account of the affair and the condition which prevailed along the border. The letter is dated:

"FORT PITT, April 22d, 1777.

"HONORABLE SIR:—I have received orders to join his Excellency, Gen. Washington in the Jerseys with this battalion now under my command, which orders I would willingly have obeyed, had not a council of war held at this place (proceedings of which were transmitted to congress by express), resolved that I should remain here until further orders. I am sorry to find the accounts therein contained are likely to prove but too true, and from the late depredations and murders which were committed by the Indians at different places in the neighborhood, it appears to me as if a general eruption was intended. On the 6th and 7th inst. they killed and scalped one man at Raccoon creek, about twenty-five miles from this place; at Muchmore's plantation about forty-five miles down the Ohio, they killed and scalped one man and burnt a woman, and her four children; at Wheeling they killed and scalped one man, the body of whom was much mangled with tomahawks and other instruments suitable for their barbarity; at Dunkard's creek, one of the west branches of the Monongahela

river, they killed and scalped one man and a woman, and took three children; and at each of the above places, they burned houses, killed cattle, hogs, etc. I have taken all possible means for the protection of this country as the nature of my circumstances would afford. I am at a great loss for arms; two-thirds of the battalion have none. Had I been at this post when the accounts of the above cruelties came here, I would have transmitted them immediately to you; being busily engaged in putting the battalion in proper stations for the frontiers, this, together with the bad state of my health, prevented my getting here sooner than the 18th inst.; and finding that no authentic accounts had been transmitted to congress, think it my duty to inform you of the above facts, and that I only await further directions; as I have received no marching orders dated since the council held at this place resolved that I should wait till further orders.

"I am, etc.,

WILLIAM CRAWFORD."

Muchmore had been killed, and it was supposed that his wife and four children had been burned in their cabin. Muchmore's oldest son, Samuel, escaped to tell the fearful story. It was supposed that he was the only survivor.

But a few years ago a letter was found among the papers of Maj. Isaac Craig, who at one period commanded at Fort Pitt, with the following address on the outside: "Mr. Samuel Muchmore at or Nigh Four Pitt at Walnut Bottom beginning at falling Springs Forty Nine Miles beLow Foart Pitt." This letter sheds some light on the fortunes of Mrs. Muchmore and her four children, who were supposed for more than twenty years to have been destroyed in the flames which consumed their cabin. They had evidently been carried prisoners to Canada by the Indians. It is probable that Samuel Muchmore never received the letter. The following is a copy of it *verbatim et literatim*:

"APRIL 29, 1797, At Detroit.

"DEAR SON, After my Kind love to you I Rite to let you Know That I am in the Land of the Living though in a very indefent State of health at present I woold inform you that your Brothers Jonathan and Shed rick Muchmore is dead Long a Go and Reachel your Cister Likewise is dead and your Sister Abbigall is married at mountreal to one Peter Smith a black Smith by trade I woold inform you that if it should Pleas god to give me my health I shall go and See him This Summer and then in the fall have Lade out to come home and see you if it Pleases god to give me my healthe a nouf to undergo the fotage. I think it Little Strange that I never got any Knows from you never sinc I have been hear for I have Rote you a good many the Last I rote you was Last august I would have you rite if an oportunity Presents and Subscribe your letters to Samuel Eddy wich is my husband and in Close it and Rite on the cover to John Askin a

square I have been of Late a good deal troubled with Rumetesm Pains but I trust in the Lord and I hope I shall get better of them Pray dont fail of Riting to me if I ant hear they will be Convod to me, these oppertunitys will be for the Soldiers coms and goes to Foart Pitt all most weekly and you Can Rite and [send] Your Letters to Foart Pitt to som body to fored them Long the States. Soldiers took Pouson of this Place Last July and Keeps goin and comin often I shall Pleas god Com by the way of Priskili\* as there is watter Carrege all the way Only Eleven miles for I am not able to Com by Land I have nothing more to Rite you at Present but trusting God to see you in the fall Early and so I Conclude wishing Kind Loav to you and all friends Remaining at the same time your Long absent mother till death once mary Muchmore but now mary Eddy.

“To Mr. Samuel Muchmore.”

A flourishing little village consisting of twenty-five or thirty log cabins, clustered around the fort at Wheeling at this time, where but a few years before the silence of the primeval forest was undisturbed by the voice or tread of civilized man. By toil and labor they had gathered around them some of the rude comforts which serve to make home attractive and pleasant, and had collected their flocks and herds. But this prosperous condition of affairs was soon to be dissipated, their toils and labors rendered abortive, their homes destroyed or consumed by the torch of the incendiary savage, and their flocks and herds slain or driven away by their implacable foes. While aware of the danger resulting from a state of war, and fully aware of the fact that at any day this danger might descend upon them, yet they depended on their scouts to give them timely notice of its approach, and thus forewarn them in time to enable them to secure some, if not the greater portion of their possessions, by removing them into the fort for their security and protection. But on this occasion the vigilance of the scouts had been eluded.

On the night of the 31st of August, Capt. Joseph Ogle, who with a squad of about a dozen men, had for some days been out watching the paths usually followed by the Indians, returned to the fort with the information that they had carefully scanned the adjacent country and that not only had they seen no Indians, but no signs of them had been discovered.

Suspecting that their movements would be watched, the Indians had on reaching the river, divided their numbers into small parties, abandoning the usual paths of travel and followed other lines and thus made their way to the Ohio river, concentrating their forces at or in the vicinity of Boggs' Island, about four miles below Wheeling, where they crossed the river and

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\* Presque isle, now Erie, Penn.

proceeded to the creek bottoms, below the fort, under the cover of darkness of the night, where they perfected their plans and sought an ambush among the corn and weeds and patiently awaited the dawning of the day. Their army was composed of between 300 and 400 warriors, composed of picked men from the Shawnees, Mingoes, and Wyandots.

Some historians have stated that this army was commanded by the notorious renegade Simon Girty, but this is a mistake, as at this time he was employed by the whites at Fort Pitt, as an Indian interpreter, for which he was well qualified, as he had spent several years among the Senecas, by which he had been held a prisoner. He, in company with McKee and Elliott, deserted from Fort Pitt in March, 1778, and fled to the enemy.\* At the time of the attack on Wheeling in 1777, he was at Fort Pitt. The name of the person who commanded the Indians on this occasion is unknown. The Indians had formed two diagonal lines at a considerable distance apart from each other, extending across the point from the river to the creek, inside of which, and about the center, they placed in a conspicuous position where they could be most readily seen, five or six of their number as a decoy. Early in the morning of the 1st of September, as two men were passing along with the object of catching horses, they suddenly discovered the Indians, who were stationed in the center and between the two lines above mentioned. They immediately turned to flee when a shot brought one of them down, while the other was allowed to escape that he might carry the tidings to the fort. When the settlers were made aware of the presence of the Indians, they at once fled to the fort for shelter, abandoning everything in their houses except such articles as they snatched up in their hurried exit, and which they thought might serve them a good purpose in their emergency.

Upon learning that the Indians were few in number, Col. Shepherd, the county lieutenant, ordered Captain Meason with a force of fourteen men, to proceed to the place where they had been seen to drive them away. He had not advanced very far distant from the fort before he came in sight of them, when hurrying his men forward, he ordered them to fire upon them. But no sooner was the order given than shouts and yells arose from the hitherto concealed foe, who immediately arose from their hiding places and closed their lines upon the little band and attempted to surround them and cut off their retreat. Recognizing at a glance the situation and the impossibility of maintaining a conflict which would only result in certain defeat and perhaps death to all of them, Captain Meason ordered his men to flee to the fort. But the order was given too late to

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\* See Penn. Archives VI., 445; also Heckewelder's Narr., page 170.

make sure their retreat, as they were intercepted by the Indians and nearly all were literally cut to pieces. But they fought with the desperation of those who realized that it was a struggle of life or death, and succumbed only when the hand could no longer grasp the rifle or the merciless tomahawk cleaved with its keen edge into their unresisting skulls. Captain Meason and his sergeant, however, succeeded in passing through the front rank of their foes by successfully dodging and fighting their way, and were in a fair way of making their escape when they were observed by some of the enemy, who pursued and fired at them just as they began to ascend the hill to the fort. The sergeant had received a severe wound which so disabled him as to prevent him from pursuing his way, and from the effects of which he fell bleeding to the ground and was unable to recover himself. While lying here Captain Meason passed in a crippled and wounded condition, and seeing that his captain had no gun, and that he was making slow progress, while his pursuers were but a few feet behind him and rapidly gaining on him, the wounded and dying sergeant called out to him to take his gun which was of no further use to him and to use it to the best advantage, and then calmly surrendered himself to his fate, meeting death with the firmness of a Spartan. Such is the stuff of which heroes are made.

Captain Meason had been twice wounded in the engagement, and was so enfeebled by the loss of blood and faint from fatigue, that several times he was moved in despair to relax all efforts in his attempt to reach the shelter of the fort; yet as often was he impelled to press forward and to make a last effort by rallying again his fast fading powers. He was sensible that there was one savage who had outstripped the others who was fast nearing him and every instant he expected that a blow from his tomahawk would prostrate him. In the excitement of the race he had forgotten that the sergeant's rifle was charged. Inspired with the recollection of the fact, his hope revived afresh, and quick as thought he wheeled about to fire at his pursuer, but found that he was so close, he could not bring his gun to bear upon him. Having greatly the advantage of ground being above him, by reason of its elevation, he put his hand against the person of the Indian and thrust him back. The uplifted tomahawk which this latter held in his hand, and which was about to descend with fatal aim on the head of Meason, by this action of the latter descended with swift force to the ground and confused the Indian, and before he was able to regain his footing so as to hurl the fatal weapon which he still held in his grasp at the devoted head of Meason, or rush forward to close in a death struggle with him, a ball from Captain Meason's gun sped on its death-winged errand, and the savage fell lifeless.



The excitement through which he had just passed, and the suffering he experienced from his wound, had rendered the gallant captain well-nigh helpless, and consequently he was so overcome as to be able to proceed but a few paces further and to reach a fallen tree which invited him to a friendly shelter beneath its protecting body. Here he concealed himself and remained during the entire period that the siege of the fort continued. The cries and shrieks of Capt. Meason's men, and the rapid discharge of the guns induced the commandant of the fort to send out an additional force to the support of Capt. Meason, who it was justly feared had fallen into an ambuscade. Hence, Capt. Ogle, at the head of his twelve scouts, undertook the hazardous risk of going to his relief. The Indians anticipating some such a movement on the part of the whites, had skillfully arranged their plans to receive them by entrapping them in their toils. The Indians, who were lying in ambush, patiently awaited until the scouts had so far penetrated within their lines as to render their escape by retreat improbable, when they closed their lines around them so as to confine them within a circle. Capt. Ogle, who was a considerable distance in the rear of his men, was left outside the circle. Seeing the position in which his men were placed, and his own isolated condition which was exceedingly dangerous, he concealed his person in some briars in the corner of a stake and rider fence, where he remained until the following day. The same fate awaited his men which had befallen Capt. Meason's with the exception of two who succeeded in reaching the fort, one of whom was severely wounded. Martin Wetzel, the brother of the famous Lewis Wetzel, the noted Indian spy and hunter, himself scarcely less noted in early annals than his brother, was the only one of the number who escaped unhurt. Young Shepherd, the son of the county lieutenant, Col. David Shepherd, who had accompanied Capt. Meason, was pounded to death by a club which was wielded by a stalwart warrior. Of twenty-six men led out from the fort by these two officers only three escaped death, and two of these were badly wounded, a striking evidence of the fact that the ambuscade was judiciously planned, and that the expectations of its success were well founded as the sequel proved.

While these events were transpiring the inhabitants of the village were busily engaged in removing to the fort and making the necessary preparations for its defense. The disaster which had overtaken the force of Meason and Ogle convinced them of the overwhelming force of the enemy and the futility of attempting to maintain an open conflict with them. And so sudden had been the occurrences here narrated, that the gates of the fort were scarcely closed before the entire Indian army appeared before it, rending the air with frantic yells of sickening horror,

while they flourished the bloody and reeking scalps of the brave men whom they had just slaughtered. But before the assault was made the attention of the garrison was attracted by a demand made for its surrender by the leader of the savage force. This individual was a white man, but his name we have been unable to discover, and perhaps it never will be known, having passed into the shades of a merited oblivion. He appeared at the end window of a house situated at a short distance from the fort, under a flag of truce, and informed them that his appearance there with so large a force was because he had come to act as an escort to Detroit to such of the inhabitants on the frontier as were willing to accept the terms of unconditional pardon offered by Gov. Hamilton, and to such as would renounce the cause of the colonies and attach themselves to the crown; urging them to consider the fealty which they owed to their sovereign, and assuring them of protection if they would yield and accept his proposals, and denouncing upon them at the same time all the frightful woes which would spring from the uncurbed indulgence of savage vengeance if allowed to be visited upon them in the event that they dared to resist or fire one gun to the annoyance of his men. He then proceeded to read to them the proclamation of Gov. Hamilton and formally demanded the immediate surrender of the fort, and gave them fifteen minutes in which to accept or reject his proposition. It was time enough which was thus afforded them, to arrive at a decision. In love with liberty, patriotic in all their impulses, and ready and willing to sacrifice their lives if need be in the maintenance of their principles and the defense of their families, it required but a brief time to deliberate upon their course of action.

Col. Zane replied to the leader—"that they had consulted their wives and children, and that the unanimous conclusion arrived at was that they would all perish, sooner than put themselves under the protection of an army of savages marching under a British flag, or abjure the cause of liberty and the colonies." The leader of the Indian army was about to reply when a young man in the fort shot at the color bearer of the British ensign, which at once put a stop to further parley. There were in the fort at the time nearly 100 women and children all told, while there was but a handful of men to oppose the force of besiegers, and to defend the place from assault. How were they, with their limited number, to withstand the shock of battle against nearly 400 warriors, drunk with excitement over the blood which they had already shed and the successes which they had already met? The reply of Col. Zane to the demand for surrender was not made in the spirit of bravado, but he meant just what he said as the subsequent conduct and behavior of the besieged amply proved. Maddened at the reply and the show of resistance

which was made, the Indians in frenzied fury rushed against the palisades in their vain attempts to make a breach, only to be shot down or driven back. Again and again they renewed their fierce efforts to carry the place by storm and as often were they forced to retire before the well directed shots which played havoc in their midst. Enraged by the opposition they met with they gathered piles of hay, straw, and branches of trees, piling them against the stockade in such places as they could reach and firing these piles, thus attempted to reduce it. But no sooner were the fires lighted than they were quenched by the vigilance of those within, thus foiling all their efforts to destroy it by flames. While the men stood to their guns repulsing the enemy, the women were busily engaged in moulding bullets, loading the surplus guns and handing them to the men, who were thus enabled to keep up a continued fire, or in supplying the men with food and drink, as the siege continued for twenty-four hours with but brief periods of cessation or abatement — that is to say, from sunrise on the morning of September 1 to sunrise on the morning of September 2, when the siege was raised, and the savages marched away, carrying away with them a large amount of plunder.

During the time mentioned all were actively and energetically engaged within the fort in industrious efforts to protect it and themselves from the fury of the assailants. Every individual had a particular duty to perform, and each promptly and faithfully performed it. In this respect, the courage and alacrity of the women were prominent, as many of the more expert among them, stationed themselves beside the men at the loopholes, handling their guns with soldier-like ability, proving themselves in many instances to be excellent shots, and behaving themselves with fearless intrepidity. It seemed indeed as if each individual realized and was sensible that the safety of the whole depended on his or her lone exertions, and that the slightest relaxation of an effort on the part of the individual would involve them all in one common ruin. Upon raising the siege, after the savages found that they could make no impression on the fort, their demoniac fury found vent in killing the cattle, firing the cabins, and ruthlessly destroying everything except what they carried away with them on their retreat.

Thus the settlers were left in an almost destitute condition. The alarm of the presence of the Indians in force having been given so unexpectedly, and the attack on the fort following so soon, but little time had been afforded the inmates for securing but the smallest amount of their removable property; hence they had barely time to take with them the necessary clothing for their comfort and convenience, and some not even so much as that. Few were left to the enjoyment of a bed, and the neces-

sary bedding for the same, as this had been devoured by the angry flames which had been enkindled by their foes. The cattle having been killed or driven away, they were deprived of the gratification of even the humble repast of bread and milk. But with that large hearted and generous hospitality which characterized the pioneer, each shared with the other their limited provisions which the one was more fortunate in possessing than their neighbor. But their needs and wants were not long unsupplied, for in the course of a day or two, these were met by an ample contribution of provisions from the neighboring forts and block houses.

During this siege, the cabin of Col. Ebenezer Zane, which stood on a line with, and but a short distance from, the fort, was consumed by the conflagration started by the savages. When the alarm was given that the enemy was approaching, deeming the shelter of the fort more secure, he, with his family had abandoned his cabin and taken refuge in the former. When he saw that his cabin was doomed to the flames, and it and his household goods were destroyed by the devastating element, he then declared that he would rebuild it, and if again attacked that he would never desert it, but defend to the last extremity. We shall see hereafter how well and nobly he fulfilled this promise at the siege of the fort in the year 1782.

Some time prior to this attack, the governor of the state had sent to Col. Andrew Swearingen a quantity of ammunition for the defense of the settlers in the country above Wheeling. By his exertions and under his direction and superintendence the forts known as Bolling's and Holliday's were repaired and put in defensible condition, and to the latter a strong and ample magazine had been erected where the powder and other ammunition sent by the governor was stored for use. Holliday's fort was situated about twenty-four miles above Wheeling, and was a shelter for the families living in that section. About the time of the attack on the fort at Wheeling, news had been sent to Shepherd's fort, about six miles from Wheeling, of the presence of the Indians. A runner was at once dispatched to Holliday's fort for succor and Col. Swearingen with a force of fourteen or fifteen men, at once responded, taking with them a quantity of ammunition. They embarked in a large and commodious canoe, and worked industriously so as to reach the besieged in time to be of service to them. The men composing the expedition had all volunteered for the occasion, and notwithstanding the fact that rumors prevailed that an attack on their own fort, in which at the time, the settlers had gathered in anticipation of it, was contemplated, yet animated with a noble and disinterested resolve, they determined to succor their unfortunate brethren, whose danger was not only imminent, but was already impending. Departing

under the cover of night, on the dark waters of the river rested an almost impenetrable fog which involved the undertaking in great uncertainty and danger. But they toiled and labored, although their disadvantages were great, often striking against the banks, running on the heads of islands or coming in contact with projecting snags and the overhanging branches of trees, until at length they were compelled to desist from paddling and allow it to float with the current. And this was a wise conclusion, for under the heavy cover of the mist, they might unknowingly pass by Wheeling and then be compelled to stem the current to reach their destination. As they floated lazily with the current, they at length beheld the light which proceeded from the burning of the cabin at Wheeling.

The day was now beginning to dawn and it was impossible for them to reach the fort before it fully broke. Could they have realized their expectation of arriving at their destination before the breaking of the day, they might and doubtless could have gained admission into the fort from the postern gate on the west or river side of the fort, but fearing discovery by the vigilance of the Indians, they landed about the present site of what is now known as the "top mill," and sent out some of the men to reconnoitre and if possible to ascertain the condition of affairs. The smoke and fog prevailing at the time prevented them from knowing whether the entire village, including the fort, had fallen a prey to the flames. When arrived there it was uncertain whether the Indians had retreated or lay concealed and in ambush in the cornfields and among the weeds with a view of attacking such as might come out of, or attempt to enter, the fort. The men who had been sent out as scouts feared to give the signal to the party who remained behind and which had been agreed upon, by firing a gun to assure them that it was safe to advance lest it might excite the Indians and thus lead them to fall upon the party and destroy its members. To allay this apprehension three of the party, Col. Swearingen, Capt. Bilderbock and William Boshears, determined to make the effort to reach the fort. Proceeding separately, each taking a different route, they cautiously inspected the neighborhood and the three safely reached the fort at about the same time, having discovered no signs of the presence of Indians. Returning to their companions they then escorted them to the fort. But it might be that the Indians were lying in ambush in the cornfields and it was important to ascertain whether this was or was not the case. Hence, a consultation was held between Col. Zane, Col. Shepherd, Col. Swearingen and Dr. McMechen, which resulted in sending out two men who volunteered for the purpose, who in an apparently careless and indifferent manner were to saunter along the line of the cornfield nearest to the fort to examine it

and see whether indications of the presence of Indians could be discovered. This duty they performed and reported that there were none such, whereupon Col. Zane, taking a force of twenty men, marched around the field at some distance from it and returning passed more nearly and assured themselves that the Indians had certainly retreated from the vicinity and no further danger for the time being was to be apprehended. In addition to the corpses of the twenty-three men, who the preceding morning under the command of Captains Meason and Ogle had gone out from the fort buoyant with health and strength and life and who had been so barbarously slain, it is said that there were found over three hundred head of cattle, horses and hogs lying in scattered heaps about the field which the savage foe had wantonly butchered and destroyed. It will not, we deem, be inappropriate in passing to give a brief notice of Capt. Ogle, one of the pioneer heroes of the upper Ohio valley.

After a bold and adventurous career as an Indian fighter in this section, he, in the year 1785, emigrated to the Illinois territory, where he maintained the same reputation that he had earned in western Virginia, during the succeeding ten years of border troubles which prevailed in that territory. He died honored and beloved at the venerable age of eighty years, on the 24th of February, 1821, leaving a large circle of descendants to mourn his death and to cherish his memory. He was a man of uncommon firmness of character, possessing great energy of body and mind, and an uncompromising friend to liberty and human rights. He was a slaveholder, and carried his slaves with him when he removed to the Illinois territory, where he manumitted them, thereby sacrificing the most of his property which was invested in these human beings. He was mild, peaceable, and kind-hearted in social intercourse, and always strove to promote peace, harmony and good order. He was strict in the fulfillment of all his engagements and promises, and expected from all his neighbors the same honesty and punctuality. The following anecdote will serve to illustrate his character:

On one occasion a Mr. S—— borrowed from him some house logs to finish a cabin which he was erecting, promising to return an equal number on a certain date named by him. The date for the return had passed and the logs were not forthcoming according to promise. Capt. Ogle had arranged to raise a cabin for himself on a day after that on which the logs were to have been returned to him. On this day he set out accompanied with six men to S——'s cabin, upon arriving at which he told the family to remove certain articles which interfered with his purpose, and then proceeded with handspikes to the utter amazement of S—— to coolly and deliberately raise up the corners of the house

and remove the logs. Alarmed and excited S— exclaimed: "Why, Mr. Ogle, what do you mean, do you intend to pull down my house over my head?" "By no means," replied Ogle, "I am only intending to take my own logs." "Now neighbor Ogle," he remarked, "do stop and I will start right off into the woods and get you the logs." "Very well," rejoined Ogle, in the most imperturbable manner, "if you will have the logs at my place to-morrow morning at sunrise, I will forbear, but if you fail to have them at my place to-morrow morning at the hour named, I will return and take my logs." This was said with the utmost coolness and deliberation, and Mr. S— well knew that the word of Capt. Ogle could be depended upon. It is sufficient to say that the logs were forthcoming at the appointed hour.

It was on this occasion that the notable incident occurred which has since become famous, in the history of that brave and distinguished frontiersman— Major Samuel McColloch. As soon as the news, that the fort at Wheeling was besieged by an Indian army, was received at Fort Vanmetre (a fort situated on Short creek, in Ohio county, about eight miles from Wheeling), McColloch, at the head of forty-five well-mounted men, hastened to its relief. The wife of Col. Ebenezer Zane was a sister of McColloch, and thus the ties of affection, combined with the dictates of humanity, prompted him to undertake the hazardous enterprise of succoring the besieged in the hour of their emergency. When the gallant major with his little force arrived within sight of the fort there was a lull prevailing, the Indians for the time being having suspended their attack and drawn off their forces. He was at once recognized by the inmates of the fort and almost at the same time by the savages. The gates of the fort were immediately thrown open for their entrance, and rushing through the lines of the Indians, their horses were put to their mettle and on full gallop they safely reached the protection of the fort without a single man or horse having received a scratch or wound. McColloch, who was more concerned for the success and safety of his men than his individual security, had given them the precedence in his anxiety in their behalf, and as soon as they had entered the gates were closed again so as to prevent the Indians who were pursuing, from gaining ingress. Thus McColloch was separated from his men and left on the outside by his unselfish and disinterested act which prevented him from passing in with his force. The Indians were now closing in around him and what was to be done must be done quickly. Taking in the situation at a glance he lost no time in determining what to do under the circumstances. Suddenly wheeling his horse around in the face of his enemies he dashed through an opening in the ranks of the enemy and striking his spurs deep in his flanks, the noble steed sprang forward while the firm hand of his master di-

rected him to the summit of the eastern hill top, the base of which he started successfully to rise.

The Indians might easily have taken his life while he was making the attempt to enter the fort, but they wanted to capture him alive so as to reserve him for torture at the stake as his very name was a terror to the Indians who were well acquainted with his person, and who, while they admired his courage, hated him with all the intensity of the most vindictive feeling. His well trained steed clambered the declivity with laborious and sure-footed effort, while his enemies with almost superhuman energies followed in swift pursuit on foot. Scrambling up the steep hillside, then covered with trees and undergrowth, he succeeded in reaching the top, and following the ridge in a northerly direction he directed his course toward Fort Vanmetre. He had ridden but a little distance when just in front of and approaching him he discovered a band of warriors who had left the main body early in the morning and were now returning from a marauding expedition in which they had been engaged. Turning his horse's head in the opposite direction, he advanced but a short distance only to discover a force in front of him, who, having reached the top of the ridge were hastening in his direction, while below him he saw another party mounting the hill to cut off his retreat, for on his left or eastern side of the hill was a steep declivity, nearly precipitous which would measure from the summit of the hill nearly if not quite 300 feet. Thus hemmed in on all sides his capture seemed inevitable, and in anticipation of securing him as a prisoner his pursuers set up a yell of triumph. He had but a brief respite to decide as to what should be his course of action. He at once decided to risk the perilous leap down the almost precipitous side of the eastern declivity. Adjusting his trusty rifle and powder horn and tightening his rein, he spoke in encouraging tones to his faithful horse and urged him to the brow of the cliff, far beneath which flowed the waters of Wheeling creek. The rugged and fearful descent seemed to threaten instant death to horse and rider, but a kind Providence watched over both and they reached the foot of the precipice comparatively unhurt and unharmed. A thrill of astonishment went through the breasts of his pursuers at this unwonted exhibition of adventurous daring, and it so completely paralyzed them for a time that they looked on in wonder, shrugging their shoulders and giving vent to their feelings in expressive "ughs."

By the time they had recovered from their surprise the object of their pursuit had forded the creek and was far beyond their reach, and succeeded in safely reaching the fort from which he had departed in the morning. No pen can describe the chagrin and mortification which was experienced by the Indians at this successful escape of one for the possession of whose person they



would have willingly sacrificed the lives of a dozen of their bravest warriors.

A few days after the happening of the above events a company of militia under Captain Foreman, from east of the mountains, arrived at Wheeling for the purpose of extending protection to the settlements in the vicinity of that place, and also to occupy the fort and to render such assistance as might be needed in event of another attack upon it. Parties of Indians still lurked about, watching every favorable opportunity to do mischief. Scouting parties were frequently sent out to prevent their depredations. On the 25th of September, 1777, one of these scouting expeditions, under the command of Captain Foreman, left the fort and went about twelve miles below Wheeling as far as Grave creek, where they encamped for the night. The party consisted of forty-five men. The leader of the party was wholly ignorant of the practices of the Indians and was averse to taking advice or counsel from those who were conversant with them, and whose experience had been bought by years of study of their habits and modes of stratagem and warfare. Large fires were built by order of the captain, who gathered his men closely around them in one compact body, in opposition to the advice of one of the scouts who had accompanied him as a spy, by the name of Lynn, who, however, refused to remain there himself, but who took with him several of the settlers who had joined the expedition, retired to a considerable distance from the fires and spent the night from the main body. Lynn, who was an accomplished woodsman and whose senses were exceedingly acute, rendered so by the character of his pursuit as a scout and ranger, being awake a short time before daylight, thought he heard a noise, which immediately aroused his suspicions. This appeared to him to be produced by the efforts made by persons engaged in the launching of rafts on the river which flowed a short distance from Foreman's camp and just above the position where it was located.

In the morning he expressed his belief that an Indian force was near, stating at the same time the reasons which induced him to come to this conclusion, and at the same time urged the captain to return to Wheeling by a different route than the one by which they had come, that is to say along the hillsides and not along the bottoms. His advice was rejected; but Lynn with the accustomed caution which he had been taught to exercise by long experience and acquired knowledge of Indian tactics, in company with four companions prudently clung to the hillsides while those who belonged to the command of Capt. Foreman continued along the path which was located at the base of the hills. They had arrived at a point on their route where the immense hills on either side descend almost perpendicularly to

the water's edge. Between the base of the hill and the river was a narrow ledge along which they were passing, situated near the head of what is known as the Grave creek narrows. Here one of the soldiers saw a parcel of Indian ornaments lying in the path, and picking them up, the curiosity of others was excited by his example, and he speedily drew around him the larger portion of the company. While thus engaged, crowded carelessly together, and busily engaged in inspecting the trinkets, all of a sudden a galling and fatal fire was opened upon them by a party of Indians who were lying in ambush. The effect of this was to throw them into the greatest confusion, and to so distract them that they lost their presence of mind and were rendered for the time being powerless. The firing was continued with deadly effect for some minutes; and must eventually have caused the loss of the entire party had not Lynn with his comrades bravely rushed from the hillside, at the same time discharging their guns and shouting in such boisterous tones as to lead the Indians to believe that a large reinforcement was at hand, which occasioned them to retreat with the utmost precipitation.

In this fatal ambuscade twenty-one of Capt. Foreman's party were killed, and several severely wounded. Among those slain was the captain and his two sons. It appeared that the Indians had purposely dropped their ornaments rightly conjecturing that they would attract the attention of the whites. They themselves were concealed in two parties, the one party lying to the right of the trail in a sink hole on the bottom, and the other to the left under cover of the river bank. From these advantageous positions they safely fired upon the whites, while they themselves were entirely exempt from danger until the party in the sink-hole was discovered by Lynn and his companions. While the firing of Lynn and those with him is not known to have taken effect, yet to his good conduct and those who were with him is to be attributed the saving of the remnant of the detachment. The Indian force was never ascertained, but it was generally supposed at the time to have been small, perhaps not exceeding twenty or twenty-five warriors. On the ensuing day, the settlers in the neighborhood of Wheeling, under the guidance and direction of Col. Ebenezer Zane, proceeded to the scene of the massacre and gave the bodies of the slain decent sepulture, burying them on the spot where they had fallen.

Some years after this occurrence a plain stone was erected by kindly hands over their resting place, commemorative of the event, on which was the inscription:

THIS  
HUMBLE STONE  
IS ERECTED  
TO THE MEMORY  
OF  
CAPTAIN FOREMAN  
AND  
TWENTY-ONE OF HIS MEN,  
WHO WERE SLAIN BY A BAND OF  
RUTHLESS SAVAGES, THE ALLIES OF A  
CIVILIZED NATION OF EUROPE,  
ON THE 26TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1777.  
"So sleep the brave who sink to rest,  
By all their country's wishes bless'd."

A few years since, by an order of the board of supervisors of Marshall county, W. Va., this stone was removed to a cemetery at Moundville, the county seat of that county, and there is nothing now to mark the spot where their bones have mouldered long since into the common dust of mother earth. Thus our familiarity with the scenes and occurrences of early times, and the deeds of daring and heroism of this section of our country, together with the reprehensible pursuit after selfish purposes and emoluments leads the present generation to view with indifference those events in our early history, which are not less interesting, and far more valuable to us as a people, than those spots and historical incidents in the old world over which the American visitor is so apt to indulge in fits of rhapsody.

It is true that the old world is richer in antiquity and in historical lore than the new, but it is not because those of the former are more interesting than those of the latter, but rather because they are farther removed from us both in distance and time, and because her people have been more careful to keep her proud memorials above the surface of the waveless past.

There will come a period in the history of our future when the past will plead with loud-voiced tongue in vain for recognition, and when the awakened conscience of our people will lament that the opportunity is forever past in which to rescue from oblivion the character, the deeds and the daring of the American pioneer. A few years ago a local poet\* of no mean ability tuned the chords of his lyre to sing a requiem to the memory of the gallant but unfortunate Foreman and his party, and in his youthful enthusiasm wove this chaplet with which to crown their memories:

"Beneath the shadow of yon frowning steep  
The blue Ohio rolled along;  
The woods and waves were lulled to sleep  
By many a sweet bird's soothing song.  
They came, those men of lion hearts;  
They came along that pathless shore,  
Nor deemed the tomahawks nor darts  
Would soon decide their marches o'er."

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\* Oliver I. Taylor, deceased

As leaps the lightning from the cloud,  
 As on their prey the tigers spring,  
 So on them rush'd the savage crowd,  
 The woods with yells unearthly ring.  
 An hundred warriors round them stand,  
 An hundred more rushed down the hill,  
 To wreak upon that little band,  
 Their demon wrath and thirst to kill.

Now nerve your hearts, Columbia's sons,  
 God help you in this fearful hour!  
 It boots not much that twenty guns,  
 Oppose such overwhelming power.  
 Yet still they fought as fight the brave,  
 Breast unto breast within that glen,  
 Till one by one they fill'd a grave,  
 Which now proclaims they died like men.

Not on the squadron cover'd field  
 Amid the bugle's cheering notes,  
 Where bulwarks high are strong to shield,  
 And their proud flag above them floats,  
 O, not amid war's pageantry  
 Where pæans of glory rung,  
 Were those brave soldiers doom'd to die,  
 They fell all lonely and unsung.

Yet when the scroll shall be unroll'd,  
 That tells the records of the brave,  
 Whose names shall be more proudly told  
 Than theirs who fill this lonely grave?  
 Whose deeds shall be more glorious then,  
 Amid their country's loud applause,  
 Than theirs who in this fameless glen,  
 Laid down their lives in freedom's cause?"

During the war for our national independence the patriots were compelled not only to meet avowed enemies in the person of Indian foes and British soldiers in the field and in the forest, but also stealthy and secret enemies among their neighbors and professed friends. These latter consisted of such as still adhered to the crown and extended to it their loyalty and allegiance. These were not merely passively disaffected to the cause of the colonies, but in many instances they actively engaged in schemes and undertakings to embarrass the patriots in their operations. To this end they did not hesitate to sacrifice every social tie, and to compromise every social feeling and relation. In some instances they boldly refused to pay taxes for the support of government, and also to serve in the ranks of the militia. In some sections their opposition was carried to such an extent as to blunt every finer and nobler feeling, and in some cases the insurrection had assumed such alarming proportions that it could only be quelled by the strong arm of military force.

Thomas Jefferson in his "Notes on Virginia," defines a tory in the following terms: "A tory has been properly defined to be a traitor in thought, but not in deed. The only description by which the laws have endeavored to come at them was that of

non-jurors or persons refusing to take the oath of fidelity to the state. Persons of this description were at one time subjected to double taxation, and at another to treble, and lastly were allowed retribution and placed on a level with good citizens. It may be mentioned as a proof both of the lenity of our own government and the unanimity of its inhabitants that though this war has now raged near seven years not a single execution for treason has taken place."

This was a correct definition, doubtless, as applied to some localities, but not so as to all — as for instance in the upper Ohio valley, where there were a few who were very actively engaged in carrying out their designs and purposes. One of these was an Englishman by the name of Jackson, who had so exasperated the feelings of the settlers as to cause them to proceed to extreme measures in his case, and his life paid the forfeit of his temerity.

A conspiracy at this time existed which had gathered considerable headway among those who were inclined to British domination, which was obviated by the relenting of one of those engaged in it. The object of the conspirators seems to have been to awe the settlers into submission by the unexpected introduction of a large army composed of Indians and British by destroying the property and taking the lives of the more prominent among them if they should persist in refusing allegiance to the British. This was one of the objects had in view by the army which attacked and attempted to reduce Fort Henry in September, 1777, but which was so signally foiled in its endeavors by the brave defenders of that fort. These malcontents kept up a regular and constant communication with Gov. Hamilton, the representative of the British authority stationed at Detroit. Upon the discovery of the plot the excitement occasioned by its revelation threatened for a time to burst forth in vengeful ire; but the wise counsel of cooler heads succeeded in calming the turbulent passions and awakened prejudices which had been aroused. When we consider the infuriated state into which the feelings of the settlers had been wrought, and the little restraint which at the time was imposed upon the conduct and actions of individuals, it is really a matter of admiration that they did not requite upon the heads of these traitorous wretches the full measure of condign punishment in view of their premeditated wrongs. However, it was determined that they should answer before a military court the charges preferred against them. For this purpose a court was convened by the authorities of the upper Ohio valley, and the country adjacent, which met at Fort Redstone, where three or four of the principal participants in the conspiracy were arraigned to answer for their offenses. Here they experienced a fair and impartial trial, and, after mature deliberation, the court

concluded that as their object in great measure had been defeated by its timely discovery, and as no serious consequences had, or were likely to ensue, that they should go acquit, requiring them, however, before they were discharged, to take the oath of allegiance to the continental congress, and the cause of the colonies, which was readily complied with on their part. In the exercise of the same spirit of fairness which characterized the arrest and trial of the conspirators, those also who were suspected as having aided or abetted in the killing of the chief conspirator, Jackson, were likewise arraigned and tried for the crime of murder, but the evidence of their guilt proving to be insufficient, they also were acquitted and discharged.

About this period there was an individual living on Short creek, in Ohio county, who had made a clearing and erected a cabin on the banks of that stream, who was an open and pronounced tory. He was among the earliest settlers on this stream, having appeared about the year 1770. He planted and raised the first crop of corn in what is now Ohio county. When the news of the outbreak of hostilities between the mother country and the colonies reached him, his surroundings became too warm for him, and he was compelled to abandon his cabin and leave the country and betake himself to a more hospitable region, and continued absent during the entire continuance of the war, returning to his old haunts only after the proclamation of peace between the two countries. Upon his return his convictions, as to the policy of Great Britain toward the colonies and her policy of coercion toward them, were just as strong as they were before he left, and to his dying day he gloried in the name of tory, and on all suitable occasions he did not hesitate, in any company nor under any circumstances, to advocate his views concerning the rights of the mother country which had been so successfully defied by the colonies in the wager of battle. He lived in the same place where he first settled, during the remaining years of his life which were prolonged to the extreme age of one hundred and fifteen years. He died in the early part of the sixties. He was always spoken of as a good neighbor—a firm and faithful friend, and a man of kindly and generous impulses. He died as he had lived—true to his sentiments—an implacable tory. Numerous inducements were held out and unavailing persuasions were employed to induce him to satisfy public curiosity as to where he had spent his time and in what he was employed during the continuance of hostilities, but he invariably refused to gratify his questioners by making any revelation which would throw light upon the enigma, and his secret died with him.

In the interval between the years 1777 and 1780 the Indians had committed many depredations along the frontier as well as in the country more remote, but in the early part of the year

1780, on the first appearance of spring, they became still more active and bold, and commenced anew their hostilities against the whites, pursuing their work of murder, rapine and destruction with renewed energies and in the most merciless and unrelenting spirit. Notwithstanding repeated efforts accompanied with the most flattering promises and urgent persuasions upon the part of the British to secure the alliance of the Delaware tribe of Indians, up to the year 1780, they had failed to induce this tribe to unite with them, but in this last named year they succumbed at length to the influences brought to bear upon them and declared for war.

The British commandant at Detroit had made arrangements to organize an attack upon northwestern Virginia, and had planned a campaign in which the Delawares as a tribe were to co-operate. It had been concerted that a combined force of British and Indians were to carry out the plans adopted. This army was to consist of two divisions of about 150 men each; one division of which was to cross the Ohio in the vicinity of Wheeling, and the other at a point some fifty or sixty miles further up that stream. The ultimate destination of each was Catfish Camp, where the town of Washington, Penn., now stands. The vigilant scouts which were scattered over the country immediately discovered the approach of the party which had crossed in the vicinity of Wheeling, and gave timely alarm to the settlers who at once fled for shelter and protection to the fort at this last named place, they supposing that it would be the object of attack. But in this they were mistaken, as the Indians proceeded on their march in the direction of Catfish, picking up prisoners as they advanced, from whom they learned that the force of the settlements was concentrated at Wheeling, who were well provisioned and fully armed and ready for an encounter. This information had a depressing effect upon them, and apprehensive that a force from Wheeling might intercept them and prevent their escape across the Ohio, a council was called to deliberate on their movements, whether they should advance or retreat. The council concluded that it was advisable for them to retrace their steps and cross the river. Having reached this conclusion, the question arose as to what disposition should be made of their prisoners, of whom they had taken quite a number since entering the country. This they speedily settled by determining to murder them in cold blood. In carrying out this resolution they spared neither sex nor age, perpetrating upon them the most horrid and cruel tortures which the refinement of malignant hearts and savage dispositions could invent.

The perpetration of this wanton cruelty served to arouse to the utmost pitch the anger and indignation of the inhabitants, and preparations were made for at once taking the offensive

against them. Hence, at the instance of Cols. Zane and Shepherd, Col. Brodhead, commander at Fort Pitt, was induced to make preparations for an expedition against the Indian towns on the Muskingum. The different counties were called upon to furnish their respective quota of troops, who were to rendezvous at Fort Henry. The quota of Ohio county consisted of seventy odd men. The date fixed upon for the rendezvous was the 9th day of June, but by reason of a failure to obtain necessary supplies, the expedition was postponed from month to month, and it was not until April, 1781, that they were in a condition to move. Leaving Wheeling in this last-named month, by a rapid march by the nearest route, the army, consisting of about 300 men, reached a village of the Delawares on the Muskingum on the evening of April 19, and completely surprised the Indians. The river not being fordable, such of the Indians as were on the west side of the river escaped, but those on the east side were captured without a shot being fired. A number of the warriors captured were scalped by direction of a council of war held on the spot. The next morning an Indian communicated from the opposite side of the river saying that he wanted peace. Col. Brodhead, who was in command of the expedition, ordered him to send over his chief, assuring him at the time that his safety should not be imperilled. But in the face of this promise it is said that the chief was tomahawked by Lewis Wetzel, the terror of the savages. After the destruction of another village a short distance from the former, the army commenced its march homeward, carrying with them some fifteen or twenty prisoners, who were permitted to go but a short distance before they were killed by the soldiers. A few women and children who were taken to Fort Pitt, were afterward exchanged for an equal number of prisoners held by the Indians. On his return Brodhead communicated with the Moravian missionaries and Christian Indians and endeavored to persuade them by reason of their liability to attack from the Indians on one side and the whites on the other, to abandon their villages in the Tuscarawas country and return with him to Fort Pitt. But this they declined to do. Thus ended what was called the Coshocton campaign.

The following is the report of the expedition made by Col. Brodhead to Pres. Reed of the executive council of Pennsylvania:

“PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1781.

“SIR: In the last letter I had the honor to address to your excellency, I mentioned my intention to carry on an expedition against the revolted Delaware towns. I have now the pleasure to inform you, that with about 300 men (nearly half the number volunteers from the country), I surprised the towns of Cooshasking and Indaechaie, killed fifteen warriors and took upwards of twenty old men, women and children. About four miles above



the town I detached a party to cross the river Muskingum and destroy a party of about forty warriors, who had just before (as I learned by an Indian whom the advance guard took prisoner), crossed over with some prisoners and scalps, and were drunk, but excessive hard rains having swelled the river bank high, it was found impracticable.

“After destroying the towns, with great quantities of poultry and other stores, and killing about forty head of cattle, I marched up the river about seven miles, with a view to send for some craft from the Moravian towns, and cross the river to pursue the Indians; but when I proposed my plan to the volunteers I found they conceived they had done enough, and were determined to return, wherefore I marched to Newcomerstown, where a few Indians who remain in our interest, had withdrawn themselves, not exceeding thirty men. The troops experienced great kindness from the Moravian Indians, and those at Newcomerstown, and obtained a sufficient supply of meat and corn to subsist the men and horses to the Ohio river. Capt. Killbuck and Capt. Luzerne, upon hearing of our troops being on the Muskingum, immediately pursued the warriors, killed one of their greatest villains and brought his scalp to me. The plunder brought in by the troops sold for about £80 at Fort Henry. I had upon this expedition Capts. Mantour and Wilson, and three other faithful Indians who contributed greatly to the success. The troops behaved with great spirit, and although there was considerable firing between them and the Indians I had not a man killed or wounded, and only one horse shot.

“I have the honor to be with great respect and attachment,  
your excellency's most obedient, most humble servant.

“DANIEL BRODHEAD,  
Col. 1st P. R.

“Directed His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esq.”\*

In the latter part of the summer of 1781 intelligence was received by the commander at Fort Pitt that a large force of Indians were on the march to attack the border with the expectation that Wheeling in particular was the object of their efforts. He at once sounded the note of warning and dispatched an express to Fort Henry with the information and urged upon them to guard against stratagem and defend the post to the last extremity, and assuring them that he would do all in his power to aid them. The warning was acted upon at once and the preparations to stand a siege were all made. Upon the appearance of the Indians in September all things were in readiness to receive them. They had expected to surprise the inhabitants, capture the fort and secure an easy victory, but instead *they* were the surprised. Finding themselves baffled, they contented them-

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\* Penn. Archives, Vol. IX., p. 161.

selves with burning some of the vacated cabins and running off such stock as had been left exposed. The first intimation those within the fort had of the presence of savages was through a boy named George Reikart, who reached the fort in a state of exhaustion from the efforts made by him to elude his pursuers. He stated that a large force of Indians were at the spring (at the base of the hill east of the fort) and that they had killed a boy who was his companion and had taken one David Glenn prisoner. So sudden and cautious had been the approach of the Indians, that the boy companion of Reikart was shot down and Glenn taken prisoner. Reikart was separated from the others at some distance and was engaged in nutting at the time. As soon as he heard the firing, he started to run toward the fort for shelter, but he did not escape wholly unhurt for just as he was entering the gate of the fort a leaden messenger overtook him, striking him upon the wrist. The savages tarried a brief period taking their departure after demanding a surrender of the fort and bidding adieu to its inmates by indulging in the most insulting gestures and motions. One of the saddest tragedies which has left an imperishable stain upon the pages of American history is that of the unprovoked and heartless murder and unheard of tortures visited upon the Moravians in March, 1782, by an expedition under the command of Col. David Williamson, a brave, energetic and successful soldier of the Indian wars of the revolution.

These Indians, called the "praying Indians," had removed from the Delaware river as early as the year 1769, and had settled in three different places on the Muskingum river, called by them respectively, Gnadenhutten, Schoenbrunn and Salem, where they cultivated the arts of peace and civilization, seeking their mental and spiritual improvement under the ministerial teaching and influence of such worthy men as Rev. John Heckewelder, Michael Jung and David Ziesberger. Their towns were situated in the southern part of Tuscarawas county and had become places of some importance. Their possessions were considerable, as they had several hundred acres of corn on the river lowlands, 200 cattle, 400 hogs and a large number of poultry. The British officers in the preceding year had attempted to secure their removal through the action of the Six Nations, who, although they considered the request in council, never took measures looking to a compliance. The fact is, the Christian Indians were really friendly to the whites, and frequently gave them intelligence of the approach of roving bands inimical to them. By reason of their geographical position they were objects of suspicion to the British, the British Indians and the Americans, and these suspicions were kept in lively exercise, occasioned

either by the neutrality or friendship they manifested. Their very virtues were made the excuse for their punishment.

During February, 1782, several murders had been perpetrated on the frontier in the vicinity of Wheeling, which were probably the work of the Wyandots, but were charged upon the Moravians. The people along the border were wrought up to a state of fierce frenzy. Early in March, some ninety or 100 men rendezvoused at Mingo, and appointed Col. David Williamson to the command. Their pretended object was the capture and removal of the Christian Indians, and the destruction of their fields and houses. Although the villages had been uninhabited during the winter, just at this time about 150 Moravians were there. These had been permitted to temporarily return from Sandusky where they had been carried as prisoners by their Indian enemies during the preceding year, for the purpose of gathering corn, large quantities of which remained in their old fields. They were so engaged when the expedition under Williamson arrived at the place of their former peaceful and happy homes. The victims apprehended no danger at the hands of the Americans, believing them to be their steadfast friends. The men professed to have come on a peaceful errand, and with expressions of good will informed them that they had come to remove them to Fort Pitt for their greater safety. The Indians unhesitatingly believed these declarations, and immediately delivered up their weapons of defense. The soldiers then went to Salem and induced the Indians there to accompany them to Gnadenhutten, the inhabitants of which latter place had in the meantime been bound without resistance. When those brought from Salem arrived they were treated in a similar manner.

A council of war was now held to decide upon their fate, and the question was referred to the whole of those who composed the expedition for decision. The question was then put—“Whether they should be taken as prisoners to Fort Pitt, or be put to death?” When Col. Williamson requested those in favor of preserving their lives to step to the front, only *sixteen* advanced from the ranks and the doom of the unfortunate Moravians was fixed. They were ordered to prepare for death. They at once knelt in prayer and engaged in religious exercises. While they were thus engaged the blood-thirsty majority rushed upon them and began the sanguinary work of death and continued until one by one the wretched prisoners fell beneath the blows of the tomahawk and the cruel stroke of the scalping knife. Those who had protested against the decree of death, while their colleagues were engaged in this murderous butchery, stood apart and in loud and vehement tones indignantly condemned the atrocities of which they were unwilling witnesses. It is said

that forty men, twenty-two women and thirty-two children were destroyed in the limits of a few minutes. Two boys alone escaped, one of whom fell into a cellar, and the other, after being tomahawked and scalped, secreted himself. All the property which could not be removed was deliberately destroyed. The houses containing the mutilated bodies of the slain were fired, and by the light of this burning hecatomb of human victims the expedition set out on its return through the forest which echoed with the rude sounds of their ill-timed jests and their songs of victory. Doddridge, in vindication of the character of Williamson, writes of him as follows:

“In justice to the memory of Col. Williamson, I have to say, that although at that time very young, I was personally acquainted with him, and from my recollection of his conversation, I say with confidence that he was a brave man, but not cruel. He would meet an enemy in battle, and fight like a soldier, but not murder a prisoner. Had he possessed the authority of a superior officer in a regular army, I do not believe that a single Moravian Indian would have lost his life; but he possessed no such authority. He was only a militia officer who would advise but not command. His only fault was that of too easy a compliance with popular opinion and popular prejudice. On this account his memory has been loaded with unmerited reproach.”

On the return of the expedition to the settlements, a number of the whites expressed their horror and disapproval of the act. Encouraged by the success which had attended the expedition against the innocent and unoffending Moravians, some of those who had been engaged in that enterprise, desired to inaugurate a larger undertaking of more extended operations, with a view of attacking the Indian towns on the Sandusky. The proposition met with the approval of the general commanding the western military department, who, on the 21st of May, 1782, wrote to Gen. Washington, informing him of the movement as follows: “Sir:—A number of the principal people of this country made application to me, about two weeks since, for my consent to their collecting a body of volunteers to go against Sandusky, which I agreed to on these express conditions: that they did not mean to extend their settlements, nor had anything in view but to harass the enemy, with an intention to protect the frontiers, and that any conquest they might make should be in behalf and for the United States; that they would be governed by military laws as militia; that they must collect such numbers as might probably be successful; and lastly, that they would equip themselves and victual at their own expense. They are accordingly assembling this day at the Mingo Bottom all on horseback, with thirty days’ provisions. They have asked of me only a few flints and a small supply of powder. As they will

elect their officers, I have taken some pains to get Col. [William] Crawford appointed to command, and hope he will be. He does not wish to go with a smaller number than 400; whether this number will assemble I cannot say. He pressed me for some officers. I have sent with him Lieut. Rose, my aid de camp, a very vigilant, active, brave, young gentleman well acquainted with service, and a surgeon. These two are all I could venture to spare," etc. Four hundred and eighty men assembled at the place of rendezvous and took up their line of march for the Sandusky on the 25th day of May. The men who had volunteered for the expedition were from Washington, Westmoreland and Ohio counties, and were all mounted. The names of those who accompanied them as scouts were Jonathan Zane, Thomas Nicholson and John Slover.

On the 4th of June the enemy were encountered, numbering over 300, consisting of about 200 savages and a company of rangers from Detroit, under command of Captain William Caldwell. A battle ensued with the advantage on the side of the Americans. The next day the enemy being reinforced by a large force of Shawnees and a small body of rangers, a council of war was called by Crawford which decided to retreat. Soon after dark of the same day the retreat commenced in a considerable degree of confusion. After meeting with many difficulties and trials they succeeded in reaching the Mingo Bottom on their return, and recrossed the Ohio on the 13th of June. The entire loss was fifty men. Among those retained as prisoners were Col. Crawford, Dr. Knight, Maj. McClelland and John Slover. Only two of the number taken prisoners by the enemy escaped, viz.: Dr. Knight and John Slover. Col. Crawford, his son-in-law (William Harrison), and a few others were burnt at the stake.

The expedition to which we have referred seemed to exasperate and arouse the savages to greater acts of cruelty and a more determined spirit of retaliation. During this year the Indians had taken the field earlier than was customary, and their attacks upon the border were more numerous and unceasing than in any former year. And these raids were not confined by them to the more exposed parts of the border, but they penetrated into the interior and with the venom of savage ferocity prosecuted an unrelenting warfare. Home after home was desolated — family after family was destroyed, and the whole country was excited and aroused by the temerity they exhibited and the wholesale depredations committed by them. Their revengeful manifestations were particularly apparent in and among the settlements on the upper Monongahela. The attention of the authorities of Virginia having been called to the deplorable condition of affairs in the western portion of the state, William Davies, incumbent of the military department — under the state government, at the

instance of the executive addressed the following communication to Brig. Gen. Irvine, then in command of the western military department at Fort Pitt:

“WAR OFFICE, Virginia, April 12, 1782.

“SIR:—The incursions of the Indians into the county of Monongalia and the number of the inhabitants they have killed, have induced government to order a company from Hampshire to march to their relief, to be under the immediate command of Col. Evans, of Monongalia.\* The defense of these people being a continental as well as a state object, I have desired Col. Evans to maintain a correspondence with you, not doubting of your readiness to co-operate in repelling the common enemy as far as may be consistent with the more particular duties of your command at Fort Pitt. From the knowledge I have of your character, and the small acquaintance I had the honor to have with you in the army, I have taken this liberty more explicitly to address you as I hope the people will meet with a more speedy and efficacious assistance from you in their present distress, than the urgency of their circumstances can admit from a dependence upon government who are so far removed from them; and in this application I have a firmer confidence in your ready attention to it, from the reflection that one Virginia regiment composes a part of your command. The people of Monongalia are distressed for ammunition as well as fire arms, both of which, in the low state of our finances, we find it extremely difficult to forward to them. If, therefore, you have any to spare, particularly ammunition, it will be serving them essentially, and shall be replaced as soon as it can be forwarded; and as two or three hundred weight will be sufficient, or indeed half that quantity, I am in hopes it can be spared by you without inconvenience, etc.”

“Your very obedient servant,

“Brig.-Gen. Irvine, Fort Pitt.”

“WILLIAM DAVIES.”

The terrible state of affairs prevailing along the border, and particularly along the upper Monongahela, was made the subject of earnest complaint to the Virginia authorities, and the distress and troubles of the people in the western portion of the state continued to be pressed upon the attention of the executive. But neither in a financial nor military point of view was the state in a condition just then to meet these urgent demands. In both of these respects she had put forth every effort to further the cause of the revolution. But she did what she could as will be perceived from the tenor of the following letter addressed to Brig.-Gen. Irvine:

“WAR OFFICE, May 22, '82.

“SIR: Agreeable to the direction of his excellency in council, I have the honor to inform you of the steps taken for the defense

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\* County lieutenant.

of the frontiers. Several orders have from time to time been issued according to the various circumstances of our affairs in that quarter. Upon a representation of their distresses orders were issued for one company of militia from Hampshire to march to Monongalia, and be disposed of as Col. Evans should direct, and an officer and twenty privates from Augusta were ordered to be stationed at Tyger's Valley. The Hampshire men were to be relieved by a company formed from Rockingham and Augusta, and the ensign and twenty were to return without relief at the end of two months. In addition to these detachments it was afterward found necessary to order a reinforcement of thirty-one rank and file from Augusta, including the ensign and twenty before mentioned, and nineteen rank and file from Rockingham to rendezvous at Tyger's Valley, under the immediate orders of Lieut.-Col. Wilson, but subject to the general direction of Col. Evans, and to be relieved after performing a tour of two months by the counties Shenandoah, Frederick, and Berkeley, and the company first ordered from Hampshire will therefore return without relief at the expiration of their tour. There have likewise been subsequent orders to the county lieutenants of Augusta and Rockingham for twenty-two rank and file to be furnished by the first; and thirteen rank and file from the latter, to be stationed at such places as the commanding officer of Augusta should think best for the defense of his county, and to be returned after performing a tour of two months by the militia of Rockbridge.

"I have informed Col. Evans of the order of his excellency that the defense of the frontier should be subject to your directions in future, and have requested him to furnish such portion of his militia as you may think necessary to call for.

"I have the honor to be with great respect,

"Your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM DAVIES."

"Addressed:

"The Honorable

"BRIGADIER GENERAL IRVINE,

"War Office }

"Fort Pitt."

Immediately on the receipt of the letter of April 12th heretofore given, Gen. Irvine, under date of April 20th, replied, addressing his letter to the executive of Virginia (Benjamin Harrison), suggesting that "it would be generally better to place the whole defense of that country under one commander," and also proposing a plan by which the forces might be shifted from the territory of one state to that of the other in case of necessity, etc. In reply to this the governor of Virginia wrote as follows:

"In Council May 22, 1782.

"Sir: Your favor of the 20th ult., by Lt. Thomas came safe to hand. Orders have been long since sent from hence, to the

counties of Augusta and Hampshire to send to Monongahela seventy men to assist in guarding the frontiers of that county. These troops, I expect, will probably be stationed at or near Tyger's Valley and the West Fork. As these posts are not too great a distance from you, I suppose it would be improper to remove the men from them, though I perfectly agree in opinion with you, that it would be generally better to place the whole defense of that country under one commander, for which reasons orders are now sent to the commanding officers of Monongahela and Ohio, to furnish so many men as they can spare to assist you, though there is one great obstruction to your plan, which is, that as our law now stands the militia of this state cannot be removed out of it. The assembly may probably make some alteration in the law. If they do I shall advise you of it. Measures are taking for running the boundary line between the two states and I expect commissioners will meet for that purpose on the extremity of the Maryland line on the 10th day of July next, which I hope will quiet the people and reconcile them to the present governments.

"I am your most obedient and humble servant,  
"BENJ. HARRISON."

"GEN. IRVINE."

Endorsed ("Public Service.")

"Brigadier General Irvine, Fort Pitt."

"BENJ. HARRISON."

The year 1782 was one of marked hostility and activity against the whites upon the part of the Indians, which rendered it one of the most fearful and trying to the former. The news of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to the American army in the preceding year having come to the knowledge of the Indians within a few weeks after it occurred, they became apprehensive that peace would soon be declared between the mother countries and the colonies, when the whole power of the whites would be concentrated against them and they would soon be overwhelmed by the force of disciplined soldiery. Accordingly a call was issued for a council of the confederated tribes with instructions to meet in the following month of August, at the Chillicothe, to determine as to their future course of action, and to adopt such measures as in their judgment the emergency demanded.

Before proceeding to give an account of the resolutions arrived at by this council we ask the attention of the reader to the sad fate of that brave and fearless Indian fighter and scout, Major Sam McColloch, whose almost miraculous escape from the hands of the savages at the siege of Fort Henry in the year 1777, we have already referred to. Fort Vanmetre was located on the waters of Short creek about four miles south of the town of West Liberty. It was a square building, built of rough hewn



logs and occupied the center space which was enclosed with pickets about twelve feet in length, and was ample in its accommodations to shelter all who might be expected to avail themselves of its protection. On the morning of the 30th of July, in the year 1782, Major Sam McColloch set out on the last scout he ever made. Indications of prowling savages having been discovered in the vicinity, he, together with his brother John, was ordered out on a scout to ascertain the correctness of the fact. In company the two set out and cautiously and carefully made their way toward the river without discovering any signs of Indians in the neighborhood. They had reached a point on the river about two miles above Wheeling and then took their course up the banks of the stream to the mouth of Short creek, where they again changed their course in the direction of the fort, mounting a hill known as "Girty's point." Their scout, it appears, had satisfied them of the absence of Indians in the neighborhood, and resting under this belief they relaxed in a degree their watchfulness and caution, and were riding along and conversing pleasantly when suddenly the silence of the surrounding forest was broken by the sharp crack of rifles and Maj. McColloch fell dead from his horse, and at the same moment the horse bestrode by John sank to the ground in death. Instantly springing to the major's horse, which was unhurt, he mounted him and dashed off at full speed, and thus succeeded in eluding his enemies. During this time no enemy was to be seen, but he had not ridden far before turning in his saddle he beheld a large crowd of Indians gathered around the body of his deceased brother and one Indian engaged in the act of taking the scalp lock. Quick as thought he raised his rifle and taking a fatal aim, the savage with scalping knife in hand fell dead before the unerring missile. With the exception of a slight gunshot wound John escaped unhurt to the fort and communicated the sad tidings of his brother's death.

The next day a party of men from Vanmetre's fort went out and gathered up the remains of this heroic pioneer. The Indians had taken out his entrails which were found hanging upon a tree near by, having secured and eaten his heart under the belief that it would make them bold and brave like the great captain they had slain. The tree upon which the entrails of McColloch were suspended is still standing and is well known to those residing in the vicinity. That was a sad and sorrowful party that bore back his remains to the fort. The scene when they arrived at the fort is described as most pathetic. The eyes of those stalwart men, unused to weeping, were suffused with tears and as they entered the fort bearing his remains, heart-broken sobs and groans were heard on every side. Mourned and honored they laid him to rest, beneath the greensward

under the overhanging branches of the forest trees, and then with aching hearts turned away to meet and discharge the stern duties of the present hour. It was but a few months preceding this that he had been married to a most estimable lady and worthy companion, Miss Mitchell, who was subsequently married to Mr. Andrew Woods.

The tract of land lying on Short creek which he owned at the time of his death, was a portion of the tract taken up by John Wilson and himself in the year 1772. John Wilson emigrated to this section from the state of New Jersey. His first visit was made about the year 1771, and in about two years thereafter he returned to his native state and brought with him to his western home his wife, Rebecca. Before going east he had erected a small log cabin. On his return with his wife, as they arrived in sight of it he pointed it out to her and at the same time remarked: "There, Becky, is your future home." It was with a mighty effort that she restrained her struggling tears. She made no reply, but cheerfully acquiesced in the lot which had been assigned to her. Her life of wifely devotion and heroic fortitude has embalmed her memory and kept it green through all the generations of her offspring. In this year (1772), Mr. Wilson planted a pear tree on his farm which has grown and flourished, and for more than a century has brought forth fruit year by year. It still stands, and its lower branches are still thrifty and productive, as within a year past I have conversed with a person—Dr. Wilson, of this city—who ate pears plucked from its boughs within the period indicated. The tract of land thus taken up by Maj. McColloch and John Wilson, as well as the land taken up by the brothers Abraham McColloch and John McColloch, are still owned and occupied by the descendants of these respective families, whose farms are among the most fertile and productive in the county.

We now resume the consideration of the results arrived at by the Indians in the council held by them at Chillicothe concerning their future course of action. After much deliberation they resolved to raise two armies with which to penetrate the frontier. The one numbering some 600 warriors which was destined to operate against the infant settlements in Kentucky—the other consisting of 350 warriors which was to operate against the settlements in the upper portion of the Ohio valley. This latter force was accompanied by a detachment of British soldiers, fifty in number, belonging to the Queen's rangers under the command of Capt. Pratt.

In the beginning of September, 1782, the celebrated Indian spy and scout-- John Lynn—the same individual who was present at the time of the fatal attack and ambuscade at the "Narrows," below Wheeling, where Col. Foreman and twenty-one of

his men were so mercilessly massacred by the savages, being out on a scout on the west side of the Ohio river discovered a large force of Indians, accompanied with British soldiers, marching with all speed in the direction of Wheeling. With all promptitude he hastened to inform the inhabitants at that place. Swimming the river he reached the fort a few hours in advance of the enemy and gave the alarm. But the time being limited, no *general* alarm could be given, hence, only those present and in the immediate vicinity of the fort had the opportunity of seeking its shelter and protection, and of such there were not more than twenty effective men, all told, who were capable of doing active service. Col. Shepherd, the county commandant, and by virtue of his office the superior officer, was at that time absent on military business, and the command of the fort devolved on Capt. Silas Zane. East of, and but a short distance from, the fort, stood the log dwelling of Col. Ebenezer Zane, attached to which was a small magazine containing the military supplies which had been furnished by the government of Virginia, and also a kitchen or outbuilding occupied by "Daddy Sam," so-called (a negro slave owned by Col. Zane, and to whom he was much attached), and his wife, familiarly known by the name of "Kate."

On the occasion of the attack upon the fort by the Indians in the year 1777, Col. Zane and his family had abandoned his cabin and sought shelter in the fort, at which time it was reduced to ashes by the besiegers. He then declared that if the Indians again made their appearance he would not abandon his dwelling, but would defend it to the last extremity. As an outpost for the protection of the fort, and as an annoyance to an hostile force, it could not be excelled. Hence, on the appearance of the Indians at this time he made all necessary preparations possible for its defense. Had he retired from it all the military stores and ammunition stored there would have fallen into the hands of the enemy and have been destroyed or appropriated by them. The names of those who remained with him in his cabin were Andrew Scott, George Green, Elizabeth Zane, his wife, Molly Scott, Miss McColloch, a sister of Maj. Sam and John McColloch, from Short creek, who at that time was on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Zane, and "Daddy Sam," the negro we have already mentioned, and his wife "Kate." The savages approached under cover of the British flag which was unfurled to the breeze and waved in proud defiance by the color bearer in the face of the little band of heroic defenders. Before commencing their attack they demanded the immediate surrender of the fort in the name of His Britanic Majesty, to which no other reply was given than by the firing of a shot by some one in the fort at the offensive colors which were flaunted before them. Thereupon the assault commenced in dreadful earnest, the frenzied savages

rushing forward like madmen, and in their wild attempt striving to destroy the pickets so as to effect an entrance to the fort and take it by storm. Col. Zane had arranged and posted his limited force within his house to the best advantage, and where it would do the most execution. As the Indians sounded their war-whoop and made their desperate rush, he opened upon them with a well-directed and brisk fire simultaneously with the one from the fort, so as to cause them to fall back in great disorder and to seek cover where their persons would be less exposed. But others again seeing the discomfiture of their comrades, promptly, with loud and deafening yells rushed forward to take the places of those who had retired, only to be repulsed again. And although these charges were repeated again and again, yet, in every instance, they suffered a recoil. These unsuccessful efforts upon their part were continued until night threw her mantle over the earth and a brief cessation of conflict and a temporary rest was secured. Yet it was but for a brief time this respite was granted. Their assailants were engaged in holding a consultation and deliberating among themselves how best to obtain possession of, or destroy, the cabin of Col. Zane, which had proven so offensive to them in their repeated assaults on the fort and thus balked their efforts at its reduction. The conclusion arrived at was to make an attempt under the cover of darkness to destroy it by firing it and reducing it to ashes.

After an interval of an hour or two, when silence had settled down upon the scene and the campfires of the savages had been put out, and it was presumed that the whites had relaxed, in some degree, their caution and vigilance, a savage, with a half-burned brand in his hand, crawled in the direction of the kitchen of the house, upon nearing which, he slowly rose from the ground and waving the brand to and fro and blowing upon it to enliven and re-ignite it, was about to stealthily apply it to the building when, of a sudden, the quiet was disturbed by the sharp crack of a rifle which rang out in the stillness of the night, which, a moment later, was accompanied by a sharp yell of pain and rage ere the echoes had ceased to resound in the mazes of the forest. The vigilant and quick eye of "Daddy Sam" had detected the savage in time to foil him in his designs and spoil his calculations, thereby saving his master's property from destruction. Other similar attempts were made on the same night, but in every instance "Daddy Sam" was on the alert and always frustrated them. And here we will be pardoned if, in passing, we say a word or two concerning this individual. He was an original importation from Guinea, and had all the characteristics of a native of that country, believing in charms, incantations and signs, and was a bundle of strange superstitions and beliefs, and these he retained until the day of

his death. He and wife were assiduously cared and provided for by Col. Zane and his family until their decease. This gentleman erected for them a cozy cabin on the upper portion of the island known as Zane's Island, immediately opposite the city of Wheeling. "Daddy Sam" died in peace and contentment, honored and respected by the whole community, worn out with age and its attendant infirmities. At his death he left strict injunctions to have his rifle and his accoutrements, tomahawk, knife and silver snuff box, buried with him, that they might bear him company to the happy hunting grounds of the African. So greatly was he esteemed, that he was buried with military honors, and he was followed to the grave by an immense concourse of citizens, composed of the most prominent as well as the humblest members of society. In stature he was small and of light frame, with arms of unusual length, and a complexion as black as coal.

But to resume our narrative. At daylight on the following morning the lines of the enemy showed that they were tightly drawn and in compact order, but they were laggard in renewing the assault. However, they were not idle, but were actively employed in making preparations evidently for some important event. Shortly after dark of the preceding day a canoe loaded with cannon balls from Fort Pitt and destined for the falls of the Ohio, had put ashore under the cover of the fort. It was discovered by the Indians, but its occupants succeeded in effecting an entrance for themselves into the fort, in their efforts to do which, however, one of them — Daniel Sullivan — was wounded in the foot. The savages secured the canoe and took possession of its contents. A new idea now dawned upon them — why not utilize these missiles and make them play a part in the reduction of the fort? The idea was approved and the suggestion was at once put into execution. Securing a hollow log, which they deemed adapted for the purpose, they proceeded to bind it with iron chains, which they found in the blacksmith shop of the village. Filling it with a heavy charge of powder, they rammed home as many of the captured balls as it could conveniently hold, and with as much accuracy as possible under the circumstances, aimed it against one of the bastions. All was now ready as soon as it was primed, for which purpose a big Indian stepped forward emptying from his powder horn a sufficient quantity around the vent. A crowd of Indians collected around to witness this new engine of destruction and the effect produced upon the fort by its discharge, not doubting in the least that it would prove more or less destructive in its effects. In this supposition they were not deceived, but were sorely disappointed in the nature of the result which ensued. All things being ready an Indian advanced with a lighted brand which he applied to the vent hole and thereby stamped

"finis" on the last page of his own and the life history of his curious companions who were near by him at the time. Several were killed, many were seriously, and some slightly wounded, and all were terror stricken by the unexpected result. The unlooked for and unexpected havoc caused among their number by the explosion of their wooden artillery, which burst into fragments, led them to become wild and furious under their disappointment and the loss and wounding of so many of their number, and wild with rage in their excitement they redoubled their exertions, renewing the assault with heedless desperation and exposing themselves in the most careless manner to the shots from the house and the fort. At times it appeared that the Indians would succeed, but then the fortunes of the day would change and the fortunes of the inmates of the fort appeared to be in the ascendant. Thus the conflict wavered until noon when the forces of the Indians were drawn off temporarily.

It was exceedingly fortunate for the little garrison that the savages desisted from their attack when they did, as the ammunition of the defenders of the fort was beginning to grow short. The alarm given by Lynn of the approach of the enemy having, as we have stated, been so limited, and the fact that the fort was destitute to a great extent of any large supply of ammunition to enable it to withstand a protracted siege, it was discovered that the supply on hand was being rapidly exhausted, and some measures must be adopted to supply the need. As before stated, there was plenty of powder stored in the magazine at Col. Zane's house, but for all practical purposes it might as well have been a hundred miles away. The contingency which had now happened could not have been foreseen and the emergency now upon them was a grave one. But it was one which had to be met, and the question was, how could they best replenish their almost exhausted stock? An effort at least to obtain powder from Col. Zane's house it was absolutely necessary should be made, for should the enemy return to the assault in their then condition the danger of the inmates was not only imminent but their almost certain doom was sealed. Among the many propositions which were made and the one which seemed to obtain favor was, that one of the fleetest runners among the younger men should be selected for the perilous undertaking of obtaining a keg of powder from Col. Zane's house and hasten with it to the relief of the besieged. It was an undertaking full of daring, with the prospect of almost certain death to the person who might essay the task. But undeterred by magnitude of the feat and the peril which attended it, at the call of Capt. Zane for a volunteer to risk, several brave men stepped forward, each one of whom insisted on being permitted to make the attempt. The loss of a single man at this juncture would be keenly felt by the entire

company. While Capt. Zane was hesitating in arriving at a decision, and making his choice from among those chivalric spirits who had so promptly offered their services, there came bounding into his presence his own sister—Elizabeth Zane—in the elasticity of her youthful strength—and volunteered to attempt the accomplishment of the errand, regardless of what might befall her, if thereby she could be instrumental in saving the lives of others; when told that a man would encounter less danger by reason of his superior fleetness, she nobly replied,—“That the loss of a man under the circumstances would be more severely felt than her own—you have not one man to spare,” she said—“a woman will not be missed in the defense of the fort.” All the arguments adduced by her brother and others to dissuade her from making the attempt, together with the expostulations of the other females, had the effect of only confirming her in her resolution. Reluctantly they finally acquiesced in her purpose and her services were accepted. Divesting herself of all unnecessary clothing which might impede her in her progress, she appeared ready for the dangerous ordeal. The gate was swung open and the young heroine sprang out in the swelling buoyancy of hope, knowing no such word as fail, in the full confidence of success, and swift as a deer she sped away on her mission, arriving safely at the cabin of her brother—Col. Ebenezer Zane—who saw her coming and promptly opened the door to receive her.

When the Indians saw her bounding along at the top of her speed they were amazed at her temerity, but did not offer to fire at her but contented themselves with simply exclaiming with contemptuous sneers—“a squaw—a squaw.” Upon reaching her destination she lost no time in stating her business. After a brief breathing spell she announced her readiness to return, whereupon, Col. Zane, taking a table-cloth and fastening it securely around her waist with two of its ends, while the other ends were held by her in her hands, emptied into it a keg of powder, when she again ventured forth on her return to the fort. Her black hair, like a banner, streamed out upon the air, as with swift feet she lessened the intervening distance. But she had not covered more than half the space between the cabin and the fort, when the savages apprehending her purpose, showered a rain of bullets around her, none of which, however, did any execution, as she reached the fort in safety, and delivered the powder without losing any perceptible portion of it. Subsequently, in recounting her experience on this occasion, she would relate how the bullets whistled around her so thick and fast that the dust thrown up by them, as they struck the ground, blinded and confused her so that she could scarcely distinguish her way. As she neared the fort the gate was again thrown open for her entrance, when the Indians made an unavailing effort to reach it before it could be

closed by making a sudden rush. Finding themselves foiled, they quickly withdrew. This act of heroism, on the part of Elizabeth Zane, doubtless saved the lives of the inmates of the fort, and enabled them successfully to withstand the siege.

As night closed in the enemy renewed their efforts to reduce the fortress and continued them until daylight. Times almost without number during that trying and eventful night the enemy attempted to accomplish by the torch what they could not by superior numbers and vantage. Bundles of hemp and wood and rubbish were heaped by them against the pickets and set fire to at different places. The hemp fortunately being wet, after being ignited would not burn, and the dry wood and rubbish proved also in vain to accomplish their end. When the day dawned after that terrible and trying night, it was greeted by the besieged with a renewal of hope which had been well nigh banished from their hearts. The morning light was the harbinger indeed of joy and gladness and infused fresh life and energy into their despairing souls. When the intelligence reached Shepherd's fort, located at the forks of the Wheeling, of the investiture of Fort Henry by an army of Indians and British soldiers, a party left the former fort with a view of rendering assistance to the inmates of the latter, but arriving in the vicinity they found that it would be impossible for them to gain admission and therefore reluctantly determined to return from whence they came. This conclusion was arrived at in opposition to the views of their leader—Francis Duke—a relative of Col. Shepherd. He insisted that if no one else would, he alone would make the attempt to gain ingress at the fort, at the risk of his life. To all persuasions against the undertaking he turned a deaf ear. He recognized their force and complained not at the resolution of his men to return, but his chivalric character and determined spirit could not be curbed by argument nor persuasion. He did not regard the imminent danger attaching to the bold undertaking, but subordinating this to the higher and nobler promptings of his nature, which enabled him only to see the peril of friends who needed every man for defense, he spurned all restraints, and taking his life in his hands and putting spurs to his horse he sped swift as his horse could carry him toward the gate of the fort calling aloud as he rode, "Open the gate! Open the gate!" He was recognized by those within the fort and the gate was swung open for his admission, but before reaching it he was pierced with bullets and this young and gallant chevalier fell a martyr to his reckless daring and noble disinterestedness.

On the morning of the third day the enemy despairing of success, and abandoning all hope of the reduction of the fort they resolved on raising the siege. This resolution was announced to the inmates by a series of terrific yells and deafening whoops



which was the means adopted by them to give expression to their disgust at their failure. Turning their backs upon the scene they took their departure and recrossed the river, except a party of about 100 chosen warriors who remained on the Virginia side for the purpose of plundering and laying waste the adjacent country. The loss of the enemy during the siege must have been quite large, as those in the fort and in the dwelling of Col. Zane were not in the habit of throwing away their shots. It is a remarkable fact that none of the inmates of either were killed, and but one was slightly wounded—Daniel Sullivan. The chivalric Duke was the only white man slain on the part of the defenders. The persistent and determined courage displayed, both by men and women in the fort and in the cabin of Col. Zane, was simply grand and heroic. In the evening preceding the departure of the Indians from the fort, two white men who had been captured several years before by the Indians and held commands in the force, deserted from them. Early on the following morning they were taken prisoners by Col. Swearingen who, with a force of about 100 men, was hastening to aid in the defense of Wheeling fort, and the chastisement of its assailants. From them he learned the intention of the Indians to withdraw from Wheeling, but leave a portion of their army to operate in the surrounding country. One of these deserters was sent by James Marshall, lieutenant commandant of Washington county, Penn., to Gen. Irvine, commanding at Fort Pitt, to which latter person himself was the bearer of the following letter:

“DEAR SIR:—The bearer is one of the deserters from the enemy in time of the action at Wheeling. Some people say the other deserters report this fellow as a villain, however, be that as it may, I think it best to send him to you that such order may be taken respecting him as you may think proper.

“I am, sir, with attachment, your obedient and humble servant,

“JAMES MARSHALL, L. W. C.

“16th Sept., 1782, Endorsed: Public.”

“To the Hon'ble William Irvine,

“Brigadier General, Fort Pitt.”

The following extract from a letter written by the author of the foregoing letter and addressed by him to Gen. Irvine under date of September 12, 1782, will be of interest in this connection.

“By an express, this moment, arrived from Wheeling, I have received the following intelligence, viz.: That a large trail was discovered yesterday about 3 o'clock near that place. Capt. Boggs, who brought the account, says that when he left the fort about one mile and a half he heard the swivel at Wheeling fired and one rifle. He further says that Ebenezer McColloch, from

Vanmetre's fort, on his way to Wheeling, got within half a mile of the place shortly after Boggs left it, when he was alarmed by hearing a heavy and constant fire about the fort, and makes no doubt the fort was then attacked. Boggs is gone into the settlements to alarm the inhabitants, and I am afraid, will injure the expedition,\* as we have had so many false alarms this summer. I can't think of making much of the present one until the truth of it is known with certainty, notwithstanding I should be inexcusable in not giving you the account as I have received it."

Two days after the foregoing letter was written, the following, written by Ebenezer Zane, was sent to Gen. Irvine by the hands of a Mr. Loyd:

"WHEELING, 14th of September, 1782.

"SIR:—On the evening of the 11th instant, a body of the enemy appeared in sight of our garrison. They immediately formed their lines round the garrison, paraded British colors and demanded the fort to be surrendered, which was refused. About 12 o'clock at night they rushed hard on the pickets in order to storm, but were repulsed. They made two other attempts to storm before day, but to no purpose. About 8 o'clock next morning there came a negro from them to us and informed us that their force consisted of a British captain and forty regular soldiers and 260 Indians. The enemy kept up a continual fire the whole day. About 10 o'clock at night they made a fourth attempt to storm, to no better purpose than the former. The enemy continued round the garrison till the morning of the 13th instant, when they disappeared. Our loss is none. Daniel Sullivan, who arrived here in the first of the action, is wounded in the foot. I believe they have driven the greatest part of our stock away, and might, I think, be soon overtaken.

"I am with due respect, your obedient servant,

"EBENEZER ZANE."

Addressed, "William Irvine,

"Brigadier General, commanding at Pittsburgh."

The names of some of the heroic little band who were in the fort on this occasion we give as follows, viz.: Silas Zane, Jonathan Zane, Andrew Zane, John Caldwell, Abraham Rogers, John Linn, John Salter, Joseph Biggs, Robert Lemmon, John Neiswanger, Daniel Sullivan, Elizabeth Zane, Lydia Boggs, Mary Burkitt and Betsey Wheat. De Hass, in his "History of the Indian Wars in Western Virginia," gives additional names and includes the most of those herein mentioned, but the names mentioned were obtained many years ago from a person now deceased † who, at the time of the siege, was an inmate of the fort, and who gave the names of those only which she was able to recollect.

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\* A proposed expedition to act against Sandusky.

† Mrs. Mary Burkitt, who died about 1861, in the one hundred and fifth year of her age.

It is much to be regretted that a full list cannot be secured and inscribed upon a roll of honor where their names and memories might be preserved throughout all coming generations. We need to vitalize these epochs of our early history which have rendered our local annals so illustrious. They are the story of a romance woven not by the fertile fancy of poetic imagination, but of the plain and unvarnished truths of a stern reality.

If anything is wanting to inspire our zeal or to awaken our dormant enthusiasm it should be found in the fact that the capstone of the temple of American independence was laid upon the soil of Western Virginia, and that it was upon the soil of the upper Ohio valley that the flag of St. George was humbled in the dust and the last British gun was fired during the war of the revolution.

A few years after the close of the revolutionary war, Capt. Robert Kirkwood, of the Delaware line, and who had been aide-camp to Gen. Washington, settled near the mouth of Indian run on the west side of the Ohio river in what is now Belmont county, Ohio, opposite to Wheeling. He here built a cabin and cleared the ground, and commenced farming. About a year after his arrival he began the erection of a block house, but before it was completed in the early spring of the year 1791, a large body of Indians attacked his cabin. At the time Capt. Kirkwood was absent in the east, but on this occasion Capt. Joseph Biggs, with a company of his scouts was in the cabin, together with several persons who were sheltering there.

Early in the morning Capt. Biggs arose and went to the outside of the cabin, stretched himself for a brief space and returning, closed the large oaken door, and without any well-defined purpose in his mind for so doing, barricaded the door to make it more secure. Returning to his bed, in a few minutes he was startled by the familiar Indian yell, accompanied by their efforts to burst in the door, which they were trying to accomplish by a furious assault upon it with rails, logs and tomahawks. The lights in the cabin had all been extinguished and Biggs so stationed his men as to fire upon the savages from every point. The night being clear and the moon full the besieged had the advantage of the besiegers, as they could plainly see any movements upon the part of the Indians, while they themselves were concealed from view. While Capt. Biggs was standing near one of the windows of the cabin watching the movements of the savages, one of them unobserved by Biggs had stolen close along the side of the building and suddenly thrust his rifle through the window where he was standing and shot the captain in his arm just below the shoulder. Notwithstanding the serious character of the wound, he concealed the fact and did not make it known until day-light.

All attempts at battering down the door having failed, they next had recourse to fire and succeeded in setting the roof in a blaze. While the captain and the inmates were pushing off the burning roof, the Indians under the cover of the block house, opened upon them with a fierce fire. But the whites succeeded in pushing off the blazing roof. This aroused the fury of the Indians, and they made renewed efforts to burn the cabin by piling brush and dry wood against the sides of the building, which they fired. But with cautious perseverance they succeeded in extinguishing the flames, which at times threatened them with dire destruction. To accomplish this, they used water, milk and other liquids, and in their state of almost hopeless despair, the damp earth was dug up from the cabin floor and thrown upon the burning piles of brush and wood.

The rapid exchange of shots aroused the people of Wheeling, who commenced firing their swivel gun, the heavy boom of which was echoed by the surrounding hills. This gave the besieged heart and they were encouraged by the hope of succor. The savages became disheartened, knowing full well what it betokened and promptly gathered up their wounded and disappeared. Five of the white were severely wounded, one of them mortally. They were Capt. Joseph Biggs, John Walker, Elijah Hedges, John Barrett and Joseph Van Metre. Walker, who had been shot through the hip during the fight, died the next day, having been taken to the residence of Col. Zane, at Wheeling, where he died and was buried in the old cemetery, which at the time occupied the site of the present residence of Mr. George K. Wheat, on Main street, in the city of Wheeling.

In the cabin at the time of the siege was a man by the name of James Simpson, who had emigrated to the west in 1783, and settled in Washington county, Penn.; Kirkwood, who had been a neighbor of his in Delaware and also a comrade in arms during the war of the revolution, learning that he was residing in Washington county, urged him to come and see him and he would give him all the land he wanted if he would only settle near him on that side of the river. At his urgent solicitation Simpson went, but on his arrival found that Kirkwood was absent, but concluded to stay that night and the next day set out on his return journey to his home. That night the cabin was attacked. After the experience he passed through on that occasion he concluded that he would not settle there for all the land on that side of the river.

A singular incident connected with this affair of the attack on Kirkwood's cabin is related, concerning a niece of his, who lived at a distance of something like twenty miles from the scene of the occurrence. She dreamed that her uncle's cabin was in

flames, and the impression produced upon her mind was so deep and lasting that she visited the scene to assure herself of its truth or falsity. She arrived a few hours after the departure of the Indians to find her dream fully verified. A short time after his return Kirkwood joined the army of Gen. St. Clair in the expedition against the Indians, and was present at the overwhelming defeat of that officer, falling in a bayonet charge against the enemy.



## CHAPTER VII.

COL. BROADHEAD'S CAMPAIGN—TREACHEROUS CONDUCT AND MURDER BY THE MILITIA—WILLIAMSON'S CAMPAIGN—THE "PRAYING INDIANS"—REMOVAL OF THE CHRISTIAN DELAWARES TO DETROIT—MURDERS CHARGED TO THE MORAVIAN INDIANS—EXPEDITION ORGANIZED—ARRIVAL AT THE MORAVIAN TOWNS—INDIANS SURRENDER—THEIR TREATMENT—REVOLTING MURDER—CRAWFORD'S CAMPAIGN—EXPEDITION AGAINST INDIAN TOWNS—RENDEZVOUS AT MINGO—THE FIGHT—THE RETREAT—CAPTIVITY OF COL. CRAWFORD—HIS TERRIBLE FATE—DR. KNIGHT'S ESCAPE—SLOVER'S CAPTIVITY AND ESCAPE—ST. CLAIR'S EXPEDITION—FORTS HAMILTON AND JEFFERSON BUILT—ENGAGEMENT WITH THE INDIANS—ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT—THE ARMY RETURNS TO FORT WASHINGTON—ST. CLAIR UNJUSTLY CENSURED—COMMUNICATION TO CONGRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—GEN. WAYNE'S CAMPAIGN.



EN. LACHLAN McINTOSH, who was in command of the Western Military department, with headquarters at Fort Pitt, retired from the command in April, 1779, and Col. Daniel Broadhead was appointed in his stead. At the time of his appointment he was in command of the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment. He was an able, active and energetic soldier, and was prompt in taking effective measures against the Indians. In April, 1781, with 150 regulars he came to Wheeling, where he was joined by Col. Shepherd, county commandant of Ohio county, Va., with a force of about 140 militia. This expedition was organized to act against the unfriendly Delawares.

From Wheeling they proceeded by the nearest route to Coshocton. When the army had reached the Muskingum, a little below Salem, the lowest Moravian town, Gen. Broadhead sent an express to the missionary dwelling there, Rev. John Heckewelder, informing him that he was in the neighborhood with his army and requesting of him a small supply of provisions and a visit from him to his camp.\* The Christian Indians sent the supply of provisions and the missionary repaired to Gen. Broadhead's camp. Gen. Broadhead then said, "that being on an expedition against the hostile Indians at or near the forks of the river, he was anxious to know before he proceeded any

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\* Doddridge's Notes p. 291.

further, whether any of the Christian Indians were out hunting, or on business in the direction he was going." Being answered in the negative, he declared that, "nothing would give him greater pain, than to hear that any one of the Movarian Indians had been molested by his troops, as these Indians had conducted themselves from the commencement of the war in a manner that did them honor." \*

While, however, he was assuring Mr. Heckewelder that the Christian Indians had nothing to fear, an officer came with great speed from one quarter of the camp and reported that a particular division of the militia "were preparing to break off for the purpose of destroying the Moravian settlements up the river, and he feared they could not be restrained from so doing." Gen. Broadhead and Col. David Shepherd, of Wheeling, immediately took such measures as prevented it.† The army then proceeded until within a few miles of Coshocton, when an Indian prisoner was taken. Soon after two more Indians were discovered and fired upon, but notwithstanding one of them was wounded, both made their escape.

General Broadhead, knowing that these two Indians would endeavor to give immediate notice of the approach of the army, ordered a rapid march, in order to reach the town before them, and take it by surprise. This was done in the midst of a heavy fall of rain, and the plan succeeded. The army reached the place in three divisions, the right and left wings approached the river a little above and below the town, while the center marched directly upon it. The whole number of the Indians in the village, on the east side of the river, together with ten or twelve from a little village some distance above, were made prisoners, without firing a single shot. The river having risen to a great height, owing to the recent fall of rain, the army could not cross it. Owing to this, the villages on the west side of the river, escaped destruction. Among the prisoners, sixteen warriors were pointed out by Pe Killon, a friendly Delaware chief, who was with the army of Gen. Broadhead. A little after dark a council of war was held, to determine on the fate of the warriors. They were doomed to death. They were then bound, taken a little distance below the town, dispatched with tomahawks and spears, and scalped.

Early the next morning an Indian presented himself on the opposite bank of the river and asked for the "Big Captain." Gen. Broadhead presented himself and asked the Indian what he wanted? The Indian replied, "I want peace." "Send over some of your chiefs," said Broadhead. "May be you kill." He was answered, "they shall not be killed." One of the chiefs, a

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\* Heckewelder's Narr., p. 214.

† Ibid., p. 215.

well looking man, came over the river and entered into conversation with Gen. Broadhead in the street; but while engaged in conversation, a man belonging to the army, in a cowardly manner came up behind him, with a tomahawk concealed in the bosom of his hunting shirt, and struck him a blow on the back of his head. He fell and instantly expired. The name of the man who committed this dastardly deed was John Wetzel.

About mid-day the army commenced its retreat from Coshoc-ton. Gen. Broadhead committed the care of the prisoners to the militia. There were about twenty in number. After marching about a mile the men commenced killing them, and did not cease until the whole were murdered and scalped, except a few women and children, who were spared and taken to Fort Pitt.

Although we have in a preceding portion of this history briefly adverted to the massacre of the Moravian Indians in the month of March, 1782, yet we feel called upon to give a more detailed account in a succinct form, of that unfortunate occurrence, which is a stigma on those who perpetrated it, and will forever remain a blemish on the courage and humanity of brave men. This wicked and miserable episode is known as:

*Williamson's Campaign.*—In 1769, the "Praying Indians," as they were called, upon the Delaware river, had removed and commenced three settlements upon the Muskingum river, which they called Gnadenhuttan, Schoenbraun and Salem. They were under the ministerial charge of the Moravians, and more particularly of the Rev. John Heckewelder, Michael Jung and David Zeisberger. Here they hoped to live in peace and quiet undisturbed by the temptations of white settlements and the bloody conflicts which raged along the borders. They were partially civilized, cultivating the soil and receiving education and religion. Their towns were situated in the southern portion of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and had become places of some consequence. They had several hundred acres of corn on the river bottoms, 200 head of cattle and 400 head of hogs. As some of the Delaware nation were unfriendly to the government of the United States, and the whites supposed many more to be so than were in reality, the frontiersmen indulged in a strong dislike to the Christian Indians who were Delawares. Many persons thought or pretended to think, that, although the Christian Delawares had renounced theft and war, they still did not scruple to carry information to those who had not. On the other hand, the Wyandots, mortal enemies of the whites, and at open and secret war against them, suspected the Moravian Indians of being in communication with the white citizens, and even with the military of the United States.

The British officers at Detroit made application to the Six Nations in the year 1781, to cause them to be removed. The



matter was considered in a council at Niagara, at which the Iroquois evaded the question by authorizing the Ottawas and Chippewas to kill them, in a figurative message which reads thus: "We herewith make you a present of the Christian Indians, to make soup of." But both the Chippewas and the Ottawas refused the present, and returned the following speech: "We have no cause for doing this."

As early as 1781, the Wyandots, under a noted chief called Half King, arrived at the Moravian towns, with 200 warriors on their way against the Virginians, and threatened these peaceable Indians with destruction.

According to the statement of Mr. Doddridge, in the History of the Indian Wars, the Christian Delawares were really friendly to the whites, and gave them timely notice of the approach of the inimical tribes. Those expatriated whites, Girty, McKee and Elliott, who now held commissions in the British service, and swayed as with an hereditary authority the movements of the Wyandot tribe, longed for the blood of these peaceable Indian settlers. Half King and Capt. Pipe were of the same mind. In this condition of things the Six Nations sent the message, which the Ottawas and Chippewas had refused to execute, to the Wyandots, who were in a very different state of feeling with regard to the Delawares. They did not, however, give it a literal fulfillment, but forcibly removed the Moravians from their towns and their property into their own country on the Sandusky. While Capt. Pipe and his savage troops were prosecuting the removal, a courageous squaw stole one of his horses and rode it from the Muskingum to Fort Pitt, in order to inform the garrison of the doings of the Wyandots. The Indian woman was a relative of Glickhikan, the sachem of the Moravian band of the Delawares, and this daring act very nearly cost him his life. He was taken to Sandusky with the tribe, and their dear missionaries were compelled to accompany them. Considering the geographical position of these unfortunate Indians, situated between the contending forces of the British, British Indians and the Americans, it is by no means strange that they should have been suspected by both parties, and therefore a prey to both.

These inoffensive and unprotected Christians arrived at the Wyandot villages about the middle of October, 1781, accompanied by their children and women, all of them in destitution of body and sorrow of heart. During the winter of 1781-2 their missionaries were separated from them and sent prisoners to Detroit. Not only the missionaries, but the people, were treated with severity. The British finally released their preachers and suffered them to return, expressing their disapprobation of the proceedings. Half King, who had already interfered to save Glickhikan, threw all blame on the head of Girty and his white

confederates, whom he upbraided with vehemence and indignation in a public speech.

The suspicions entertained against them by the whites had been of several years' standing. Immediately after Dunmore's expedition, the people inhabiting the exposed frontiers of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky, regarded the position of these Indians as favorable in a military view to their red enemies, the Shawnees, Delawares, and especially the Wyandots. Their villages on the Muskingum lay directly on the war-path of the Northwestern Indians, and the corn which they raised necessarily afforded sustenance to the warrior on his way to the settlements. So, on his return, he probably rested himself in the Moravian cabins, ate their food and perhaps exchanged a portion of his plunder. They showed the same hospitality to traders, and in case a party of whites had passed that way, would undoubtedly have shown them equal kindness. Weak, peaceable, and opposed to contention, they could do no otherwise than to succor all who came to their villages.

In the fall of 1781 this feeling of dissatisfaction had become so strong that a party of men, chiefly from the Monongahela, under the command of Col. Williamson, marched to their towns determined that they should remove from the Muskingum. When Williamson arrived at Gnadenhuttan, others, as related, had previously been there with an armed force for the same purpose, and had succeeded in their object. A few persons were still at the Moravian towns, who had been stripped of their property by the Wyandots, and that branch of the Delawares at enmity with the whites. They were taken and carried as prisoners to Pittsburgh, where they remained during the winter.

On the 18th of February, 1782, Henry Fink and his son John were assaulted by the Indians at the Buchanan settlement, where John was killed. In the latter part of the same month, William Wallace, who lived above Wheeling on the Ohio, with his wife and five children, were killed, and John Carpenter was made prisoner. This was probably the work of a party of Wyandots, but was charged upon the Moravian Indians or persons whom they sustained and harbored. Several murders and arrests had taken place on Buffalo creek, late in the fall or early in the winter, and for all these acts the Christian Indians were held responsible. In fact, a prisoner who escaped is said to have charged the affair on Buffalo creek upon them directly. Finally on the night after the prisoners taken by Williamson and his men in the fall, were released from Fort Pitt, the family of Mr. Monteurs were all killed or made prisoners in the settlement adjacent to the fort. The people no longer hesitated to undertake the work of revenge, and early in March an irregular force collected on the Ohio at the Mingo Bottoms of about 100 men.

Their confessed object was to capture and remove the Christian Delawares and destroy their fields and houses. Many of them, however, entertained a deadly hostility within their bosoms. They moved on with rapidity, and on the morning of the 7th of March arrived within a mile of Gnadenhuttan, which lay upon both banks of the river.

Unfortunately it so happened that, although the villages had been unoccupied all the winter, at this moment about 150 of the Moravians were there. In the severity of the season among their red captors, they had suffered severely for the want of corn, while large quantities still remained in their old fields on the Muskingum. They had been permitted to make a temporary visit to their once happy homes for the purpose of gathering a supply of food. They were engaged in the fields when the whites arrived. The latter deferred the attack on that portion of the village on the eastern shore until one-half the men had crossed to the other side. As the river was high and contained floating ice, it was with difficulty they were enabled to make the passage. A young man by the name of Slaughter, seeing a small canoe on the west shore, swam across and brought it back with him, but it proved to be only a large sap-trough, which would carry but two men at a time. They concluded at once to place their clothes, ammunition, etc., in the trough and swim the river without delay. This was soon accomplished, and they stole unseen by the Indians upon the western bank. Both parties extended around the town, enclosing it within their lines.

Another account\* of this affair states that in the morning the men were divided into equal parties, one of which was to cross the river about a mile above the town. The other party was divided into three divisions, one of which was to take a circuit in the woods, and reach the river a little distance below the town on the east side; another division was to fall into the middle of the town, and a third was to enter at its upper end. When sixteen of the party, designed to make the attack, had crossed the river, their two sentinels discovered an Indian whose name was Shabosh. One of them broke one of his arms by a shot; the other sentinel then fired and killed him. These heroes then scalped and tomahawked him. Fearing that the firing of the guns which killed Shabosh would lead to an instant discovery, they sent word to the party designed to attack the town to move on instantly, which they did. In the meantime the small party, which had crossed the river, marched to the main town on the west side. Here they found a large company of Christian Indians gathering the corn which they had left in their fields the preceding fall, when driven away by the British Indians of Sandusky. On the arrival of the murderers at the town, they professed peace and

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\* Early History of the West, pp. 204-5.

good will to the Christian Indians, and informed them that they had come to take them to Fort Pitt for their safety. The Christian Indians, not doubting their sincerity in the least, walked up to them, and thanked them for being so kind, delivered up their arms and appeared to be highly delighted with the prospect of their removal, and began with all speed to prepare victuals for the white men, and for themselves on their journey.

To resume our account taken from the *American Pioneer*:—“The other party, in surrounding the eastern village saw a woman skulking through the brush, who was shot also, and proved to be the wife of the Indian—Shabosh—who had been killed on the west side of the stream. A few were killed in passing the river, but the remainder offered no resistance. The people at Gnadenhuttan being thus secured and without arms of which they had been deceitfully deprived, and which, had they been in possession of, they could not conscientiously and probably would not have attempted to resort to them for defense. They were then collected in two log houses and made prisoners. A party was dispatched to Schoenbrunn and Salem to practice the same deception with similar success. A boy who had witnessed the imprisonment at the latter place, escaped to Schoenbrunn and saved those at that place from a horrible fate. The half savage troops now avowed their determination to dispatch every Indian in their power. A portion, however, opposed the act with tears and remonstrances, but an officer having no more influence than a man, the matter was referred to a vote of the mass. When Col. Williamson requested those who were in favor of life to step to the front, only sixteen moved from the ranks, and the doom of the wretched Moravians was fixed. They were ordered to prepare for death. That portion of the company who were determined upon blood, impatient for the butchery, rushed in among them as they knelt in prayer and supplications of forgiveness from heaven for their transgressions. From the time they were placed in the guard house they foresaw their fate, and began their devotions of singing hymns, praying and exhorting each other to place a firm reliance in the mercy of the Savior of men. On being accused of aiding the hostile Indians they declared their innocence. They were told that they had the property of the white people in their possession, They were prepared to render a satisfactory account of every article—where or from what trader they had purchased it. But the number of horses and other property which the Christian Indians possessed was an object with these murderers who concluded that when they killed the Indians the country would be theirs; and the sooner this was done the better. When the poor creatures were told that they must die, finding that all entreaties for the preservation of their lives were of no avail, they united in beseeching a short respite that they

might prepare themselves for death, which request was at length granted. During the time of their devotions their murderers were consulting on the manner in which they should put them to death. Some were for setting fire to the houses they were in and burning them alive, others wanted to take their scalps home with them as a signal of victory; while others remonstrated against either of these plans, declaring that they never would be guilty of murdering a people whose innocence was so satisfactorily evinced; and these proposed to set them at liberty, or if they would not do that, at least to take them as prisoners and deliver them up to the proper authority; but, finding that they could not prevail on these monsters to spare their lives, they wrung their hands, and calling God to witness that they were innocent of the blood of these harmless Christian Indians, they withdrew to some distance from the scene of bloodshed.

“While they were engaged in these pious duties the murderers, impatient to make a beginning, came to them, as we have already stated, and inquiring whether they were ready to die; they answered in the affirmative, adding. ‘That they had commended their immortal souls to God who had given them the assurance in their hearts that He would receive their souls.’ While the prayer was still breathing from their lips, and the hymn of praise was still lingering on their tongues, one blood-thirsty villain took up a cooper’s mallet, saying ‘How exactly this will do for the business,’ and continued knocking down one after another, until he counted fourteen that he had killed with his own hands. Handing the instrument of death to one of his fellow murderers, he said: ‘*My arm fails me! Go on in the same way! I think I have done pretty well!*’

“In another house, where mostly women and children were confined, Judith, a remarkably pious, aged widow, was the first victim. Christina, who had formerly lived with the sisters in Bethlehem, Penn., and spoke English and German equally well, fell on her knees and begged for life in vain. Only two lads escaped, each between fifteen and sixteen years of age—one hiding himself in the cellar of the house where the women and children were murdered, beheld the blood run in streams into the cellar, and waiting until night, escaped through a window. The other, receiving but one blow, and not being scalped, recovered his senses; but seeing the murderers return and kill a man by the name of Abel, who was endeavoring to raise himself up, he lay still until evening when, the doors being open, he escaped into the woods.

“While we write these lines the very blood boils within our veins at the bare recital of this infamous deed. Its particulars are too horrid to relate. In addition to what is narrated, it is sufficient to say that in a few minutes these two slaughter-houses,

as they were called, exhibited in their ghastly interior the mangled, bleeding remains of these poor unfortunate people, of all ages and sexes, from the aged, grey-headed parents, down to the helpless infant clinging to its mother's breast, dishonored by the fatal wounds of the tomahawk, mallet, war-club, spear and scalping knife. The number of the slain was ninety-six; forty-three men, twenty-one women and thirty-four children.

"The Indians in the upper-town Schoenbrunn, ten miles further up the river, were apprised of their danger, and providentially made their escape just in time to avoid the fate of their brethren below. A new division of the members arrived at Schoenbrunn just after the Indians left, but finding the place deserted took what plunder they could find, and returned to their companions. After the work of death was finished and the plunder secured, all the buildings in the town were set on fire, and the slaughter houses among the rest. The dead bodies were thus consumed in ashes. They then returned to the settlements and proceeded to Pittsburgh, where, on the opposite side of the Ohio river, they attacked the camps of the peaceable Delaware chiefs, with a number of friendly families, all under the protection of the government; killed a number, and among them a promising young chief, and went off. Fortunately the chief Gillelmund and others, saved their lives by taking to the river, and reaching the town."

There have been some who have attempted to act as apologists for those who were engaged in this horrid affair, but their efforts to palliate the enormity of this tragedy have only resulted in adding condemnation instead of excuse. Would that the mantle of charity was broad enough to mitigate the just judgment of humanity in reference to this outrage; but, alas, truth compels the sad conclusion in all fair and impartial minds that it was murder most foul, unprovoked and audacious.

The massacre of the Moravian Indians was foreseen and recognized by the settlers on the frontier as initiatory of a fearful and avenging warfare, as the indignant Delawares, Shawnees and Wyandots would surely find vent for their fury in visiting condign punishment upon the settlements by way of retaliation. And this proved to be only too true. The savages soon broke loose upon the frontier, visiting it with massacre, fire, plundering and captivity.

All of the settlements in the upper Ohio valley were in a state of continued alarm, and most of the settlers had abandoned their homes and gone into the forts for protection. During the day they worked their small clearings while sentinels stood guard to watch against a sudden surprise from the savages, carrying their guns with them to the fields, where they were

stacked for use in case of an emergency which might occur at any moment.

Gen. Irvine was appointed to the command of the western military department in September, 1781. Soon after his arrival at Fort Pitt, having made himself acquainted with the prevailing state of affairs, he addressed a letter to Col. Shepherd, of Ohio county, calling a convention of the county commandants and the officers of militia to consult as to the best means to be adopted for the defense of the frontier. After a full and free discussion had been indulged in a plan was adopted by which the militia was to patrol the east side of the Ohio from Pittsburgh to Wheeling and take every precaution to prevent the incursions of the Indians. To the extent proposed this was a wise plan. But along a frontier of such length a limited number of militiamen could not effectually guard against their inroads, for in spite of all their vigilance, roving bands would watch their opportunity to cross the river, which they did, and suddenly accomplished the object of their visitation, and then hastily retreated to the western side.

Under these circumstances a general sentiment prevailed among those on the border to the effect that the most efficacious manner in which to secure safety, was by carrying the war into the enemy's country. Hence a meeting of the settlers was called, which was held at Wheeling, one of the objects of which was to further this scheme. It received the approval of Gen. Irvine, and after due deliberation it was determined that a force should be raised to march to Sandusky and destroy the Wyandot towns, and that the place of rendezvous should be at Mingo Bottoms. This expedition was composed wholly of volunteers.

The day which had been appointed for their gathering was the 20th of May, but it was several days after this before the completed force arrived. The men who collected here were from the upper portion of Virginia bordering on the Ohio river, and from Westmoreland and Washington counties, Penn. Col. William Crawford, of Westmoreland county, was elected commander, and Col. Williamson, second in command. Dr. John Knight was appointed surgeon, and Jonathan Zane and John Slover, guides.

The little army began its march on the 25th day of May, 1782, in four columns in the straightest line for Sandusky, distant 150 miles. They numbered nearly 500 men, and each man owned his own horse, equipments and clothing. We have the authority of Doddridge for saying that Col. Crawford did not seek the position in which he was placed, and when notified of his election it is said that he accepted it with apparent reluctance. Crawford was the friend and agent of Washington. He received

from Washington a colonel's commission in the revolution, as a reward for his efforts and energy in behalf of the cause of his country at the very commencement of the revolution.

The army followed along the trail which had been traced by Williamson at the time he marched against the Moravian Indians. One of their encampments was at one of the Moravian towns which had been burned and plundered by Williamson's forces. In the fields they still found plenty of corn hanging on the stalks, with which they fed their horses during the night they encamped there. Shortly after their arrival, three men who had walked out of the camp in company discovered two Indians. The three fired at one of them, but their shots proved to be harmless and the Indians made good their escape.

As soon as this news was communicated in camp, a rush was made by a large portion of the men in the most excited and tumultuous manner to see what had happened. This want of discipline upon the part of his men was the cause of great agitation to Col. Crawford, who became depressed and entertained a presentiment of evil, and that defeat must certainly follow. The murder of the Moravians had caused the Indians to be on the alert to guard against surprises on the part of the whites. There was not a settlement on the Ohio from Pittsburgh to Grave creek, below Wheeling, which was left unobserved. They knew the number of the forces under Crawford and their destination, and visited every encampment as soon as it was vacated, and saw from their writings on the trees and scraps of paper lying around which had been carelessly thrown down, that "no quarter was to be given to any Indian, whether man, woman or child."

The two Indians to whom we have referred above, were spies, engaged in watching the movements of the troops. On the 6th of June, twelve days after beginning their march, they reached the site of one of the Moravian villages on one of the branches of the Sandusky river. Here, instead of meeting with Indians as they had suspected, they met with nothing but a bare scene of desolation, the ruins of a few huts alone giving evidence that it had been the residence of those whom it was their intention to destroy.

Puzzled by this discovery and having no well formed plan as to their movements, they resolved to hold a council, the result of the deliberations of which was that they would one day more continue their march in the direction of Upper Sandusky, and if they did not succeed in reaching the town in the specified time that they would then beat a hasty retreat. At this council Jonathan Zane advised a retreat at once, giving weighty reasons for his advice, which impressed themselves with great force upon the mind of Col. Crawford, who acquiesced in them. But he was overruled by his officers, a majority of whom were in favor of



pressing forward. The march was commenced on the following morning through the plains of Sandusky, and continued until between two and three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, when the troops in advance were furiously attacked by the Indians and driven in. The plain where the attack took place was covered with high grass in which the Indians lay concealed. At the time the Indian forces were about entering a piece of woods which was almost entirely surrounded by open ground, but they were partially checked in accomplishing their purpose by a rapid movement on the part of the whites. Heavy firing at once commenced on both sides. From a partial possession of the woods which the Indians had gained in the outset, they were in a short time dislodged by the whites. The next move of the Indians was to gain possession of a portion of the woods on the right flank of Col. Crawford, but this they were prevented from accomplishing by the vigilance of Major Leet, who had command of the right wing. The firing, which was heavy and continuous, was kept up until dark, when it ceased, and both armies laid on their arms during the night. Large fires were kindled along the line of battle on each side, the armies lying some distance in the background, to prevent being surprised by a night attack. During the fight in the afternoon several of Col. Crawford's men were killed and wounded. How many of the Indians had suffered it was impossible to tell, but certainly as many of them as the whites.

On the following morning the army occupied the same ground which they did on the preceding day. During the day no attack was made by the Indians, until evening, but they were noticed to be traversing the plains in various directions, busily engaged, probably in carrying away their dead and wounded.

During the morning of this day a council of officers was held and a retreat was resolved upon as the only means of saving the army. Reinforcements for the Indians appeared to be pouring in throughout the entire day. In the meantime preparations for retreat were being made on the part of the whites, by interring the dead, lighting fires over their graves to prevent discovery and making arrangements for carrying off the wounded. It was ordered that the retreat should not commence until some time in the course of the night. By some means the Indians were made aware of the intended retreat, and just as the sun went down attacked the whites in force and with great fury, in every direction, except Sandusky. When the line of march was formed and the retreat had commenced, the guides wisely took the direction of Sandusky, which was the only opening in the Indian lines, and which afforded the only opportunity of concealment. The army had marched about a mile in this direction when it wheeled about to the left, and by a circuitous route gained be-

fore daylight of the following morning the trail by which they had come. Their march was continued the whole of that day without interruption except the firing of a few harmless shots by the Indians at the rear guard. As night came on they halted, built fires, prepared and ate their suppers, secured their horses, and tired and jaded, resigned themselves to sleep, without stationing a single sentinel for their security. In the midst of this carelessness on their part, they might easily have been taken by surprise and cut off by the Indians, who, however, failed to disturb them during the night. The number who retreated in the main body is estimated to have been about 300.

When the retreat was resolved upon conflicting opinions prevailed as to the best means of effecting it. The majority thought it best to keep together in one compact body, while the minority thought it best to break up into small bands and make their way home in different directions, abandoning the route by which they had come. Many, indeed, attempted to do so, acting under the impression that the Indians with their whole force would follow the main body. In this they were sadly mistaken, as the Indians instead of pursuing the main body, followed the small parties with such celerity that few of them escaped.

The only successful detachment was that composed of about forty men in number who were under the command of Williamson, who late in the night of the retreat had managed to break through the Indian lines under a severe fire, and not without loss. These succeeded in overtaking the main body early in the second day of the retreat. For days after the retreat of the whites the Indians covered the whole country from the Sandusky to the Muskingum in pursuit of the small parties, most of whom were overtaken and killed at the time. Some were pursued nearly to the Ohio river, one man by the name of Mills, whose family resided about two miles east of Wheeling, on Wheeling creek, being killed about two miles east of the present site of St. Clairsville, almost in sight of his home.

When the retreat commenced Col. Crawford placed himself at the head of the main body, but had gone only the distance of about a quarter of a mile, when he missed his son John, his son-in-law Maj. Harrison, and his nephews, Maj. Rose and William Crawford. Halting, as the line passed by him, he called for them by name, but there was no response and he failed to find them. After the line had passed him, he attempted to overtake it, but was unable to do so owing to the weariness of his horse, resulting from the fatigue to which it had been subjected. Falling in company with Dr. Knight and two others, they traveled all night, first in a northerly direction, and then eastwardly to avoid the pursuit of the Indians, their courses being directed by the north star.

On the day following they fell in company with Capt. John Biggs and Lieut. Ashley, the latter of whom was wounded. Biggs and Ashley were accompanied with two other companions in their retreat. They all encamped together that night. On the following day, about noon, they reached the trail by which the army had advanced upon the Indian towns but a few days preceding, and here a discussion arose as to the propriety of taking that path homewards. Capt. Biggs and Dr. Knight thought it prudent to continue their course through the woods and avoid the trail and all traveled paths, but they were overruled by Col. Crawford, who assured them that the Indians would not urge the pursuit beyond the plains, which they had already left far behind them. Accordingly abandoning the eastern course which they had been following, the party pursued the beaten track. Crawford and Knight, who were together, were about 150 yards in advance, followed by Captain Biggs and his wounded friend, Lieut. Ashley, in the center, both of whom were on horseback, while these were followed by two men on foot.

They had not proceeded more than a mile in this order when several Indians suddenly sprang up within a few yards of Crawford and Knight, and presenting their guns, in plain English ordered them to halt. Knight sought the cover of a tree and leveled his gun at the foremost Indian. Crawford ordered him several times not to fire, which order was reluctantly obeyed by Knight. The Indians advanced to Crawford in the most cordial manner, shook him by the hand, and asked him how he was. Biggs and Ashley halted, while the two men in the rear taking advantage of the situation, took to their heels, running away, and thereby escaping the necessity of a closer acquaintance with the unexpected intruders. Biggs was ordered by Col. Crawford to advance and surrender, but instead of obeying the order, he deliberately took aim at one of the Indians and fired, and then he and Ashley put spurs to their horses and for the time being made good their escape. But the next day they were both overtaken and killed.

Col. Crawford and Dr. Knight, in company with nine other prisoners, under the conduct of a band of Indians, seventeen in number, were marched to the old Sandusky town, about thirty odd miles away. The nine prisoners were placed in advance of Crawford and Knight, who were conducted by two Delaware chiefs named respectively, Pipe and Wingemund. All of the prisoners, including Col. Crawford and Dr. Knight, had been previously daubed black by Pipe. Four of the prisoners at different stages in the journey were tomahawked and scalped, and when the other five arrived at the town, the boys and squaws fell upon them and tomahawked them.

Upon the arrival of Crawford, they surrounded him, and

stripping him naked, compelled him to sit on the ground, near a large fire, around which they gathered a large number of warriors, and a much larger number of squaws and boys. They then beat him severely with sticks and their fists. In a little while after a large stake was placed in the ground and great piles of hickory poles and wood were spread around it. Crawford's arms were then securely bound behind his back, and a strong rope was then used, one end of which was fastened to the ligature between his wrists, and the other was tied to the bottom of the stake. The rope was of sufficient length to permit him to walk around the stake several times and then return. Fire was then applied to the wood which lay in piles at a remove of six or seven yards from the stake.

Col. Crawford, observing these terrible preparations, called to the notorious renegade, Simon Girty, who sat on horseback a few yards distant from the fire, calmly surveying the preparations, and inquired of him whether the Indians intended to burn him. Girty replied, in a nonchalant manner, that such was the case.

Crawford received the information with unflinching firmness, merely remarking that he would endeavor to bear it with fortitude. After the hickory poles had been burnt asunder in the middle, Capt. Pipe slowly arose, and, pausing for a moment, commenced to address the crowd in earnest and energetic tones and with animated gestures, repeatedly and frequently pointing to Crawford, who gave no signs of fear but composedly returned his gaze. When he concluded the assembled crowd gave a loud whoop and then simultaneously rushed upon Crawford. For several seconds the press around him was so great that Dr. Knight could not discern what they were engaged in, but in a short time they had sufficiently scattered so that he could obtain a view of the victim. They had cut off his ears and the blood was flowing in a thick stream down each side of his face. And now commenced a most revolting scene of torture. The warriors amused themselves by shooting charges of powder into his naked body, commencing with the calves of his legs and continuing to his neck. The boys snatched the burning brands from the fire and applied them to his quivering flesh. This caused him to try to elude them by running around the stake, but as fast as he did so to avoid one party of tormentors, he was met at every turn by others with burning brands, red hot irons and rifles loaded with powder only. In the course of a few minutes not less than a hundred charges of powder had been shot into his body, which was now all black and blistered. The squaws would gather up a quantity of coals and hot ashes, and throw them upon his body, so that in a few minutes he had nothing but fire to walk upon.

In this extreme of excruciating agony the unhappy man called aloud upon Girty, who stood coolly by watching his writhing agony, in tones that rang through Knight's brain with maddening effect: "Girty! Girty! shoot me through the heart! Quick! quick!! Do not refuse me!!" "Don't you see I have no gun, Colonel!" replied the monster, bursting into a loud laugh, at the same time turning to an Indian beside him, he uttered some brutal jests upon the naked and miserable appearance of the prisoner.

This terrible scene had now lasted for more than two hours, and Crawford had become much exhausted. He now walked very slowly around the stake, spoke in a subdued tone, and earnestly besought God to look with compassion upon him and pardon his sins. His nerves had lost much of their sensibility, and he no longer shrunk from the burning brands with which they constantly touched him. At length overcome, he sank in a fainting fit upon his face and lay motionless. Instantly an Indian sprang upon his back, knelt lightly upon one knee, made a circular incision with his knife upon the crown of his head, and putting the knife between his teeth tore the scalp off with both hands. When this horrible action was accomplished, an old withered hag bearing a board filled with burning embers, poured them upon the crown of his head, which had been laid bare to the bone. A deep groan escaped from Crawford, who with difficulty arose and with slow and tottering steps walked around the stake. But here let us pause and drop the veil. Suffice it to say that exhausted nature at length gave up the struggle and death at last ended his excruciating agony at a late hour of the night. A thrill of horror at the cruel taking off of Col. Crawford was felt throughout the whole western borders, and caused an involuntary shudder wherever the particulars were made known.

Dr. Knight, the surgeon of the command, was also doomed to death by burning, which was to have taken place at a point about forty miles from Sandusky. He was committed to the care of a young Indian to be taken there. The evening of the first day they had traveled about twenty-five miles when they encamped for the night. During the latter part of the night the gnats became very troublesome, so that they prevented sleep. At the request of the doctor the Indian unbound him so that he might aid the latter in kindling a fire to drive them away. The Indian complied. While the Indian was down on the ground bending over, blowing the fire into a flame, the doctor caught up a burning stick with which he struck the Indian on the head with main might, knocking him into the fire. Gathering himself up, he ran off at the top of his speed, making night hideous with his dismal howls. Seizing the Indian's rifle he pursued after him.

In attempting to cock it, he drew back the lock with such force as to break the main spring, and he was compelled to cease his efforts to overtake him. The doctor successfully made his way home, which he reached in about three weeks, nearly exhausted from his long tramp and want of food, having subsisted on such roots, berries and young birds as he was fortunate enough to secure.

John Slover, who had been a prisoner among the Indians, and who was one of the guides of the ill-fated force, was, with two others taken prisoners, and they were sent to one of the Shawnee towns on the Scioto. One of his companions — a prisoner — was murdered on the way, having first been painted black, and then compelled to run the gauntlet, when they struck and cut him with their tomahawks, shot his naked body black with loads of powder, and burned holes in it with red hot irons. His other companion — a prisoner — was sent to another town to be burned, soon after their arrival at their destination. Slover was kept for several days after their arrival, a closely guarded prisoner. During this period of his captivity they sought to obtain from him full information concerning the whites. As he understood several Indian languages, and among them the Shawnees, this they could do in their own tongue. But the information he communicated to them was not very encouraging. At length a council of the warriors was held and he was condemned to be burned.

When the eventful day arrived he was stripped naked and blackened according to their custom — his arms pinioned behind him — and a rope was placed about his neck. He was then conducted to the waiting post, and the flames were kindled around him. Just as they were about to commence to apply their tortures to him, a sudden storm accompanied with thunder and lightning occurred. The wind blew a fearful hurricane, the rain fell in torrents and the burning flames were extinguished. The savages in dire amazement stood around in utter silence and awe stricken. They resolved to postpone the deed, saying: "We will wait until to-morrow morning and take a day in burning him." He was then unbound from the stake and made to sit down while they danced around him until late into the night, at the same time beating and wounding him with their tomahawks and clubs. When they had made an end he was escorted to an empty hut, where a rope was fastened around his neck and tied to a beam. His arms were fastened behind him with a cord. A board was given him to lie down upon and he was guarded by three warriors. During the night they repeatedly taunted him, and asked him how he would like to "eat fire to-morrow." They continued their talking and smoking until after midnight when they laid down and slept. Slover, who all along had resolved on making a desperate effort to escape at the first favorable op-

portunity which presented, now made an effort to unloose himself, and soon unloosed his arms from the cord by which they were bound. At this moment one of the warriors awoke and got up and stirred the fire. Fearing that an examination would take place should he make any movement, he lay perfectly quiet, feigning deep sleep. The Indian in a short time laid down again, when hope revived again. In due time he attempted to unloose the rope from his neck, and to this end he began gnawing it with his teeth, but to no purpose, as it was very thick and hard, being made of the hide of a buffalo. Again hope began to desert him and despair began to take hold of him. The dawn of day was now about breaking, and he resolved to make another and final effort, when, by pulling the rope with his fingers, to his astonishment it became unloosed, and slipping it over his head he stepped over the sleeping warriors and sprang over a fence into a cornfield. Here he came across a squaw with four children sleeping under a tree. Changing his course he came out upon a tract where a number of horses were feeding, and catching one he took the cord from his arm, with which he had been tied, and used it for a halter, and appropriating a piece of an old quilt which he found lying on the ground, for a saddle, mounted and rode off at full speed. It was now daylight, but his horse, which was strong and swift, was rapidly widening the distance between him and his captors. By noon he was many miles distant from the scene of his captivity. After traveling a few hours longer his horse gave out, abandoning which he ran on foot until he also was exhausted, and was compelled to stop and take a rest. During his flight he had traveled about seventy-five miles, fear lending wings to his feet and hope urging him onward. As a spy and scout he was perfectly acquainted with the country, and in three days he succeeded in reaching Wheeling in safety, but nearly famished with hunger and exhausted with fatigue. This was the last campaign which took place during the revolution from our western borders.

But hostilities on the part of the Indians did not cease, but they continued with small expeditions to harass the west, particularly the borders of Kentucky. The inhabitants of the exposed sections established numerous posts on the frontiers, which were garrisoned by a few men to watch the enemy and intercept them in their progress or spread the alarm of their approach. These precautions availed and finally the conclusion was reached that a stop to their aggressions could only be affected by a successful offensive war. Hence, in the fall of 1789, congress authorized the president to call out the militia and break the power of the savages. Accordingly, Washington directed Gen. St. Clair, then governor of the northwest territory, to call out 1,500 men from the western counties of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and proceed

directly against the settlements of the hostile Indians on the Maumee.

In the summer of 1790, Virginia furnished her quota, which consisted of 500 men who rendezvoused at Elizabethtown (now Moundsville), in Marshall county, W. Va., from whence they were carried in batteaux to Fort Washington (Cincinnati), from whence the army took up its line of march. The men from Virginia were most of them accustomed to Indian warfare, being well acquainted with all their arts of strategy and deception. The march from Fort Washington was commenced on the 17th of September, and continued a distance of about twenty miles from Fort Washington, where he erected a fort on the east bank of the Miami, which he called Fort Hamilton. After completing and garrisoning this fort, he continued his march to the northward another twenty miles, where he established another fort, which he called Fort Jefferson. Here he also left a garrison and continued his march. The cutting of roads for the passage of troops and artillery necessarily consumed much time, and while it was in progress, small parties of the enemy were frequently seen watching the movements of the army. When nearing the Indian villages, sixty of the militia deserted in a body. To prevent the evil influence of this example, Gen. St. Clair dispatched an officer to bring them back, while the rest of the army continued their forward movement. The main army at this time was about 1,400 strong.

On the night before the 3rd of November, Gen. St. Clair encamped near the Great Miami village. Here he threw up slight works for the purpose of protecting the baggage, etc., of his troops, and notwithstanding the reduced condition of the forces under his command, determined on the following morning to march directly to the attack.

\*The troops were encamped in two lines, with an interval of seventy yards between them, which was all that the nature of the ground would permit. The battalions of Majors Butler, Clark and Patterson, composed the front line, the whole under the orders of Major General Butler, an officer of high and merited reputation. The front of the line was covered by a creek, its right flank by the river, and its left by a strong corps of infantry. The second line was composed of the battalions of Majors Gaither and Badinger, and the second regiment under the command of Lieut. Col. Darke. This line like the other was secured upon one flank by the river, and upon the other by the cavalry and pickets.† The night passed away

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\* Early History of the West, pp. 272-281.

† The militia, amounting to about 250 men, were thrown across the creek, about 300 yards in front of the first line and a small detachment of regulars, under the orders of Capt. Slough, were pushed still farther in advance, in order to prevent the possibility of surprise.



without alarm. The sentinels were vigilant\*, and the officers upon the alert. A few hours before day, St. Clair caused the reveille to be beaten, and the troops to be paraded under arms, under the expectation that an attack would probably be made. In this situation they continued until daylight, when they were dismissed to their tents. Some were endeavoring to snatch a few minutes' sleep, others were preparing for the expected march, when suddenly the report of a rifle was heard from the militia, a few hundred yards in front, which was quickly followed by a sharp, irregular volley in the same direction. The drums instantly beat to arms, the officers fled in every direction, and in two minutes the troops were formed in order of battle. Presently the militia rushed into camp in the utmost disorder, pursued by swarms of Indians, who, in many places, were mingled with them, and were cutting them down with their tomahawks.†

Major Butler's battalion received the first shock, and was thrown into disorder by the tumultuous flight of the militia, who, in their eagerness to escape, bore down everything before them. Here Major General Butler had stationed himself, and here St. Clair directed his attention, in order to remedy the confusion which began to spread rapidly through the whole line. The Indians pressed forward with great audacity, and many of them were mingled with the troops before their progress could be checked. Major General Butler was wounded at the first fire, and before he could be dressed an Indian who had penetrated the ranks of the regiment, ran up to the spot where he lay and tomahawked him before his attendants could interpose. The desperate savage was instantly killed. By great exertions Butler's battalion was restored to order and the heavy and sustained fire of the first line compelled the enemy to pause and shelter themselves.

This interval, however, endured for a moment. An invisible but tremendous fire quickly opened upon the whole front of the encampment, which rapidly extended to the rear, and encompassed the troops on both sides. St. Clair, who at that time was worn down with fever, and unable to mount his horse, nevertheless, as is universally admitted, exerted himself with a courage and presence of mind worthy of a better fate.

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\* Capt. Slough was alarmed in the course of the night by the appearance of an unusual number of the enemy in his front, and upon both flanks. A short time before day they had collected in such numbers as seriously to alarm him, and induced him to fall back upon the militia. He instantly informed Gen. Butler of the circumstance, but that officer unfortunately slighted the intelligence and did not deem it of sufficient importance to inform the commander-in-chief.

† In a letter written at Fort Washington, April 20, 1792, it is said "two of our men have lately made their escape from the Miami villages and arrived here, who give account of a mock fight, lately exhibited by the Indians assembled there, to divert the squaws and children. It was in ridicule of Gen. St. Clair's disposition of his troops on the 4th of November last, and of his flight before the Indians, who pursued him and his army, whilst the others plundered the camp. They gave out that they mean to celebrate this event annually by a like sham fight, and a great dance to be called St. Clair's Fight Dance."

He instantly directed his litter to the right of the rear line, where the great weight of the fire fell, and where the slaughter particularly of the officers, was terrible. Here Darke commanded, an officer who had been trained to hard service during the revolutionary war, and who was gallantly exerting himself to check the consternation which was evidently beginning to prevail. St. Clair ordered him to make a rapid charge with the bayonet and rouse the enemy from their covert. The order was instantly obeyed, and at first, apparently, with great effect. Swarms of dusky bodies arose from the high grass, and fled before the regiment with every mark of consternation; but as the troops were unable to overtake them, they quickly recovered their courage and kept so fatal a retreating fire that the exhausted regulars were compelled in their turn to give away. This charge, however, relieved that particular point for some time; but the weight of the fire was transferred to the center of the first line, where it threatened to annihilate everything within its range. There, in turn, the unfortunate general was borne by his attendants and ordered a second appeal to the bayonet. This second charge was made with the same impetuosity as the first, and with the same momentary success. But the attack was instantly shifted to another point, when the same charge was made, and the same result followed. The Indians would retire before them, still keeping up a most fatal fire and the Americans were uniformly compelled to retire in turn. St. Clair brought up the artillery in order to sweep the bushes with grape, but the horses and artillerymen were destroyed by the terrible fire of the enemy, before any effect could be produced. They were instantly manned afresh from the infantry, and again the defenders were swept off.

The slaughter had become prodigious. Four-fifths of the officers and one-half of the men were either killed or wounded. The ground was covered with bodies, and the little ravine which led to the river was running with blood. The fire of the enemy had not in the least slackened, and the troops were falling in heaps before it in every part of the camp. To have attempted to maintain his position longer, could only have led to the total destruction of his force, without the possibility of annoying the enemy, who never showed themselves unless when charged, and whose number was equal to his own, if not greater. The men were evidently much disheartened, but the officers, who were chiefly veterans of the revolution, still maintained a firm countenance, and exerted themselves with unavailing heroism to the last. Under these circumstances St. Clair determined to save the lives of the survivors if possible, and for that purpose collected the remnants of several battalions into one corps, and at the head of which he ordered Lieut.-Col. Darke to make an impetuous charge upon the enemy, in order to open a passage for

the remainder of the army. Darke executed his orders with great spirit, and drove the Indians before him to the distance of a quarter of a mile. The remainder of the army instantly rushed through the opening, in order to gain the road, Maj. Clarke with the remnant of his battalion bringing up the rear, and endeavoring to keep the Indians in check.\*

The retreat soon degenerated into a total rout. Officers who strived to arrest the panic only sacrificed themselves. Clarke, the leader of the rear guard, soon fell in this dangerous service, and his corps was totally disorganized. Officers and soldiers were now mingled without the slightest regard of discipline, and "*Save himself who can,*" was the order of the day.† The pursuit at first was keen; but the temptation afforded by plunder of the camp, soon brought them back, and the wearied, wounded and disheartened fugitives, were permitted to retire from the field unmolested. The rout continued as far as Fort Jefferson, twenty-nine miles from the scene of action. The action lasted more than three hours, during the whole of which time the fire was heavy and incessant. The loss in proportion to the number engaged, was enormous, and is unparalleled, except in Braddock's disastrous defeat. Sixty-eight officers were killed on the spot, and twenty-eight wounded. Out of 900 privates who went into action, 550 were left dead on the field, and many of the survivors were wounded. Gen. St. Clair was untouched, although eight balls passed through his hat and clothes, and several horses were killed under him. The Indian loss was reported by themselves as fifty-eight killed and wounded, which was probably underrated, as they were never visible after the first attack, until charged with the bayonet. At Fort Jefferson the fugitives were joined by the first regiment, who, as noticed above, had been detached in pursuit of the deserters. Here a council of war was called which terminated in the unanimous opinion that the junction with the first regiment did not justify an attempt upon the enemy, in the present condition of affairs, and that the army should return to Fort Washington without delay. This was accordingly done, and thus ended St. Clair's campaign against the Indians. We notice several private incidents connected with this battle:

William Kennon, of Fleming county, Ky., at that time a

\* General St. Clair's horses were killed as well as those of his aids. He was placed by a few friends upon an exhausted pack-horse, that could not be pricked out of a walk, and in this condition followed in the rear of the troops.

† There were in the army at the commencement of the action about 150 women, of whom fifty-six were killed in the battle and the remainder were made prisoners by the enemy, except a small number who reached Fort Washington. One of the survivors lived until recently (1846), in Cincinnati, a Mrs. Catherine Miller. This woman ran ahead of the whole army, in their flight from the field of battle. Her large quantity of long red hair floated in the breeze, which the soldiers followed through the woods, as their *fore-runner*, that moved rapidly forward, to the place of their ultimate destination.—Atwater's History of Ohio, p. 142.

young man eighteen years of age, was attached to a company of rangers, that accompanied the regular force. He had long been remarkable for strength and activity. On the evening preceding the action his corps had been advanced, as already observed, a few hundred yards in front of the first line of infantry, in order to give seasonable notice of the enemy's approach. Just as day was dawning, he observed thirty Indians, within 100 yards of the guard fire, advancing cautiously toward the spot where he stood, together with about twenty rangers, the rest being considerably in the rear. Supposing it to be a mere scouting party, as usual, and not superior in number to the rangers, he sprang forward a few paces in order to shelter himself in a spot of peculiarly rank grass, and firing with a quick aim upon the foremost Indian, he instantly fell flat upon his face, and proceeded with all possible rapidity to reload his gun, not doubting for a moment but that the rangers would hold their position and support him. The Indians, however, rushed forward in such overwhelming masses, that the rangers were compelled to fly with precipitation, leaving young Kennon in total ignorance of his danger. Fortunately the captain of his company had observed him, when he threw himself in the grass, and suddenly shouted aloud, "Run Kennon, or you are a dead man." He instantly sprang to his feet, and beheld Indians within ten feet of him, while his company was already more than 100 yards in front.

Not a moment was to be lost. He darted on with every muscle strained to its utmost, and was pursued by a dozen of the enemy, with loud yells. He at first pressed straight forward to to the usual fording place in the creek, which ran between the rangers and the main army, but several Indians who had passed him before he arose from the grass, threw themselves in the way, and completely cut him off from the rest. By the most powerful exertions he had thrown the whole body of pursuers behind him, with the exception of one young chief, probably Masshawa, who displayed a swiftness and perseverance equal to his own. In the circuit which Kennon was obliged to take, the race continued for more than 400 yards. The distance between them was about eighteen feet, which Kennon could not increase, nor his adversary diminish. Each for the time put his whole soul into the race. Kennon, as far as he was able, kept his eyes upon the motions of his pursuer, lest he should throw the tomahawk which he held aloft in a menacing attitude, and at length finding that no other Indian was at hand, he determined to try the mettle of his pursuer in a different manner, and felt for his tomahawk in order to turn at bay. It had escaped from its sheath, however, while he lay in the grass, and his hair had almost lifted the cap from his head when he saw himself totally disarmed. As he had slackened his pace for a moment, the Indian was almost in reach

of him when he recommenced the race, but the idea of being without arms, lent wings to his flight, and for the first time he saw himself gaining ground. He had the motions of his pursuer too closely, however, to pay proper attention to the nature of the ground before him, and he suddenly found himself in front of a large tree which had been blown down, and upon which brush and other impediments lay to the height of nine feet or more.

The Indian, who heretofore had not uttered the slightest sound, now gave a short, quick yell, as if sure of his victim. Kennon had not a moment to deliberate. He must clear the impediment at a leap or perish. Putting his whole soul into the effort, he bounded into the air, with a power which astonished himself, and clearing limbs, brush and everything else, alighted in perfect safety upon the other side.

A loud yell of astonishment burst from the pursuer, who had not the hardihood to attempt the same feat. Kennon, as may be imagined, had no leisure to enjoy his triumph, but dashing into the bed of the creek, upon the bank of which his feat had been performed, where the high banks would shield him from the fire of the enemy, he ran up the stream, until a convenient place afforded for crossing, and rejoined the rangers in the rear of the encampment, panting from the fatigue of exertions which have seldom been surpassed. No breathing time was allowed him, however. The attack instantly commenced, and as we have already observed, was maintained for three hours with unabated fury.

When the retreat commenced Kennon was attached to Maj. Clarke's battalion, and had the dangerous service of protecting the rear. This corps quickly lost its commander and was completely disorganized. Kennon was among the hindmost when the flight commenced, but exerting those same powers which had saved him in the morning, he quickly gained the front, passing several horsemen in the flight. Here he beheld a private in his own company, an intimate acquaintance, lying upon the ground with his thigh broken, and in tones of the most piercing distress, implored each horseman who hurried by him to take him up behind him. As soon as he beheld Kennon coming up on foot, he stretched out his arms and called loud upon him to save him. Notwithstanding the imminent peril of the moment, his friend could not reject so passionate an appeal, but seizing him in his arms, he placed him upon his back, and ran in that manner for several hundred yards. Horseman after horseman passed them, all of whom refused to relieve him of his burden.

At length the enemy was gaining upon him so fast that Kennon saw their death certain, unless he relinquished his burden. He accordingly told his friend that he had used every possible exertion to save his life, but in vain; that he must relax his hold

around his neck, or they would both perish. The unhappy wretch heedless of every remonstrance, still clung convulsively to his back, and impeded his exertions until the foremost of the enemy, armed with tomahawks alone, were within twenty yards of them. Kennon then drew his knife from his sheath and cut the fingers of his companion, thus compelling him to relinquish his hold. The unhappy man rolled upon the ground in utter helplessness, and Kennon beheld him tomahawked before he had gone thirty yards. Relieved of his burden, he darted forward with an activity which once more brought him to the van. Here he again was compelled to neglect his own safety in order to attend that of others.

Gov. Madison, of Kentucky, who afterward commanded the corps which defended themselves so honorably at the river Raisin—a man who united the most amiable temper to the highest courage—was at that time a subaltern in St. Clair's army, and being a man of infirm constitution, was totally exhausted by the exertions of the morning, and was now sitting down calmly upon a log, awaiting the approach of his enemies. Kennon hastily accosted him and enquired the cause of his delay. Madison pointing to a wound which had bled profusely, replied that he was unable to walk farther, and had no horse. Kennon instantly ran back to a spot where he had seen an exhausted horse grazing, caught him without difficulty, and having assisted Madison to mount, walked by his side until they were out of danger. Fortunately, the pursuit soon ceased, as the plunder of the camp presented irresistible attractions to the enemy.

Lieut.-Col. Darke's escape was almost miraculous. Possessed of a tall, striking figure, in full uniform, and superbly mounted, he led three desperate charges against the enemy, in each of which he was a conspicuous mark. His clothes were cut in many places, but he escaped only with a slight flesh wound. In the last charge Ensign Wilson, a young officer, of only seventeen years of age, was shot through the heart, and fell a few paces in the rear of his regiment, which was then rapidly returning to their original position. An Indian, attracted by his rich uniform, sprang up from the grass and scalped him. Col. Darke, who was at that time in the rear of the regiment, suddenly faced about, dashed at the Indian on horseback, and cleft his skull with his broadsword, drawing upon himself by the daring act, a rapid discharge of more than a dozen rifles. He, however, regained his regiment in safety, being compelled to leave young Wilson to the enemy.

A party of Chickasaws were on their march to join St. Clair, but did not arrive in time to share in the action. One warrior, alone, of that nation was present, and displayed the most admirable address and bravery. He positively refused to stand in the

ranks with the soldiers, declaring that the "Shawnees would shoot him down like a pigeon." But he took refuge behind a log, a few yards in front of Butler's battalion, and discharged his rifle eleven times at the enemy, with unerring accuracy. He could not be persuaded, however, to forego the pleasure of scalping each Indian as he fell, and on the eleventh time, he was himself shot by the enemy, and scalped in turn.

The leader of the Indian army in this bloody engagement, was a chief of the Mississago tribe, whose name was "Little Turtle." Notwithstanding his name, he was at least six feet high, strong, muscular and remarkably dignified in his appearance. He was forty years of age, had seen much service, and had accompanied Gen. Burgoyne in his disastrous invasion. His aspect was harsh, sour and forbidding, and his person during the action, was arrayed in the very extremity of Indian foppery. The plan of attack was concerted by him alone, in opposition to the opinion of almost every other chief.

On the evening of the 8th of November, the broken remains of the army arrived at Fort Washington, worn out, dejected, and mortified at the terrible disaster of their defeat. The unfortunate general was, as usual, assailed from one end of the country to the other, but particularly in Kentucky, with one loud and merciless cry of abuse and even detestation. All the misfortunes of his life, and these were many and bitter, were brought up in array against him. He was reproached with cowardice, treason, imbecility and a disposition to prolong the war, in order to preserve that authority which it gave him. He was charged with sacrificing the lives of his men, and the interests of his country, to his own private ambition. Men who had never fired a rifle, and never beheld an Indian, criticised severely the plan of his encampment and the order of his battle, and in short, all the bitter ingredients, which compose the cup of the unsuccessful general, were drained to the dregs.

It seemed to be a universal and probably a correct rule that, as the general reaps all the glory of success, so in like manner, he should sustain all the disgrace of defeat. A victorious general, whether by a lucky blunder or otherwise, is distinguished for life; and an unfortunate one degraded. No charge in the one case, or excuse in the other, is listened to for a moment. Victory hides every blemish and misfortune obscures every virtue. This is the popular rule for estimating the merits of a leader which, for a time, might elevate a noisy Cleon to the level of Alexander. But the historian decides otherwise. Let us look at the unfortunate St. Clair's conduct, and see whether it deserves the furious and unbounded censure that has been heaped upon it. It is acknowledged that, although attacked suddenly—all Indian attacks are sudden—he was not surprised. His troops

were encamped in order of battle, and formed at a moment's notice.

He cannot be charged with remissness, for he had arrayed them in order of battle three hours before daylight, and they had just been dismissed when the attack commenced. He cannot be charged with incompetency during the action, for all his measures, if allowance be made for the circumstances attending it, were bold, judicious and military. He did not suffer his men to be shot down in their ranks, as in Braddock's case; but made repeated, desperate and unsuccessful charges against the enemy, numbering in force equal to his own. The troops in general behaved with firmness, the officers were the flower of the revolutionary army, and not a man deserted his colors until order was given to retreat. Though the army was composed of so many different troops, the utmost harmony prevailed during the campaign.

The charge of cowardice is unworthy of an answer. It could only be brought by a blind and ignorant populace, stung with rage, as they ever are with defeat, and pouring upon their unhappy victims every reproach which rage, ignorance and the malice of interested demagogues may suggest. It may be observed that Gen. St. Clair always stood high in the opinion of Washington, notwithstanding his repeated misfortunes, and that in his last battle, although worn down by a cruel disease, he exposed his person in every part of the action, delivered his orders with coolness and judgment, and was one of the last who arrived at Fort Jefferson in the retreat.\*

On the 12th of December, following, the president sent a message to congress communicating the defeat of St. Clair, and accompanied the same with the following reports received by Maj. Gen. Knox, secretary of war, from that unfortunate general. The first of these is dated —

“FORT WASHINGTON, October 6, 1791.

“SIR: I have now the satisfaction to inform you, that the army moved from Fort Hamilton, the name I have given to the fort on the Miami, on the 4th at eight in the morning, under the command of Gen. Butler. The order of march and encampment I had regulated before, and on the 3d, returned to this place to get up the militia. They marched yesterday and consist of about 300 men, as you will see by the enclosed abstract of the muster. I have reason to believe, however, that at least an equal number will be up there by the 10th, and I have left orders for their following us. The monthly return should have accompanied this letter, but it was not ready when I left camp, and has not been forwarded since. I have hitherto found it impossible

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\*McClung's Sketches of Western Adventure, pp. 351, 357.



to reduce the officers commanding corps to punctuality in respect to their returns, but they are mending. Our numbers after deducting the garrison of this place, and Fort Hamilton, are about 2,000, exclusive of the militia. I trust I shall find them sufficient; and should the rest of the militia come on, it would make the matter pretty certain. But the season is now so far advanced, that I fear the intermediate posts, which indeed would have been highly necessary, it will be impossible to establish; in that, however, I must be governed by circumstances, of which I will take care that you shall be apprised in due time. Should the enemy come to meet us, which seems to be expected, and be discomfited, there will be no difficulties; but if they expect us at the Miami villages, the business will wear another face, and the intermediate posts become more essential.

"Since the quartermaster has been here and got into his gears, which it took him a little time to do, I am very well satisfied with him and do believe he will answer the description which you were pleased to give me of him; his business seems now to be well arranged. In order to communicate with some degree of certainty with your office, I have directed Capt. Buel, when he arrives, to send a sergeant and twelve men to a house that has been newly erected, half way between this place and Lexington, to each of which two men are to be sent off on every Monday morning to carry dispatches. Those for the war office, or any other public letters, to be put into the hands of Mr. Charles Wilkins, merchant, of Lexington, who has engaged to forward all I have occasion to send regularly once a week; and should you, sir, see proper to use the same route for any of yours, if they are sent to his care, he will forward them to me. I have been led to prefer this channel of communication to that of the river, because it appears to be rather more certain of the two, though it may be a little more tedious, and because desertion continues to prevail among the troops, and the sending of small parties to such a distance gives great opportunity to effect it. Gen. Butler informs me that no less than twenty-one went off the night before the army moved from Fort Hamilton.

"I am this moment setting out for the army, which I hope to overtake to-morrow evening, and will write to you again as soon as may be. With great regard and respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your very humble servant,

"ARTHUR ST. CLAIR."

"Camp, eighty-one miles advanced of Washington, November 1, 1791.

"Sir:— Since I had the honor to write to you on the 21st ult., nothing very material has happened, and, indeed, I am at present so unwell, and have been so for some time past that I could ill detail it if it had happened, not that space of time has been

entirely barren of incidents, but as few of them have been of the agreeable kind, I beg you to accept a sort of a journal account of them, which will be the easiest for me.

"On the 22d the indisposition that had hung about me for some time, appearing as a bilious colic, and sometimes as a rheumatic asthma, to my great satisfaction changed to a gout in the left arm and hand, leaving the breast and stomach perfectly relieved, and the cough which had been excessive entirely gone. This day Mr. Ellis, with sixty militia from Kentucky, joined the army, and brought up a quantity of flour and beef.

"23d. Two men were taken in the act of deserting to the enemy, and one for shooting another soldier and threatening to kill an officer, were hanged upon the grand parade, the whole army being drawn out. Since the army has halted, the country around this, and ahead for fifteen miles, has been well examined; it is a country which, had we arrived a month sooner in it, and with three times the number of animals, they would have been all fat now.

"24th. Named the fort Jefferson (it lies in latitude 40 degrees, 4 minutes and 32 seconds north), and marched the same Indian path serving to conduct us about six miles, and encamped on good ground and an excellent position. A rivulet in front, and a very large prairie which would, at the proper season, afford for a thousand horses on the left. So ill this day that I had much difficulty in keeping with the army.

"25th. Very hard rains last, obliged to halt to-day on account of provisions; for though the soldiery may be kept pretty easy in camp under the expectations of provisions arriving, they cannot bear to march in advance and take none along with them. Received a letter from Mr. Hodgdon by express; 13,000 pounds of flour arrive the 27th.

"26th. A party of militia sent to reconnoitre, fell in with five Indians, and suffered them to slip through their fingers in their camp. Articles to the value of \$22 were found and divided.

The Virginia battalion is melting down very fast, notwithstanding the promises of the men to the officers. Thirteen have been discharged by Col. Darke to-day.

"27th. Gave orders for enlisting the levies, with the condition of serving out their time in the present corps. Payomingo arrived in the camp with his warriors. I was so unwell, could only see him and bid him welcome, but entered on no business—considerable dissatisfaction among the levies about their enlistments.

"28th. Some clothing sent for to Fort Washington for the recruits arrived, was begun to be disturbed, and will have a good effect; but the enlisting of the levies does not meet with the encouragement that might have been expected. It is not only

complained of by the officers, but it is certainly, privately, by some of high rank, and the measure of tempting them with warm clothing, condemned. Mr. Hodgdon writes me that he is sending forward a quantity of woolen overalls and socks, by Gen. Butler's orders. I have ordered them to be deposited at Fort Jefferson. Some few Indians about us, probably those the militia fell in with a day or two ago. Two of the levies were fired upon, about three miles off; one killed; two of the militia likewise, one of them got in and the other missing, supposed to be taken.

"29th. Payomingo and his people accompanied by Capt. Sparks and four good riflemen, gone on a scout; they do not propose to return under ten days unless they sooner succeed in taking prisoners.

"30th. The army moved about 9 o'clock, and with much difficulty made seven miles, having left a considerable part of the tents by the way. The provision made by the quartermaster was not adequate. Three days' flour issued to them. The Indian road still with us. The course this day north, twenty-five degrees west.

"31st. This morning about sixty of the militia deserted. It was at first reported, that about one-half of them had gone off, and that their design was to plunder the convoys, which were upon the road. I detached the first regiment in pursuit of them, with orders to Maj. Hamtramck to send a sufficient guard back with Benham (a commissary), whenever he met with him, and follow them about twenty-five miles below Fort Jefferson, or until he met the second convoy, and then return and join the army. Benham arrived last night; and to-day, November 1st, the army is halted to give the road-cutters an opportunity of getting some distance ahead, and that I might write to you. I am this day considerably recovered, and hope that it will turn out, what I at first expected it would be, a friendly fit of the gout, come to relieve me from every other complaint.

"Yesterday I was favored with yours of the 28th and 29th of September. I have enclosed my communications with the old and new contractors, and their answers. My orders to the post for them are not yet definite; but they will be very soon. In the meantime, I expect they are both at work. With great respect I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

"ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

"P. S. Your letters for Gen. Wilkinson and Gen. Scott, Mr. Jones and Mr. Brown, are sent back, and the public thanks in the names of the president, presented to Gen. Wilkinson agreeably to your directions.

"To the Hon. Maj. Gen. Knox, Secretary of War."

“FORT WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1791.

“SIR:—Yesterday afternoon the remains of the army, under my command, got back to this place, and I have now the painful task to give you an account of as warm and unfortunate an action, as almost any which has been fought, in which every corps was engaged and worsted, except the first regiment, that had been detached upon a service I had the honor to inform you of in my last dispatch, and had not joined me.

“On the 3d instant, the army had reached a creek about twelve yards wide, running to the southward of west, which I believe to have been the river St. Mary, which empties itself into the Miami of the lake.\* At the Miami village about four o'clock in the afternoon having marched near nine miles, and were encamped upon a very commanding piece of ground, in two lines, having the above mentioned creek in front. The right wing composed of Butler's, Patterson's and Clarke's battalions, commanded by Major-Gen. Butler, formed the first line, and the left wing, consisting of Bedinger's and Gaither's battalions, and the second regiment commanded by Lieut.-Col. Darke, formed the second line, with an interval between them of about seventy yards, which was all the ground would allow. The right flank was pretty well secured by the creek, a steep bank, and Faulkner's corps; some of the cavalry and their piquets covered the left flank. The militia were thrown over the creek and advanced about one-quarter of a mile, and encamped in the same order. There were a few Indians who appeared on the opposite side of the creek, but fled with the utmost precipitation on the advance of the militia. At this place which I judged to be about fifteen miles distant from the Miami village, I had determined to throw up a slight work, the plan of which was concerted that evening with Major Ferguson, wherein to have deposited the men's knapsacks and everything else that was not of absolute necessity, and to have moved on to have attacked the enemy as soon as the first regiment was come up; but they did not permit me to execute either, for on the fourth, about half an hour before sunrise, and when the men had been just dismissed from the parade (for it was a constant practice to have them all under arms a considerable time before daylight), an attack was made upon the militia—those gave way in a very little time and rushed into camp through Major Butler's battalion, which together with part of Clarke's, threw them into considerable disorder, which notwithstanding the exertions of both, and those officers, was never altogether remedied, the Indians following close at their heels. The fire, however, of the first line checked them, but almost

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\* St. Clair was of the opinion that his defeat occurred upon St. Mary, and it is so stated in his official dispatch. It is incorrect. The action took place on a small tributary stream of the Wabash.—McCLUNG.

instantly a very heavy attack began upon that line, and in a few minutes it was extended to the second likewise; the great weight of it was directed against the center of each, where the artillery was placed, and from which the men were repeatedly driven with great slaughter. Finding no great effect from our fire, and confusion beginning to spread, from the great number of men who were falling in all quarters, it became necessary to try what could be done with the bayonet. Lieut.-Col. Darke was ordered to make a charge with part of the second line, and to turn the left flank of the enemy; this was executed with great spirit—the Indians gave way, and were driven back 300 or 400 yards; but for want of a sufficient number of riflemen, to pursue this advantage, they soon returned, and the troops were obliged to give back in their turn. At this moment they had entered our camp by the left flank, having pushed back the troops that were posted there. Another charge was made here by the second regiment, Butler's and Clarke's battalions, with equal effect, and it was repeated several times, and always with success; in all of them many men were lost, and particularly the officers, which, with such raw troops was a loss irremediable. In that just spoken of, made by the second regiment, and Butler's battalion, Major Butler was dangerously wounded, and every officer of the second regiment fell, except three, one of whom, Mr. Creaton, was shot through the body. Our artillery being now silenced, and all the officers killed, except Capt. Ford, who was very badly wounded, and more than half the army fallen, being cut off from the road, it became necessary to attempt the regaining it, and to make the retreat if possible: to this purpose the remains of the army were formed as well as circumstances would admit, toward the right of the encampment, from which by the way of the second line, another charge was made upon the enemy as if the design was to turn their right flank, but in fact to gain the road. This was effected, and as soon as it was opened, the militia took along it, followed by the troops, Major Clarke with his battalion covering the rear. The retreat in these circumstances, you may be sure, was a very precipitate one—it was in fact a flight. The camp and the artillery were abandoned; but that was unavoidable, for not a horse was left alive to have drawn it off, had it otherwise been practicable. But the most disgraceful part of the business, is, that the greatest part of the men threw away their arms and accoutrements, even after the pursuit (which continued about four miles) had ceased. I found the road strewed with them for many miles, but was not able to remedy it; for having had all my horses killed, and being mounted upon one that could not be pricked out of a walk, I could not get forward myself; and the order I sent forward, either to halt the front, or prevent the men from parting with their arms, were unattended to.

"The rout continued quite to Fort Jefferson, twenty-nine miles, which was reached at a little after sun-setting. The action began about half an hour before sunrise, and the retreat was attempted about half an hour after 9 o'clock.

"I have not been able to get returns of the killed and wounded, but Maj.-Gen. Butler, Lieut.-Col. Oldham, of the militia, Majors Furguson, Heart and Clarke, are among the former; Col. Sargent, my adjutant general, Lieut.-Col. Darke, Lieut.-Col. Gibson, Major Butler, and the Viscount Malartie, who served me as an aid-de-camp, are among the latter, and a great number of captains and subalterns in both.

"I have now, sir, finished my melancholy tale—a tale that will be felt sensibly by every one who has sympathy for private distress, or for public misfortune.

"I have nothing, sir, to lay to the charge of the troops but their want of discipline, which from the short time they had been in service it was impossible they should have acquired, and which rendered it very difficult, when they were thrown into confusion, to reduce them again to order, and is one reason why the loss has fallen so heavily upon the officers, who did everything in their power to effect it; neither were my own exertions wanting, but worn down with illness and suffering with a painful disease, unable either to mount or dismount a horse, without assistance, they were not so great as they otherwise would, and perhaps ought to have been. We were overpowered by numbers, but it is no more than justice to observe, that though composed of so many different species of troops, the utmost harmony prevailed through the whole army during the campaign.

"At Fort Jefferson I found the first regiment, which had returned from the service they had been sent upon, without either overtaking the deserters or meeting the convoy of provisions. I am not certain, sir, whether I ought to consider the absence of this regiment, from the field of action, as fortunate or otherwise. I incline to think it was fortunate, for I very much doubt whether, had it been in the action, the fortune of the day had been changed; and if it had not the triumph of the enemy would have been more complete, and the country would have been destitute of every means of defense.

"Taking a view of the situation of our broken troops at Fort Jefferson, and that there were no provisions in the fort, I called upon the field officers, viz.: Lieut.-Col. Darke, Major Hamtramck, Major Zeigler and Major Gaither, together with the adjutant general, for their advice, what would be proper, further to be done, and it was their unanimous opinion, that the addition of the first regiment, unbroken as it was, did not put the army on as respectable a footing as it was in the morning, because a

great part of it was now unarmed, that it had been then found unequal to the enemy, and should they come on, which was probable, would be found so again; that the troops could not be thrown into the fort, both because it was so small, and that there were no provisions in it; that provisions were known to be upon the road at the distance of one or at most two marches; that, therefore, it would be proper to move, without loss of time, to meet the provisions, when the men might have the sooner an opportunity for refreshments, and that a proper detachment might be sent back with it to have it safely deposited in the fort. This advice was accepted, and the army put in motion again at 10 o'clock and marched all night, and the succeeding day met with a quantity of flour, part of it was distributed immediately, part taken back to supply the army on the march to Fort Hamilton, and the remainder (about fifty horse loads) sent forward to Fort Jefferson; the next day a drove of cattle was met with for the same place, and I have information that both got in. The wounded, who had been left at that place, were ordered to be brought here by the return horses.

"I have said, sir, in a former part of this letter, that we were overpowered by numbers; of that, however, I have no other evidence than the weight of the fire, which was always a most deadly one, and generally delivered from the ground, few of the enemy showing themselves on foot, except when they charged; and that in a few minutes our whole camp, which extended above three hundred and fifty yards in length, was entirely surrounded, and attacked on all quarters.

"The loss, sir, the public has sustained by the fall of so many brave officers, particularly Gen. Butler and Maj. Ferguson, can not be too much regretted; but it is a circumstance that will alleviate the misfortune in some measure, that all of them fell most gallantly doing their duty. I have had very particular obligations to many of them, as well as to the survivors, but to none more than to Col. Sargent. He had discharged the various duties of his office with zeal, with exactness and with intelligence, and on all occasions, afforded me every assistance in his power; which I have also experienced from my aid-de-camp, Lieut. Denny, and the Viscount Malartie, who served with me in that station, as a volunteer.

"With every sentiment of respect and regard, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

"ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

"To the Hon. Maj. Gen. Knox, secretary of war.

"P. S. Some orders that had been given to Col. Oldham, over night, and which were of much consequence, were not executed; and some very material intelligence was communicated by Capt.

Slough to Gen. Butler in the course of the night before the action, which was never imparted to me, nor did I hear of it until after my arrival here."

PHILADELPHIA, December 23.

"Last Wednesday evening, Lieut. Denny, aid-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. St. Clair, arrived with dispatches for the secretary of war, dated Fort Washington, the 17th of November. The garrison at Fort Jefferson was intended to be continued, and was not conceived to be in any danger; it was supplied with provisions, provided with artillery, and commanded by Capt. Shailer of the Second regiment. Most of the wounded had arrived at Fort Washington from Fort Jefferson. Piomingo, the Chickasaw chief, had returned safe with his warriors, and Captain Sparks, of Clarke's battalion, bringing with them five scalps. The Kentucky militia, under Gens. Scott and Wilkinson, all mounted and furnished with twenty days' provision, will probably arrive at Fort Washington about the 20th of November. It was expected that the dispersed situation of the Indians would afford a good opportunity for the militia to make an important stroke yet this winter."

The brave Maj. Clarke (who covered their retreat with some soldiers) supposed to be killed, had arrived safe at Fort Washington. The levies were generally discharged, excepting those who had enlisted in the regular service."

This was accompanied with an authentic list of the killed and wounded in the army of the United States (regular troops). The list embraces by name, only officers. But the whole number of non-commissioned officers and privates killed and missing amounted to 593, wounded, 214. Among the list of officers killed, was Capt. Kirkwood, an account of the attack upon whose cabin we have given in the chapter preceding this.

Here ends our account of the Indian campaigns in which the settlers of the upper Ohio valley were directly concerned, but not the last before peace was secured. The disastrous defeat of the unfortunat St. Clair, made it necessary for the protection of the frontiers, and for the retrieving of the honor of the nation, to organize and send another army to punish the savages and reduce them to submission. But it is not our purpose to go into a detailed account which would be foreign to the end in view, that of confining ourselves to the relation of events and incidents as connected with the history of that section of which we have undertaken.

But as a matter of general history we may remark that this last campaign which was conducted by Gen. Anthony Wayne, ended in the complete overthrow of the Indian forces and the glorious triumph of the American arms. The results of this



victory were secured by the treaty subsequently entered into at Greenville, on the 3rd of August, A. D. 1795, by which among other things as the price of peace the Indians gave up an extensive tract of country south of the lakes and west of the Ohio, comprehending in all about four-fifths of the present state of Ohio. This was not only the close of the Indian wars, but was really the close of our war for independence, as now for the first time the country really enjoyed independence and peace.



## CHAPTER VIII.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE AT THE CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTION—  
 MODE OF EMIGRATION TO THE WEST—THE ERECTION OF THE  
 CABIN—PERILS AND DANGERS TO WHICH THE PIONEER WAS EX-  
 POSED—THEIR PLACES OF WORSHIP—EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG  
 —RECREATIONS OF THE EARLY SETTLERS—THROWING THE  
 TOMAHAWK—ATHLETIC SPORTS—DANCING—DRAMATIC NARRA-  
 TIONS—DESCRIPTION OF THE MODE OF BUILDING—THE DRESS  
 OF THE SETTLERS—EMPLOYMENT OF THE FEMALES—HOSPI-  
 TILITY OF THE PEOPLE—THEIR SENSE OF HONOR—SINGLE  
 COMBATS—THE FAMINE YEAR.



ONTRASTS in the character of the early settlers and that of the population of the present day is one of striking difference. The advantages of the former were exceedingly limited in all the relations of life. Possessing none of the comforts and conveniences which are so abundantly multiplied to the people of to-day, they were compelled by force of circumstances to be satisfied with the rudest implements of husbandry, a circumscribed fare, and roughly constructed furniture, such as native ingenuity suggested and was able to fashion.

The revolution had withdrawn the labor of the country from agriculture and manufactures. The trying scenes and the dangerous perils through which the country had passed during the continuance had paralyzed commerce and trade, of which, at the close of the revolution there was none. Of money, there was none of any consequence. The continental money was worthless. The country at large could not even furnish necessary clothing. The dream of the fighting, starving and freezing soldier led him to look forward to the future for compensation and comfort; and in the midst of his many trials and hardships he never for a moment doubted but that his hard earned services would be amply rewarded, and he be remembered with gratitude and thankfulness by his torn and bleeding country.

But when discharged from the service he was paid off in worthless continental scrip, hundreds of dollars of which would scarcely suffice to secure for him a respectable meal. Thus he was compelled to return to his poverty-stricken family, without the means to provide for their comfort, himself often but a mere wreck of what he was, frequently broken down with sickness or carrying within his system the germs of disease implanted there

by want, exposure and fatigue consequent upon his arduous and heavy duties as a soldier and patriot. Under the excitement of war with its pomp and parade he had been sustained, but these were now at an end. Is it any wonder that these brave men who had been ready and foremost in the hour of conflict and who held not their lives dear in the cause of humanity and their country under these circumstances should become depressed and discouraged and lack the courage to face the stern poverty with which they had to contend. Hence many were prompted to look to the unsettled and western portions of our country where land was cheap, and nature was as yet unsubdued. Their journey to this El Dorado of their hopes and desires was one which was full of perils, dangers and hardships, yet with resigned purpose they gathered together their household goods and with their families set out for the then far away and unknown country, consuming weeks in what now can be accomplished in a few hours comparatively speaking.

At this time the mode of communication was either by means of a long and tedious journey on foot, or by pack horses which afforded the necessary transportation of the period. One horse would be devoted to carrying the mother of the family, who often traveled with an infant in her arms, her animal being encumbered with the cooking utensils of the family and such table furniture as was necessary for the use of the members. Another horse would pack the family provisions and the various implements of husbandry which it was necessary should be brought with them as none such could be obtained in the new country. Again, where there were young children of too tender an age to walk and undergo the fatigue incident to physical effort, two large creels made of hickory withes would be thrown across the back of the horse, resembling in size and shape our crates—one on each side of the horse, in which was packed the beds and necessary bed clothes for the same, together with the apparel for the family. In the center of these creels the young children would occupy a space in a depression of the bedding which was secured by lacing in such a manner as to hold and keep them in their positions, and as the animal moved along, their heads only, which were above, were to be seen bobbing up and down with every motion of the beast as it walked along with measured pace. As the early settlers greatly depended on milk, one or more cows invariably brought up the rear of this unique cavalcade. The children depended on the lacteal fluid they furnished for their morning and evening meal, and the surplus, if any, was used by the older persons during the day with which to refresh themselves.

At night, if fortunate enough to come across a deserted cabin, they would take possession of it for the time being and thus se-

cure shelter. But it was seldom that they enjoyed such a comfort and protection. Hence they were mostly compelled to make their camp upon the bare ground beneath the green arches of the forest trees and in the vicinity of some spring or stream of running water. Here, after the fatigues of the day spent on horseback carrying her helpless babe through its wearisome hours, the jaded mother would seek a broken rest, broken by reason of excessive fatigue or a sick and petulant infant, until the morning light admonished them to commence anew unrefreshed with sleep and watching. The indebtedness of succeeding generations to these pioneer mothers has never been appreciated as it should have been. Their sacrifices and labors in laying the foundations of this western empire and in building up and improving its waste places with thriving towns, cities and villages—in cheering and encouraging their husbands and sons under the most unpropitious and at times the most discouraging surroundings, and in counsel and advice as to plans and their fulfilment, is a part, and will continue to be, of that unwritten history which is always the most interesting and instructive.

Though by force of circumstances their lives were inconspicuous in most instances as compared with those of the male portion, yet their influence in shaping and controlling the destiny of this western country, was not less than the more active and prominent efforts of the latter. And indeed, in times of emergency when the incursion of the savage startled them from their peaceful quiet or the prowling wolf and bear invaded their domain, she showed the pluck and nerve of a true heroine in defense of home and loved ones. Pages might be written of heroism, and instances without number be given, illustrative of her fortitude and self-abnegation, did time and space permit, but we forbear.

It must be borne in mind that a journey to the west in those days was not over beaten roads and well defined avenues of travel, of which at that period there were none. Hence travel was neither easy nor comfortable. Their way was usually along a trail, a bridle path, or marked by notched trees to indicate their course. These led through wild, primeval forests, where the precipice, the ravine, and the stream presented natural obstructions to their progress. To pass along and through these it required at all times that the greatest caution should be exercised. The stumbling of a horse on the brink of a precipice might precipitate it and its burden to the depths far below. No bridges spanned the streams, and they were therefore compelled with anxious care to ford them, or when swollen by the rains, they were compelled to patiently wait upon their banks for the subsidence of their waters. Under these circumstances the members of the family would frequently become separated from one another and much time would be lost in gathering them together.

Sometimes an unlucky horse would lose his footing and the swift current would bear him away or damage his burden, or place the lives of the young children in imminent danger if not speedily rescued.

After reaching their destination and making a location, the first thing they undertook was the erection of a cabin for the shelter and protection of the family. For this purpose timber was procured by cutting down and felling the trees suitable for the building, which were chopped into logs of the desired length, and these were then rolled to the spot selected for its site, where strong arms placed them in position, and covered them with a roof of clapboards. Afterward they were furnished with a puncheon floor, the interstices between the logs were filled with chink and mortar to make it storm proof, and a chimney was added on the outside built of sticks and mud. The next thing in order was the girdling of the trees and the felling of those in the immediate vicinity of the newly erected cabin to obtain a clearing, which at the proper time was made ready for the reception of corn and potatoes. As our pioneer ancestry did not depend on "store clothes" for their outfit, each pioneer had his patch of flax, which the busy housewife spun in her leisure moments, and worked into yards of homespun fabric, out of which she made the unpretending garments for family use and wear.

Let it be remembered, too, that in the midst of numerous trials and hardships incident to their lives and locations, and to which they were unceasingly subjected, they were also exposed to the appearance of the marauding savage, who was bent on plunder and murder at the most unexpected and unlooked for seasons. Murders on the part of the Indians were frequent, and numbers of settlers, their wives and children, were from time to time taken prisoners and carried away by their captors to spend hopeless years under savage surveillance, if by a kind providence they were suffered to escape the tortures of the stake or a lingering death in some other form. To meet these sudden inroads of the Indians, frequent calls were made upon the settlers to do militia service at the most unpropitious seasons, often when their crops demanded their undivided care and attention. It was a very usual thing for one man to be engaged in the field at his labors, while one or two others would stand guard with their rifles in hand to protect him if necessary from sudden surprise by the prowling red man. The general government could not come to their relief and the state of Virginia had expended all her resources in carrying on the revolution, and hence in a great measure they were left to their own resources for protection and defense as best they might or could. In the several sieges sustained by Fort Henry it was the settlers who defended that post

so successfully as it was those who also defended the smaller forts and block houses which suffered from similar attacks from the common enemy. And yet these people, deprived as they were in their new homes of so many of the advantages of a more civilized life, were in the main a moral and intelligent class of people. As such they respected the claims of religion and enjoyed its ordinances, frequently traveling ten, fifteen and twenty miles to enjoy its privileges and participate in its services.

Of church buildings there were none, but they realized in the destitution of church buildings that

"The groves were God's first temples."

A pulpit made of logs was erected under the boughs of some lofty forest tree, while in front of it logs were placed for seats, where the gathered audience sat and listened to the exposition of the Word, while vigilant sentinels kept measured tread upon the outside of the assembled congregation at a respectable distance, while those in attendance had stacked their arms beneath some friendly tree where they could be promptly secured for use in case their wily foe should have the temerity to disturb their devotions. Here in the cold and piercing wind, and often exposed to the falling rain, the earnest worshippers would remain for hours, with the exception of a brief intermission for their meals, and often scantily clad, with a blanket or coverlet, or oftener a deerskin thrown around their bodies to protect them from the roughness of the elements. These meetings were sometimes protracted for days. The education of the children usually, and indeed in almost every instance, devolved upon the mother, and instruction of them was not neglected by her, as she generally realized the responsibilities devolving upon her in at least giving them some general idea of its importance and value. And this effort upon her part was truly a labor of love full of difficulties. The boys accustomed to active and stirring scenes, living in the midst of exciting influences, and familiarized as they were with scenes of trial and hardships, and almost daily listening to recitals of Indian massacres and depredations, and to the daring and deeds of some well-known pioneer, and ignorant of the sports engaged in by children in more settled portions of the country, it is no wonder that they grew up with the spirit of adventure fully developed within them, and with the idea that a soldier's life was the ideal object to be obtained, or a hunter's the one to be adopted and followed. Yet the labor of the faithful mothers built up characters in many cases imbued with the transforming power of Christianity, and many of them became the humble and sincere followers of the Master.

The early settlers of the Pan-handle, notwithstanding the many privations and hardships they were called upon to endure

found leisure to engage in recreation, and to enjoy sports and pleasures which in these latter days have entirely passed away and been forgotten to a very great extent. Doddridge, in speaking of the games and diversions engaged in, says: "One important pastime of our boys was that of imitating the noise of every bird and beast in the woods. This faculty was not merely a pastime, but a very necessary part of education, on account of its utility in certain circumstances. The imitations of the gobbling, and other sounds of wild turkeys, often brought those keen-eyed and ever watchful tenants of the forest, within the reach of the rifle. The bleating of the fawn brought the dam to her death in the same way. The hunter often collected a company of mopish owls to the trees about his camp, and amused himself with their hoarse screaming; his howl would raise and obtain responses from a pack of wolves, so as to inform him of their neighborhood, as well as guard him against their depredations. This imitative faculty was sometimes requisite as a measure of precaution in war. The Indians, when scattered about in a neighborhood, often collected together, by imitating turkeys by day and wolves or owls by night. In similar situations our people did the same. I have often witnessed the consternation of a whole neighborhood, in consequence of a few screeches of owls. An early and correct use of this imitative faculty was considered as an indication that its possessor would become in due time a good hunter and a valiant warrior."

Throwing the tomahawk was another boyish sport, in which many acquired considerable skill. The tomahawk with its handle of a certain length, will make a given number of turns in a given distance, say in five steps it will strike with the edge, the handle downwards; at the distance of seven and a half it will strike with the edge, the handle upwards, and so on. A little experience enabled the boy to measure the distance with his eye, when walking through the woods, and strike a tree with his tomahawk in any way he chose.

The athletic sports of running, jumping and wrestling, were the pastimes of boys in common with the men. A well-grown boy at the age of twelve or thirteen years was furnished with a small rifle and shot pouch. He then became a fort soldier, and had his port-hole assigned him. Hunting squirrels, turkeys and raccoons soon made him expert in the use of his gun. Dancing was the principal amusement of our young people of both sexes. Their dances to be sure were of the simplest forms. Three and four-handed reels and jigs. Contra dances, cotillions, and minuets were unknown. Shooting at marks was a common diversion among the men, when their stock of ammunition would allow it; this, however, was far from being always the case. The present mode of shooting off-hand was not then in practice. This mode

was not considered as any trial of the value of the gun; nor indeed as much of a trial of the skill of a marksman. Their shooting was from a rest, and at as great a distance as the length and weight of the barrel of the gun would throw a ball on a horizontal level. Such was their regard to accuracy, in these sportive trials of their rifles, and of their own skill in the use of them, that they often put moss, or some other soft substance, on the log or stump from which they shot, for fear of having the bullet thrown from the mark by the spring of the barrel. When the rifle was held to the side of a tree for rest, it was pressed against it as lightly as possible for the same reason. Rifles of former times were different from those of modern date; few of them carried more than forty-five bullets to the pound. Bullets of a less size were not thought sufficiently heavy for hunting or war.

Dramatic narrations concerning Jack and the giant, furnished our young people with another source of amusement during their leisure hours. Many of these tales were lengthy, and embraced a considerable range of incident, Jack, always the hero of the story, after encountering many difficulties, and performing many great achievements, came off conqueror of the giant. Many of these stories were tales of knight errantry, in which some captive virgin was released from captivity and restored to her lover. These dramatic narrations concerning Jack and the giant, bore a strong resemblance to the poems of Ossian, the story of the Cyclops and Ulysses in the *Odyssey* of Homer, and the tale of the giant and Great Heart, in the *Pilgrim's Progress*. They were so arranged as to the different incidents of the narration, that they were easily committed to memory. They certainly have been handed down from generation to generation, from time immemorial. Civilization, has, indeed, banished the use of those ancient tales of romantic heroism, but what then? It has substituted in their place the novel and romance.

Singing was another, but not very common, amusement among our first settlers. Their tunes were rude enough to be sure. Robin Hood furnished a number of our songs, the balance were mostly tragical. These last were denominated "love songs about murder." As to cards, dice, back-gammon and other games of chance, we knew nothing then. These are amongst the blessed gifts of civilization.

The buildings, as we have already indicated, were of the rudest kind. After selecting a spot on which to erect a house, on an appointed day, a company of choppers met, felled the necessary trees, cut them off to proper length, when a team hauled them to the place. In the meantime a carpenter would be engaged in searching for a proper tree out of which to make clapboards for the roof. The boards were split, about four feet



in length and as wide as the timber would allow. They were used without shaving. Some would be employed in getting puncheons for the floor of the cabin. This was done by splitting trees about eighteen inches in diameter, and hewing the faces of them without a broadaxe. They were half the length of the floor they were intended to make. These were the usual preparations for the first day. The second day the neighbors collected around and finished the house. The third day's work generally consisted in what was called "furnituring" the house, supplying it with a clapboard table, made of a split slab, and supported by four round legs, set in auger holes. Some three-legged stools were made in the same manner. Some pins stuck in the logs at the back of the house, supported some clapboards which served for shelves for the table furniture, consisting usually of a few pewter dishes, plates and spoons, but mostly of wooden bowls, trenches and noggins. If these last were scarce, gourds and hard-shelled squashes made up the deficiency. The iron pots, knives and forks, were brought from the east side of the mountains, along with iron and salt on pack horses.

"A single fork placed with its lower end in a hole in the floor and the upper end fastened to the joist served for a bedstead, by placing a pole in the fork, with one end through a crack between the logs in the wall. This front pole was crossed by a shorter one within the fork, with its outer end through another crack. From the first pole through a crack between the logs of the end of the house, the boards were put on, which formed the bottom of the bed. Sometimes other poles were pinned to the fork, a little distance above these for the purpose of supporting the front and foot of the bed, while the walls were the support of its back and its head. A few pegs around the walls for a display of the coats of the women and hunting shirts of the men; and two small forks or buck's horns to a joist for the rifle and shot pouch, completed the carpenter's work. The cabin being finished the next ceremony was the 'house warming.'"

The dress of the first settlers partook of the character of the Indian and the more civilized costume, the hunting shirt, was worn by everyone, it being something like a loose blouse, reaching below the waist, with large, open sleeves and made so wide as to lap over the bust when belted, for a foot or more. To this was attached a capacious cape which was sometimes adorned with a fringe made of a ravelled piece of cloth, of different color than that of the shirt. Both of these were usually made of fabric known as "linsey woolsey." "The bosom of this dress served as a receptacle to hold a chunk of bread, cake, jerk, tow for wiping the barrel of the rifle, or anything necessary for the hunter or warrior. The belt which was tied behind answered several purposes besides that of holding the dress together. In cold

weather, the mittens, and sometimes the bullet bag occupied the front of it. To the right side was suspended the tomahawk, and on the left the scalping knife in its leathern sheath." A pair of drawers or breeches and leggins were the dress of the thighs and legs. Buckskin breeches were regarded as superior in style and show in those days. A pair of moccasins answered for the feet much better than shoes and were made of dressed deer skins. They were generally made of a single piece with gathered seams along the top of the foot, and another from the bottom of the heel, without gaiters, as high as the ankle joint, or a little higher. Flaps were left on each side to reach some distance up the legs. These were nicely adapted to the ankles and lower part of the leg, by thongs of deerskin, so that no dust, gravel or snow could get within the moccasin. The moccasins in ordinary use cost but a few hours' labor to make them. In cold weather they were stuffed with deer's hair or dry leaves, so as to keep the feet comfortably warm.

In latter years of the Indian war, the young man became more enamored with the Indian dress throughout, with the exception of the watch coat. The drawers were laid aside, and the leggins made longer, so as to reach the upper part of the thigh. The Indian style of toilet was adopted. This was a piece of linen or cloth nearly a yard long and eight or nine inches broad. This passed under the belt before and behind, leaving the ends of the flaps hanging before and behind over the belt. These flaps were sometimes ornamented with some coarse kinds of embroidering work. To the same belt which secured the cloth strings, which supported the long leggins, were attached. When this belt, as was often the case, passed over the hunting shirt, the upper part of the thighs, and part of the hips were naked. The young warrior instead of being abashed by his nudity, was proud of his Indian-like dress.

The linsey woolsey petticoat and bed-gown, which were the universal dress of our women in early times, would make a very singular figure in our day. A small home-made handkerchief, in point of elegance, would ill-supply the profusion of ruffles and laces with which the necks of our ladies are now ornamented. They were accustomed to go barefoot in warm weather, and in cold their feet were covered with moccasins, overshoes or shoe-packs, which often would make but a very sorry figure beside the elegant morocco slippers or calf-skin shoes which at present ornament the feet of their daughters and grand-daughters. The coats and bed-gowns of the women, as well as the hunting shirts of the men, were hung in full display on wooden pegs, around the walls of the cabin; so that while they answered, in some degree, the place of paper hangings or tapestry, they announced to the stranger, as well as neighbor, the wealth or poverty of the

family in the articles of clothing. This practice prevailed for a long time. The ladies handled the spinning-wheel, shuttle, sickle, weeding hoe, scutching knife, hackle, and were contented if they could obtain their linsey woolen clothing, and cover their heads with sun bonnets made of coarse linen.

Debts which so agitate a settled community and which make such a disturbance in the laws and usages of trade among the commercial classes, were unknown, comparatively speaking, among our early ancestors in this country. As before stated, they had no money but the worthless continental paper, and hence, when purchases were made, the prices were paid in produce or labor. The price for a bushel of alum salt was a cow and calf. A failure to perform a contract brought disgrace and discredit upon the head of the delinquent. A thief was looked upon with supreme contempt and punished with the most extreme infamy. When a thief was detected in the settlement, the summary infliction of stripes was visited upon the offender. If the theft was of something of some value, an irregular jury of the neighborhood where the crime occurred, would be called together, for the purpose of hearing the testimony, and if found guilty, the culprit would be condemned to receive forty lashes, save one, well laid on by some stalwart individual selected to discharge that duty. Another mode of punishment adopted in the case of petty offenders was to compel the offender to carry on his back the flag of the United States, which at that time was composed of thirteen stripes. These stripes were well laid on, on the bare back by an able hand. The punishment was then followed by a sentence of exile. He was sent out as an outcast, being informed that he must decamp in a certain number of days, with orders never to return there again on penalty of having the number of his stripes doubled. For many years after the law was put in operation in the Pan-handle of Virginia, the justices were in the habit of exercising their discretion in cases of small thefts giving those who were brought before them the option of a choice in going to jail or taking a whipping. The latter was usually chosen, and was at once inflicted; after which the thief was ostracised and ordered never to return.

The hospitality of the people was proverbial; no one ever appealed in vain for help or food in their emergency, whether it was a neighbor or a stranger, and nothing would give greater offense than an offer to pay for the same. Their latch string always hung on the outside, and the stranger and the wayfarer alike always received a generous and hearty welcome. In their friendship they were firm, constant and true. Opposed to this commendable trait of character, was another which it was unsafe to arouse; we mean their revengeful animosity which was fre-

quently carried to extremes, and which sometimes led to personal combats and dangerous encounters. They were exceedingly sensitive as to a point of honor. If one called another a liar he was considered as having given a challenge which the person receiving it must accept or be looked upon as a coward; and hence the insult was generally promptly met with a blow. But if on account of existing disability of any kind on the part of the injured, he was permitted to go to a friend to accept the challenge for him. The same took place when a party was charged with cowardice or a dishonorable action of any kind. A conflict must ensue and the person making the charge or giving the insult had to fight the person injured or any champion, no matter who, who might be willing to espouse his cause and take up the cudgel in his behalf. The prevalence of this disposition led the people of this early day to be cautious in speaking of their neighbors to their discredit, and also encouraged a chivalrous feeling of self-respect, as well as consideration for the feelings of others.

It was not unusual for pitched battles to occur, when preparation would be made beforehand by the appointment of the time, place and seconds. The mode of single combats in those days was extremely dangerous and often disastrous. In the fierce contact fist, feet and teeth were all employed. A practice much in vogue in the encounters was that of gouging, by which it was no uncommon thing to have an eye wrenched from its socket.

Among other trials and privations to which the early settlers were subjected was the failure of crops, and hence the scarcity of wholesome food. In the year 1790, famine stared them in the face. An early frost in the preceding fall had cut down the corn before it was fairly dried and ready for gathering. A great deal of it, however, was gathered and put away notwithstanding, and in this state it was used by many for making bread, which, when eaten, invariably reacted upon the stomach producing intense sickness and vomiting. Even the domestic animals were seriously affected from eating it. Consequently wholesome corn at once went up in price to \$1.50 and \$2.00 per bushel, and even at this price it was difficult to obtain. The scarcity was pronounced and generally felt by the following June. There were but few milch cows in the settlements, and no oxen, cattle or hogs which could be spared for meat.

The woods to a great extent had been depleted of game by the Indians who had slaughtered or driven away the larger portion of it within any reasonable distance of the settlements. But in the midst of the great scarcity prevailing shone out that conspicuous trait of character attaching to the people who readily shared what they had with those who were the less fortunate. Such of them as were the fortunate possessors of a cow, shared

the milk with their neighbors, notably in such cases where they had young children. There was also a scarcity of sugar and molasses, not because there was not an abundance of the maple tree around them, but simply because they were deficient in not having vessels appropriate in which to boil the sap. If it had not been that the rivers and creeks afforded a reasonable supply of fish very poor families must have suffered from starvation. The green tops of the nettles and the tender blades of herbs as soon as they appeared were gathered, of which they made a palatable dish of soup which many persons indulged in to satisfy the cravings of their appetites. Potato tops were also utilized in the same way. A great scarcity of salt likewise prevailed, and sold in small quantities at 50 cents a quart. By one means and another they struggled through this dire period until early vegetables began to appear, and finally the ripened corn mixed with a small quantity of wheat furnished them with luxury of bread. The crop of the year was excellent and banished all fears of a want of food. This year marked an episode in the lives of the settlers, and was known long afterward, and always referred to as the "starvation year."



## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## MADISON TOWNSHIP.

John Bough was born in Berkeley county, Va., in 1800, and when six years of age accompanied his parents, Henry and Elizabeth, to Columbiana county, Ohio. They settled in Madison township, and remained there until 1847, when he located in New Lisbon, and in 1853 returned to Virginia, where he remained but two years, after which Madison township again became his home. He died in 1860, and his wife in 1876. Their children were three boys and three girls. One of these sons was John Bough, who spent his younger days in school, and later became an employee in his father's grist-mill, where he remained until he was twenty-seven years old. His wife was Mariah Pettit, daughter of Stacy and Rebecca Pettit, early settlers of Elk Run township. To the union of John and Mariah Bough were born the following named offspring: Henry J., Stacy P., Mrs. Rebecca McCartney, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown; John H., who was a member of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third regiment Ohio national guards during the rebellion, and now lives in Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Sarah VanFossan; Mrs. Louis George; Mrs. Mrs. Mary E. Quinn, whose husband is a prominent stockman of Chicago; William B.; Emma F.; John H., and Austin E. These parents were communicants of the Disciples church, the mother having been a member from her seventeenth year. The father died October 6, 1856, aged fifty-six years, and his wife August 13, 1883, aged seventy-six years. Henry J., the principal of this sketch, was born June 29, 1828. Until 1876 he was engaged in agriculture. In the latter year he was appointed postmaster of West Point, and in 1889 was re-appointed by President Harrison. From 1876 to 1881 he was engaged in the grocery business at West Point. He has served the township as a trustee for two terms, and as clerk for one term. All of his public acts have been a credit to himself, and to the township. He has the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

John Cameron was born in Invernesshire, Scotland, on the 22nd of May, 1795, the son of John and Nancy (Frasier) Cameron. In 1801 he emigrated to America with his parents. They settled in Pittsburg, where they remained until the death of the former, who lived to be one hundred and seven years old. John learned the glass blowers' trade in Pittsburg and worked at it until he was twenty-eight years of age, at which time he removed to Ohio and entered a quarter-section of land in Mad-

ison township, Columbiana county. Here he built the first log house in that part of the county. He married Nancy Paul, daughter of John and Hannah Paul, natives of Pennsylvania. They have had nine children: Mrs. Nancy McConaghy, Mrs. Hannah Norris, Mrs. Rebecca Nothdoft; Margaret and Alexander B. The latter enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third regiment, Ohio national guard, and later in the Ohio volunteer infantry. All of his brothers were in the same company and all served faithfully for the continued union of their country. John has been superintendent of the Twentieth ward school of Pittsburg for twenty years; he married Mattie Simpson; William T., now living in Iowa, where he is engaged in farming, married Maggie McCready; Mary Jane, wife of A. M. Norris, of Yellow Creek township; and Sarah E., who resides on the old homestead. This is one of the leading families of Columbiana county. Its members are generally found on the right side of the leading questions of the day and they are much respected and esteemed by the community at large.

Daniel Forbes was one of eight children born to Alexander and Christiana (Gillivary) Forbes. The children were: Jennet, deceased; Margaret, wife of William Holler; James, deceased; Daniel; Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of Daniel McDonald; John, Alexander and Catherine. The father was born in Vannesshire, Scotland, where he was a carpenter. His wife was born in Scotland also. Longing to better his condition and to give his family a better chance of success in the world, Alexander set sail from his native land and sought a home in the "promised land" of America. Landing at Norfolk in 1829, he made his way to Wellsville, Ohio, and one year later bought the farm on which he passed the balance of his life. This land was surrounded on all sides by dense and almost impenetrable forests. He always took an active interest in educational matters, and was a sober, industrious man, and his family was raised to revere and love their God and Maker. Daniel Forbes was born in Scotland in 1821, and came to America with his parents when eight years of age. His youth was passed in assisting his father to clear the land suitably for farming, and in the old school-house of his boyhood, which was two miles distant from his father's house, being reached by a road which had been chopped through the woods. He was united in marriage to Nancy Smith, moved to the farm on which he now resides, and nine children have grown up in this home.

George Hammond, one of Madison township's most respected and intelligent citizens, was one of six children born to Peter and Eliza Hammond, the other children being: Darwin, who died when eleven years old; Mary Jane, died in early youth; an unnamed infant that died in infancy; Sarah, now living at the

homestead, and Susan, wife of Joseph McLaughlin. Peter was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., in 1804, the son of Jacob Hammond, who moved to Ohio from Westmoreland county, Penn., in 1815, and settled in West township. The journey was made across the mountains in a covered wagon, at a time when the country was infested with savage men and beasts. Peter helped his father to clear out the land for farming, and was given as much schooling as possible. He enlisted in the war of 1812, but before reaching the scene of the conflict the trouble had been settled. Jacob died in 1832, or 1833. Peter married Eliza Decker, daughter of Joseph and Catherine Decker, who were of Dutch descent. After her husband's death Catherine Decker came to Ohio and located at New Lisbon, about 1817. She died in Stark county in 1865. Peter Hammond, who was a bricklayer, died in 1845, after having lived a life of usefulness and having raised a large family of children. Both himself and wife were devoted members of the Lutheran church, and died in that faith. George Hammond, the subject of this mention, was born in Starke county, Ohio, in 1844. After he was eight years of age the means for his subsistence depended entirely upon himself. He went to live with a man by the name of George Fultz, who soon after became his step-father. Mr. Hammond enlisted in the rebellion, on the Union side, in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio national guards, and served until his term of enlistment had expired. He was honorably discharged at Camp Chase, and returned to his home where, in 1872, he was united in marriage to Annie Knepper, daughter of Joseph and Priscilla Knepper. Their children are: Maud, Harry, George A., Ida May (deceased), Clifford, Willie (deceased), Homer, Lillie and Le Roy. Mrs. Sarah Negus, a sister of Mr. Hammond, who resides with her mother, was born December 10, 1837, and was reared by her aunt, Mary Sanor. She married John T. Negus, and had one son. The father died of small-pox while in the service of his country during the late war.

Richard M. Haugh, one of Wellsville's enterprising and successful business men, is the son of William and Janet Haugh, who had eight children, as follows: Nancy, wife of Robert Welch, now deceased; Janet, wife of Robert Taggart, deceased; John, deceased; William, deceased; Margaret, deceased; Andy, a resident of Turtle Creek; Samuel, deceased, and Richard M. The latter is the principal of this mention. The father was born in Scotland and came to this country while a young man. For several years he was employed as a foreman in the Penn Cotton mills, and later became head foreman of the Arbuckles mills. He was discharging the duties of the latter position at



the time of his death, in 1853. His wife followed him to the grave in 1870, and they are both sleeping side by side in the Hilldale cemetery, of Allegheny, Penn. The mother was a devout member of the United Presbyterian church, and raised her family in the same faith. Richard first saw the light of day at Allegheny, Penn., in September, 1847. His boyhood was passed in the public schools of that city and in working at odd jobs until his seventeenth year, when he began to learn the machinist's trade. After working at his trade for sixteen years, he had saved enough to embark in the livery business. For the three first years he continued by himself, but at the expiration of that time, took a man by the name of Ward into partnership with him. During the two last years of the three in which they remained together, they were engaged in the undertaking business in connection with the livery. Since dissolving this partnership Mr. Haugh has continued to carry on the undertaking establishment, and now has a large business in both that and the livery. On the 20th of November, 1870, he was joined in marriage to Miss Mary Turner, and their union has been blessed by the advent of seven children to their home, viz.: William J., Flora M., Ida I., John R., Charles T., Mary B. and Carl. Mr. Haugh is a progressive man and his energy and industry have been rewarded by prosperity.

Edward M. Kuntz, the popular proprietor of the hotel Orient, at Wellsville, Ohio, was born in Lycoming county, Penn., on the 30th of September, 1857. Soon after his birth his parents, Lewis and Eleanor (Hay) Kuntz, removed to Clifford county, Penn., where young Edward was reared. His mother was the daughter of Mr. Hay, who came to this country from Bavaria in 1822, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he worked at the miller's trade until 1855, when he embarked in farming, and also operated a large lumber business. He lived to be eighty-five years of age. He was a member of the German Reform church, as was also his wife. For three years he was a commissioner of Clifford county, Penn. Having received a good education, and having been brought up to a farmer's life, in 1875 Edward Kuntz was joined in marriage to Miss Anna E. Henderson, whose parents were Samuel and Hortense (Brisbine) Henderson, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Kuntz began life's battle without a dollar. His first start was obtained by clearing land. He took a contract to clear twenty acres of heavily timbered land in Pennsylvania. He resided in the latter state until May, 1890, at which time he removed to Wellsville, and embarked in the hotel business, having previously operated a hotel in Jefferson county, Penn., for four years, and also one at Du Bois, Clifford county, Penn., for an equal length of time. For a year and a half Mr.

Kuntz lived at Fort Smith, Ark., where he was engaged in business. Since coming to Wellsville he has made a host of friends, and is considered one of the best of hotel men.

Joseph McCready, of Madison township, Columbiana county, Ohio, was born on the 6th day of February, 1819. He is the son of Joseph McCready, who was born in Washington county, Penn., and he was a son of Robert, who was a native of Scotland. Joseph, senior, came to Ohio in 1806 and settled in the township where the family have since resided, the same farm which he then entered now being in the possession of his son and namesake. This land was purchased from the Wells family. The father's wife was Elizabeth Leeper, the offspring of Alexander Leeper, a Pennsylvanian. This union resulted in the birth of thirteen children, five of whom still survive the parents. Joseph McCready, the subject of this sketch, was married on his twenty-first birthday to Martha Campbell, by whom he had six children. She died in 1833, and in the due course of time he married Catherine Boyd, who bore him three children. This wife passed to her reward in 1889, mourned by all who knew her. The family are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. McCready has served his township as a justice of the peace for many years, and is also a very efficient member of the school board, having been a member for over forty years. He takes a deep interest in all educational movements promising the enlightenment of the coming generations and in all respects is an exemplary citizen. He has two sons who have made their mark in the world as physicians, Joseph and Robert, the former of Pittsburg and the latter of Allegheny City. Joseph McCready has a farm of 370 acres with substantial buildings and all modern conveniences for the proper operation of a farm.

Daniel G. McIntosh was one of six children who came to America with their parents, Daniel and Annie McIntosh, in 1830. They landed in this country on the 6th of October, having come from Invernesshire, Scotland. Madison township was selected as the place of their abode, and the family has since continued to reside there. The father was born in Scotland in 1786, and died in 1851. His wife, who was Annie McGillvarey before her marriage, was born in Scotland in 1784, and died in 1851. Both of these parents were carried off by a malignant pestilence that raged throughout the state during that year. They were earnest members of the Presbyterian church, of which he was a ruling elder for a few years. Daniel G. McIntosh was born in Invernesshire, Scotland, about the year 1817. He was about thirteen years of age at the time of the arrival in America. Until he was eighteen years old he was engaged in helping his father about the farm, and in attending school. At the latter age he went to work as a stone-quarrier, and continued in that employ-

ment for several years, having been engaged on several important works. He was superintendent for two years while the Monongahela river was being made slack water for the use of boats, and also different other works. Having saved some money by strict economy, he married Jennette McIntosh in 1851, and three of the five children born to them are still living. Mrs. McIntosh died in 1865, and three years later he married Catherine Campbell, by whom he has had one child. Mr. McIntosh, of late years, has been engaged in agriculture, and now owns a very fine farm in Madison township. He has been a trustee of the township for two or three terms, and was township treasurer for one year. He has retired from active life, and is now spending his declining years in peace and contentment.

But few families have been so prominently identified with the advancement of Columbiana county to its present high position among the counties of Ohio as the McIntosh family, members of which have taken an active and effective part in the settlement of that region for over half a century. Farquhar McIntosh, the subject of this mention, was born in Invernesshire, Scotland, in the year 1822, and came to America with his parents when nine years of age. His early youth was spent in working on his father's farm and in attending school. In 1856, Eliza Campbell became his wife. Mrs. McIntosh was a daughter of Angus and Isabell Campbell, who were among the first settlers of the county. They were also of Scotch parentage. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh have had eight children to gladden their home. Their names are: Daniel C., a teacher of Page county, Ia., Belle C., Anna E., Angus A., Katie J. and John J. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh are valued supporters of the Presbyterian church, and are to be found with the charitable and intelligent people of the community in which they live. Farquhar McIntosh enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third regiment of Ohio National Guards during the late war, and was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, after having served his country with valor and faithfulness. He has a good farm of 160 acres in Madison township, which is well stocked and in fair condition.

The children born to Evan and Isabell (McDonald) McIntosh were as follows: Alexander, deceased, served in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third regiment Ohio national guard, in the late war; John, deceased, was a prominent lawyer of Pike county, Ind.; Daniel, a school teacher, died about 1852; Jennett; Isabell, wife of Thomas Hill, of Pittsburg, Penn.; Mrs. Mary Ann Stafford; Mrs. Margaret Frazer, of Kansas; Evan; Mrs. Elizabeth Fraser; James C. who was a lieutenant in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third regiment Ohio national guard, in the rebellion, and Kate, now living in Wellsville. The father of these children was born in Invernesshire, Scotland, about 1798,

and came to America with his parents when but two years old. The family settled on government land in Yellow Creek township, Columbiana county, Ohio, about 1800. They landed in Baltimore, and made the journey over the mountains on foot. Evan McIntosh was reared on his father's farm and learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed until his marriage to Isabell McDonald. At this time they located on the farm on which their son Evan now lives. This land was entered by a man by the name of Gilson, who made no improvements on it, so that when the McIntosh family gained possession there was everything to be done in order to make it a first-class farm. The father died in 1841, but the mother survived until 1882. They were members of the Presbyterian church, and he was one of the organizers of the Yellow Creek church, that has since been replaced by a new structure. Evan McIntosh, Jr., whose sketch this is, came into the world in 1836, on the farm which he now owns. When the rebellion broke out he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-eighth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry. He took an active part in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Siege of Corinth, was with Grant before Vicksburg, and with Sherman during his Georgia campaign. At the expiration of the latter campaign his term of service expired and he returned home, and in 1868 married Miss Christina McDonald, a daughter of James and Catherine McDonald, pioneers of Columbiana county. The former was born in Scotland and emigrated to America when five years old. His parents were Neal and Christina McDonald, who settled in Madison township about 1806, where they passed the remainder of their lives. James died in 1887, and Catherine now lives on the old homestead. They were earnest members of the Presbyterian church. To Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh have been born two children: James, now a student in Scio college, and an infant that died before its christening. After his marriage Mr. McIntosh was engaged in the lumber business at East Liverpool for two years, since that time he has been engaged in farming. The family are communicants of the Presbyterian church.

Laughlin F. McKenzie was one of eleven children born into the home of John and Margary McKenzie. The date of his birth was in 1842. He was sent to the public schools of the township, and given a practical experience in agriculture, having been brought up on his father's farm. In 1879 he was elected county commissioner of Columbiana county, on the republican ticket, and served with much satisfaction to all for six years. He has also been elected trustee of the township three times. He is a member of Iris lodge No. 125, of the I. O. O. F., of Wells-ville, and of Star post, G. A. R., of New Lisbon, having enlisted in Co. B, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, during the war of the rebellion, and received his

honorable discharge at Columbus, Ohio. The other children born to the above mentioned parents were: Mrs. Elizabeth Gilmore, of Pittsburg, Penn.; Jennett, deceased; John, deceased, who served in Company K, Third Regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry; Daniel, deceased; Mrs. Margaret Swearingen; Angus, deceased; Nancy, died in her youth; James C., an infant that died at birth, and Angus C. The latter was born in 1844. When eighteen years of age he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, and after serving his time was honorably discharged. After the war he worked at the carpenter's trade until 1879, when he married Nannie McMillan, by whom he has had two children: Margery, deceased, and Mary Jennett. The father, John McKenzie, was born in Scotland, in 1787, and when eighteen years old emigrated to America. Landing at Baltimore he worked in Philadelphia for a time, and then came to Pittsburg, Penn., where he married and had two children, named William and Alexander, who are both dead. In 1815 John removed to Columbiana county, and settled on the land now owned by his son. In 1823 his wife died, and he was again married, his wife being the mother of the children whose names appear above. He was an industrious, upright man, and had the respect of his neighbors to a great extent. He died November 26, 1860, on the farm where he had spent so many years of weary toil. His wife was the daughter of Alexander and Gertrude Forbes, who were natives of Scotland. The father came to Ohio in 1812, and settled in Columbiana county. His wife died in 1887.

Andrew McPherson was born in Madison township in 1807, the son of Andrew McPherson, who was born in Invernesshire, Scotland, and was among the early pioneers of Columbiana county. Andrew attended school in the old log school-house of his boyhood, and when old enough to work went to Pittsburg and became an employe in a stone quarry. About 1833 he married Nancy McBane, who was the daughter of pioneer settlers of Columbiana county. Soon after his marriage he settled on the farm that is still in possession of the family. From wild land he converted this into one of the best farming properties in the township. He was a trustee of the township for several terms, and himself and wife were devout members of the Presbyterian church. She died in 1883, and her husband followed to his eternal rest May 18, 1890. Their children were: Andrew, who was killed by being thrown from a horse in Nebraska. He served in the Seventy-eighth regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry, during the late war and was twice wounded; Alexander, now of Iowa, was a soldier in the rebellion, on the Union side; Evan, a farmer of Idaho; John, who lives on the old homestead; Daniel, living in Nebraska; and James S. The latter is one of the

progressive farmers of Madison township, where he was born December 14, 1850. His education was obtained in the common schools of the township. He has always lived on a farm, having been under the wise tutelage of his father in this business. On the 3rd of July, 1890, he took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Nancy McPherson, an accomplished lady of Columbiana county. Mrs. McPherson is the daughter of Malcom and Margaret (Noble) McPherson, and they were also pioneers of Columbiana county.

John R. McPherson is one of the prosperous and enterprising agriculturists of Madison township. Mr. McPherson was born in Washington township, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1848, on the 10th of March. His boyhood was passed on the paternal farm and in the public schools of the township, where he received a good education. Isabel Smith became his wife on his attaining to the years of manhood. Mrs. McPherson was the daughter of Duncan Smith, who was an early settler of Madison township. He was of Scotch parentage. One child has been born into the home of Mr. and Mrs. McPherson: Roy S., who was born in April, 1885, and died when six months old. They are influential members of the Presbyterian church of Yellow Creek, of which Mr. McPherson is a trustee. They take a great interest in all educational and religious matters, and are benevolent and charitable to a marked degree. Mr. McPherson is a member of Wellsville lodge No. 196, F. & A. M. He has a magnificent farm of 160 acres of the best of land, with substantial and commodious buildings and the best of live stock.

Angus Noble was born in 1803, in Scotland. He was brought to America by his father, Alexander, in 1806. They landed in Baltimore and settled in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1807, after having lived in Pittsburg one year. He settled on the farm now owned by his grandchildren. This farm was purchased from the Adams family and consists of 160¼ acres. At that time it was wild land and it took great patience and much labor to clear it for tilling. He raised a large family and died happy in the thought that his dream in bettering the condition of his children had been realized. This noble pioneer and his wife are lying side by side in the McIntosh Presbyterian church yard. Angus married Christina Noble, and had five children: Alexander died in the service of his country while a member of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry; Elizabeth, deceased; Jennet, deceased; John A. and Laughlin, who with their families, are living on said farm.

One of Madison township's most respected residents is Samuel N. Shaffer. Mr. Shaffer is the son of Archibald Shaffer, who was an early pioneer of Columbiana county. He was a man of considerable influence in the community, and was a very excep-

tional farmer. His son Samuel was raised on the farm and was given the educational advantages to be had at that time. When Samuel reached the years of manhood, he was married to Miss Tamar Williams. Mrs. Shaffer is the daughter of Jesse Williams, who settled in Columbiana county at an early date. To the union of Samuel Shaffer and Tamar Williams have been born seven children: Minnie, Alice, George, Lida, Archibald, Frank and one other that died in infancy. Samuel Shaffer is an excellent farmer and has a fine farm, under the highest cultivation. He also operates a milk business in East Liverpool which is run in connection with his farm. His stock is of the best, and his reputation as a man of integrity and ability is undoubted. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer are active and efficient communicants of the Presbyterian church at Calcutta, and are always to be found with the charitable and intelligent of the community.

Robert Travis was one of the first settlers of Columbiana county. He was the son of John Travis, who was a captain in the war for American independence. John was a native of New York state, and removed to Ohio about 1808. He was of Welsh descent, and first located in Elk Run township, where he died in 1828. Robert was born in 1786, and in 1822, married Mrs. Mary Davis, whose maiden name was Mary Ramsey, by whom he had five children: Sarah, dying in infancy; John, Mordecai, Rebecca, and William. Rev. M. M. Travis was pastor for many years, of the Presbyterian church, of Chenoa, Ill., but at present is pastor of the Presbyterian church, of Republican City, Neb. Rebecca married George Robinson and resided near West Point, Ohio. William S. Travis was a lawyer and died at thirty years of age. The most of Robert Travis' life was spent in Wayne township, where he entered eighty acres of government land. He and his wife were devout members of the Presbyterian church of Bethel, in which he was a ruling elder for over twenty years. He died February 4, 1860, and his wife in December, 1864. They were a fine example of American manhood and womanhood, as seen in pioneer days. John Travis was born May 25, 1826, and lived with his father on the latter's farm until he had reached the years of discretion, learning from his parents the practical methods of operating a farm. He was given a common school education and when he had reached the age of twenty-six years, in 1852, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Fife, second daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Fife, early settlers of Columbiana county, coming from Washington county, Penn., in 1808. The fruits of this happy union were the following named children: Harvey D. Travis, a prominent attorney at law, in Weeping Water, Neb.; Isaac F. Travis, a lawyer of the same place; William M. Travis, of West Point, Ohio; Elizabeth and Mary M., who is an artist of splendid talent. In June, 1864,

Mrs. Travis passed to her eternal rest. After six years Mr. Travis' marriage with Miss Mary Hastings, daughter of Isaac and Jane Hastings, early settlers of Columbiana county, was solemnized. Mr. and Mrs. Travis are respected members of the Presbyterian church, of New Lisbon, of which he is a ruling elder. For six years he served as justice of the peace and notary for twelve years. Mr. Travis has retired from active business on account of ill health.

William Van Fossan was among the earliest settlers of Madison township, Columbiana Co., Ohio; he was born in 1810, on the 4th of October, the son of Arnold Van Fossan, who was born in Pennsylvania. He came to Ohio with his parents about 1784, and settled in Columbiana county, when that portion of the state was a wilderness. He received his education in the log school-house of his boyhood, and upon reaching the years of manhood, married Eleanor Clark, daughter of Hugh Clark. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Wayne township, and after remaining there for a short time, moved to various different places, until he finally settled in Madison township again, where he remained until his death, December 10, 1864. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. William's wife is still living at West Point, Madison township, at the age of seventy-nine years. They had eleven children, as follows: Amy, wife of J. A. Mick; Joseph, Mary A., deceased; Jessie was drowned in the Mississippi river; James is a resident of Madison township; William, now residing in Iowa; Mariah, wife of W. G. Patterson; Adaline, wife of W. S. McClane; Martha, wife of Andrew Binsley; Daniel, of Cadiz, Ohio, and Henry W., a resident of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Van Fossan served his township in many different offices. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was held in the highest esteem by his neighbors. Joseph Van Fossan was born February 5, 1834, in Elk Run township. Having received a good common school education, and having attained to the years of manhood, he married Hester Baugh, daughter of John and Mariah Baugh, early settlers of Columbiana county. The former died in 1856 and the latter in 1884. Eight children have been born to this happy union: William H., Jessie E., wife of Elva Patterson; Warren C., Edith E., Frank E., Lillian H., Charles, deceased, and Bertha C. Mr. Van Fossan has been treasurer of Madison township and also a trustee, and has filled many other minor offices, although he is a staunch democrat and the township largely republican. He has a farm of 208 acres under the highest state of cultivation, and is accounted as one of the most substantial and esteemed residents of the township.



## MIDDLETON TOWNSHIP.

John C. Billingsley, an enterprising and prominent farmer of Middleton township, Columbiana county, was one of the seven children born to John W. and Lydia Billingsley. The names of the others being: Nathan B., a prominent lawyer of New Lisbon, Ohio; Salestia, Robert (died in infancy), Joseph F., Simeon S., a resident of Wichita, Kan.; and Mary E. John W., was born in Middleton township, on the farm which his father Robert Billingsley obtained from the government. Robert came to Ohio about 1810, from Virginia. Robert died in 1854. John W. was educated in a log school-house of the typical pioneer style. While still a young man he learned the shoe-maker's trade. In 1849 he married Miss Lydia Bayless, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Bayless, natives of Beaver county, Penn. Mrs. Billingsley still survives her husband, who passed to his reward in 1884, on the 19th of September. He was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is also his wife. They commenced their married life without any of this world's goods, but by good management and the display of unusual energy accumulated a good property for their old age. John C. Billingsley was born in Middleton township in 1856, his birthplace being the farm which he still occupies, he having inherited the property from his father. He was given exceptional educational advantages and improved them. When thirty years of age he married Miss Annie Bye, daughter of Samuel and Lydia Bye, residents of Center township, Columbiana county, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Billingsley one child has been born, namely: Lydia Neoma, born January 7, 1890. Both parents are members of the Presbyterian church, and the former is a member of lodge 417, F. & A. M.; also of Boquet council, No. 68, Jr. O. U. A. M. For over six years he was clerk of the township.

Adison Bricker, a successful young merchant of Negley, Ohio, was one of three children born to Samuel and Alice Bricker. The father was born in Darlington, Penn., about 1828, and his wife, Alice P. (Taylor) Bricker, was a native of the same place. They came to Ohio in April, 1880, and settled in Middleton township, where they resided for eight years. At that time they removed to Negley. Samuel is the postmaster of Negley, and a respected and honored citizen. Their children were: Ida A., who is the wife of W. J. Britton; Adison and Frank A. Adison was born in Darlington, Penn., in 1861, and when his parents removed to Ohio he accompanied them thither. He was given a good education, and when twenty-six years of age began to learn the tinner's trade with his father, who was also a tinner by trade. Upon their removal to Negley he established a

hardware store, and in connection with this opened a tin shop. For three years he continued in the business alone, but in April, 1890, J. H. Hays purchased a half interest in the concern, and the firm name is now Hays and Bricker. This house has a large trade, and enjoys the confidence of the public at large.

Peter Y. Brown was one of ten children born to the union of William and Mary M. Brown, their names being: Jacob Y., deceased; John, deceased; Baltzer, deceased; Mrs. Margaret Y., Reed, deceased; David, a resident of Columbiana county; Mrs. Phœbe Ann Williams, of Lawrence county, Penn.; Rev. Dr. William Y., a Presbyterian minister of considerable note, was graduated from Jefferson college and subsequently from Princeton college; Garretson A., deceased. About 1848, he removed to Minnesota and embarked in the mercantile business. While there he was elected probate judge, which office he filled for several terms. Subsequently he was obliged to settle in Denver, Col., on account of his health. His family now reside in the latter place. His son William C., is a graduate of West Point military academy, and for the past two or three years has been an instructor in that institution; and Alvara H., deceased. The father was born February 27, 1793, in Armstrong county, Penn., In 1804, he came to Ohio with his parents, his father's name having been George Brown. The latter died in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1825. He was an associate judge, and a member of the Ohio legislature. William Brown died in 1866. His wife was a daughter of Baltzer and Elizabeth Young, who were natives of Germany, who settled in York county, Penn. Mary M., his wife, was born in York county, and died in 1868. William held many township offices, having been a trustee for about twenty-two years consecutively. Peter Y. Brown was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, July 5, 1834, in the same house in which he now resides. He was given a thorough education at the Beaver academy, Beaver, Penn. After leaving school he turned his attention to farming and cattle raising, and has since been successfully engaged in this important industry. His farm, known as "Valley Home Farm," is noted for the fine thoroughbred Jersey cattle which it produces. Mr. Brown is recognized as a leading farmer and citizen of the county. He was one of the original incorporators of the New York, Pittsburg and Chicago Railway Co., now called the Pittsburg, Marion & Chicago Railway, also one of the projectors of the new and thriving town of Negley which adjoins "Valley Home Farm," and is largely interested in its manufacturing and mining industries. The marvelous growth of this new town is largely due to the energy and perseverance of Mr. Brown, who has always shown a willingness to aid liberally every commendable enterprise started in the town and community.

William Y. Baltzer, (deceased); Mrs. Julia M. Hartford, Samuel Y., who was lieutenant in Company A, Forty-third regiment Ohio volunteers, during the late war, and Peter Y., who was also a soldier in the civil war, having been a member of the Tenth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, were the children born to William and Rachel Calvin. The father was born in Beaver county, Penn., in 1805. He was a son of Robert and Mary A. Calvin. Mr. and Mrs. Calvin were influential members of the Presbyteren church, and reared their children in that faith. The father died in 1853, and the mother in 1855. William Y. Calvin was born in Beaver county, Penn., June 10, 1846. Having made very rapid progress in his studies, he began teaching school at seventeen years of age, but his plans were interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war, and he gave up educational work to become a soldier in the Third Ohio independent battery, and served until the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge at Cleveland, Ohio. After his return from the army, he took up the study of dentistry, and from that time has followed his profession with unbroken success. July 22, 1869, he took Miss Matilda A. Hartford as his wife. Mrs. Calvin was a daughter of Davis P. and Matilda Hartford, the former of whom was born in Beaver county, Penn., in 1821 and died in 1882. He was a cabinet maker by trade. His wife was formerly Matilda Armor, her parents being Thomas and Nancy Armor, both natives of Allegheny county, Penn. Matilda Armor Hartford was born in 1821, and died in 1848. They were consistent and valued members of the Presbyterian church. Dr. and Mrs. Calvin are the parents of nine children: Maude A., Nannie R., George D., (deceased); Jennie F., Harry T., Chester W., Martha H., Annie L. and Everett. William Calvin has been a justice of the peace for three years. He is a member of the Chamberlain post, G. A. R., of the Jr. O. U. A. M., lodge 89, Boquet Council.

Israel Cope was born November 16, 1825, in Columbiana county, Ohio, the son of Israel and Elizabeth Cope, who were the parents of twelve children. Israel, Jr., was reared on his father's farm. April 4, 1850, he married Miss Sarah T. Edmundson, daughter of Jonathan and Phoebe Edmundson. Mr. and Mrs. Cope are the parents of the following children: Harvey C., born November 6, 1853; died December 7, 1855; Harvey D., born October 12, 1856; Maria E., born April 20, 1858, wife of William Stooksberry; Ella L., born March 13, 1862; died February 15, 1890. Israel Cope's start in life was not very promising. He learned the wagon-maker's trade, receiving \$10 for fifteen month's work during his apprenticeship. For some time he operated a wagon-making establishment successfully, and saved enough to buy sixty-five acres of land, subsequently giving his entire attention to farming. From time to time he added more

the common schools. Upon reaching his twenty-fourth year Mr. Huff married Sarah E. Rose, daughter of John and Sarah Rose, both Virginians. The daughter, Sarah E., was born on the farm where Mr. Huff now lives. Eight children have come to bless this happy home, their names are given below: Deborah, who is the wife of John T. Ward; William S., Lizzie, Matilda J., wife of George Dyke; Jane E., Anson, and two others who died in infancy. Mrs. Huff died in 1882, and he was again married, Ester Guy, daughter of John and Matilda Guy, becoming his wife. This marriage has resulted in the birth of two children: Alva and George. Both Mr. and Mrs. Huff are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Huff makes a business of general farming and also raises stock for the market. He is a prosperous, progressive farmer, and is so recognized throughout the township.

William Huff was a son of Gustavus and Margaret Huff, the former of whom was born in Loudon county, Va., and came to Ohio with his parents, when they settled on the middle fork of Beaver creek in 1804. At that time there were but two houses in New Lisbon. When Gustavus Huff married Margaret George, a daughter of Williage George, they became among the first settlers of Elk Run township. After his marriage he settled in Middleton township. He was born in 1793, and died in January, 1869. His wife lost her eyesight in 1870, and lived until 1885. Both these were Godly people, and were earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church. William Huff was born in 1821. He was reared on a farm and given a common schooling. In 1843 he married Annie Bard, daughter of Henry Bard. To this union three children were born: Elizabeth, wife of Jesse Moran; William H. and Margaret W., the wife of James Bacon. In 1850 Mrs. Huff died, and two years later he took Sarah A. Rudebaugh to wife. She was the offspring of John Rudebaugh. The second wife bore him eleven children: Elzar, wife of James Gillispie; John E., Mrs. Angeline Dyke, Hugh B., George E., Mrs. Celeta Davidson, Simeon E., Mary, Myrtie and Eva. Mr. and Mrs. Huff are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. For a period of eight years he was a trustee of the township, part of his term having been during the war when there was much more required of trustees than now.

A representative farmer of Middleton township, Columbiana county, Ohio, is Isaac Huston, who was one of five children born to Benjamin and Hannah Huston, the names of the others being: Edward (deceased), John, Mrs. Mary Burson, and Elizabeth, wife of John Burson. Benjamin Huston was born in Maryland in 1788, and came to Ohio with his parents in his early youth. They settled near Acher village, or rather what is now Acher village, spending the first winter in a log cabin. The father

their deaths. The only child of this marriage now living is Jonas, the subject of this sketch. The names of the others were: Rebecca, Letitia, Lever, Theressa, Elijah and Mariah. Jonas H. Farr was born while his parents still resided in Elk Run township, the date of his birth being in the year 1825. Until his twentieth year the greater part of his time was devoted to assisting his father on the farm. Upon reaching the latter age he was united in marriage to Miss Christeen Gardner, who has borne him five children, named: William A., Leticia, wife of Albert Montgomery; Michael E.; Elijah E., and Louis T., who is a promising young lawyer. Mrs. Farr passed to her reward in November, 1884. She was, as is also her husband, a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. Farr has served as township trustee for about fifteen years, and is held in the warmest esteem by his friends and neighbors.

Thomas Fitzsimmons was one of the most enterprising men of Middleton township during his life, and his death was a public calamity. He was a native of Columbiana county, having been born there on the farm now operated by his sons, in 1829. His youth was spent in clearing the place, his father having entered the land at an early day. James, his father, was a native of Huntington county, Penn., whence he came to Ohio about the year 1815. Soon after his settlement in his new home he married Rebecca Blackmore, who was of English descent. James was born in 1789 and died in 1837, his wife was born in 1790 and died about the year 1867. Thomas Fitzsimmons married Mary Fisher, daughter of Paul and Margaret Fisher, both Pennsylvanians, and by her had nine children, as follows: William, deceased; Paul, James, deceased; Margaret, deceased; John J., Nannie B., Samuel E., deceased; Mary M., and Jonathan H. The parents were devout communicants of the Presbyterian church at New Salem, Penn. Thomas Fitzsimmons was one of the best known sheep raisers in the county, having brought his first sheep from Vermont at an expense of \$600. He made a business of raising sheep for the Philadelphia market, and was very successful in his enterprise. March 8, 1887, he passed to his eternal reward, leaving a wife and children to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and indulgent father. His wife never recovered from his loss and followed him to rest June 4, 1890. Thomas Fitzsimmons' career was marked by probity and uprightness, his every act was open to the gaze of all. He left no great fortune, as he had been too good a friend for that, but his memory is held in the highest respect and love by the multitudes who had come to know him.

Gustavus H. Huff, one of the most respected citizens of Middleton township, was born in that township in 1825. He was reared on his father's farm, and was given a good education in

the common schools. Upon reaching his twenty-fourth year Mr. Huff married Sarah E. Rose, daughter of John and Sarah Rose, both Virginians. The daughter, Sarah E., was born on the farm where Mr. Huff now lives. Eight children have come to bless this happy home, their names are given below: Deborah, who is the wife of John T. Ward; William S., Lizzie, Matilda J., wife of George Dyke; Jane E., Anson, and two others who died in infancy. Mrs. Huff died in 1882, and he was again married, Ester Guy, daughter of John and Matilda Guy, becoming his wife. This marriage has resulted in the birth of two children: Alva and George. Both Mr. and Mrs. Huff are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Huff makes a business of general farming and also raises stock for the market. He is a prosperous, progressive farmer, and is so recognized throughout the township.

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entered a quarter-section of land, which was afterward owned by Edward. After reaching the years of manhood Benjamin entered a quarter-section of land for himself, subsequently purchasing an additional quarter section, upon which his son Isaac now lives. Benjamin died in 1861, and his wife followed him to the grave in 1885. She was a daughter of John Booth, who lives in Middleton township. Isaac Huston first saw the light in 1831, in Middleton township. Having received a good common school education, and having been reared on his father's farm where he learned practical agriculture, he, when twenty-seven years of age, married Miss Margaret Jane Huff, daughter of Gustavus and Margaret Huff, both Ohioans. The father died in 1870, and the mother in 1885. Five children have been the issue of the marriage of Isaac Huston and Margaret Huff, named as follows: Mrs. Emma Addis, George C., a resident of Colorado; Anson J., now living in Elk Run township; Rena, wife of John Wollam; and Elva. Mr. and Mrs. Huston are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a steward. For twelve years Mr. Huston has filled the office of township treasurer with satisfaction to all concerned. His fine farm consists of over 300 acres.

The Huston family has long been prominently identified with the advancement and growth of Columbiana county. Members of the family have held many offices of trust, which have been gladly assigned them by the public from time to time. John Huston has had a long and honorable career. He was born in 1822, in Columbiana county, his father having settled there in 1804. He helped his father to clear the farm, remaining with him until he reached his twenty-seventh year, at which time he was joined in marriage to Miss Margaret Burson, a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Burson, natives of Loudon county, Va., who settled in Ohio at an early date. Mrs. Mary Addis, Sarah E., Rebecca A., Benjamin, Sarnira, wife of Paul Fitzsimmons, and Hally I., are the offsprings of this happy marriage. For seven or eight years John Huston served as township trustee, his course during that time having met with much approbation. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a successful, progressive farmer, and by his life of probity and fair dealing has won the esteem of those who have come to know him best.

George Justison was born in Delaware about 1800, and came to Ohio in 1826, at which time he settled near East Palestine, Columbiana county, where he entered and cleared a farm. In 1845 he bought 160 acres of good land in Middleton township, where his son, George W., now resides, and remained there until his death, in 1887. His wife was Mary McKeever, whom he married before his removal to Ohio. She was born in the

state of Delaware, in 1798, and died in 1882. They were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and were useful, respected people. Their children were John M., deceased; Harman, George W., Mary A., deceased, and Mrs. Loraina C. Booth. George W. Justison was born in Middleton township, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1830. His boyhood was spent in helping his father on the farm and in attending school. A great proportion of the farm work devolved upon him, as the other members of the family were not in good health. In 1855 Phœbe Booth became his wife. She was the daughter of John and Mary Booth, who were natives of Delaware. Three children were born of this union: Lyman P., Mary A., wife of G. W. McKean, and Mrs. Phœbe K. Sheets, of Topeka, Kan. Mrs. Justison passed to her reward in 1860, and he was again married, Lena H. Pierce becoming his wife. She was also a native of Delaware. The latter marriage has resulted in the birth of three children, as follows: George M., deceased; Thomas S., deceased, and Lewis V., who lives with his parents. Mr. Justison is a director in the Stock Raisers and Live Stock Mutual Insurance Company, of Ohio, and is one of the best known horse men in the state. His farm of 210 acres is highly cultivated, and his horses are of the best. Liverpool, a noted stallion which he purchased in Kentucky, is one of the best-bred horses in the country, and stands at the head of this fine stud.

Henry Lawrence, one of the prominent business men of Columbiana county, Ohio, was one of eleven children born to John and Ann Lawrence, the former of whom was born in Staffordshire, England. In 1869, the father came to America and secured work in a coal mine at Salineville, Ohio. One year after his arrival in this country he sent for his wife and children, who shortly joined him. After living in various different places in the state the family finally settled at East Palestine, where the father died February 27, 1889, his wife having preceded him March 8, 1886. Henry Lawrence was born in England in 1863, and received a good schooling in his native land. After his coming to the United States he worked in the coal mines, and when twenty-one years of age was married to Jane Clark, daughter of James and Mary Clark. Gertie, born in 1884, and Annie, born in 1887, are the children that have come to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence. In the year 1885, Mr. Lawrence embarked in the hotel business at Negley, and has since built up a very desirable business in this line. Three years after establishing the hotel he engaged in the general mercantile business, and one year later sold a half interest in the latter business to J. W. Sutherin, and this firm is now in a very prosperous condition.

James Mackall was the only son of James and Elizabeth



Mackall. James came to Pennsylvania from Virginia about 1801, and settled in Beaver county. There he purchased 400 acres of land, and remained there until his death in 1875. His wife, Elizabeth Lewis Mackall, was a Pennsylvanian, the daughter of William Lewis. She died in 1881. For four years the father was a commissioner of Columbiana county, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. James Mackall, Jr., was born November 7, 1813, in Pennsylvania. He married Nancy Davidson, daughter of James and Mary Davidson, both natives of Columbiana county. Soon after his marriage James settled in Middleton township, Columbiana county, and has since remained there. His children are: George H., Jackman (deceased), Jackson E., Matilda (deceased), who was the wife of J. B. McCoy; Mrs. E. Dawson, Addison R., a prominent attorney of East Liverpool, Ohio; Mrs. U. Angistine; Mrs. Isadean Calvin; E. D.; Sarah E., who died in infancy; Mrs. Irena Overlande; Belle, wife of A. J. Coulp, and one infant. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and have the respect of all who know them. Jackson Mackall, son of the above, was born January 12, 1842. When sixteen years of age he began active life for himself as a sheep grower, and continued in that vocation until he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and First regiment Pennsylvania volunteer infantry. He served from October to March, 1863, at which time he was honorably discharged on account of disability. From 1863 to 1864 he was engaged in the fruit business at Cincinnati, and then was employed in furnishing horses to the government until 1865. Returning home he embarked in the grape and small fruit growing industry; subsequently purchasing a farm of 255 acres, he began general farming. In 1869 he espoused Verlinda, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Creighton, who early settled in Ohio, having removed from Washington county, Penn. Budell C., born April 9, 1870; James H., born May 14, 1872; Cal G., born April 1, 1874, and Pauline, born February 3, 1886, are the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mackall.

Robert L. Randall comes of an old and illustrious family. His father was Elias Randall, who was a cousin of Samuel J. Randall, the statesman. Elias was born in Frederick county, Md., about 1812. When twenty-four years of age he removed to Harrison county, Ohio, and settled four miles from Cadiz, where for some time he was engaged in clearing land. While living there he married Margaret House, daughter of Benjamin House, one of the early settlers of Ohio. Soon after his marriage he removed to Dearsville and occupied a log cabin with very scanty furnishings. By hard work and the closest economy he managed to save a competence for his old age. In 1875 his wife died, and he passed away in 1882, in his seventy-second year. This esti-

mable couple were lifelong members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was honored and trusted by his neighbors and filled many township offices during his life. Robert L., Mrs. Amanda Stevens, Benjamin, Mrs. Sarah Chandler, John F., Mrs. Mary Watson, Mrs. Rebecca Spect, Mrs. Salena Ripley and Martha, who died in infancy, were the children born to them. Robert was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1840. His early youth was passed on the farm and in attending school. He was given a good education, having been for several terms a student at Mount Union college. After leaving college he worked on a farm for three years, and then engaged in teaching school. In 1870 he was a professor in the New Lisbon high school, and until three years ago was more or less engaged in educational matters. Mr. Randall now owns and operates a farm of fifty-seven acres, raising fruits in large quantities. In 1870 Miss Minnie J. Rogers, daughter of James and Elizabeth Rogers, became his wife. Three children have been born to this marriage: Mrs. Vida Young, E. Sylvan and Mary Elizabeth.

Jonathan F. Randolph is one of the most successful and respected agriculturists of Middleton township. Mr. Randolph was born October 31, 1828. His boyhood was spent in acquiring an education and in learning the tannery trade, under the tutelage of his father. In 1864 he formed a partnership with his brother in the business, and the firm continued until the death of the brother in 1884, at which time he purchased the interest of his brother from the latter's heirs. Among other property owned by them was a fine farm, to which Mr. Randolph retired upon the dissolution of the partnership, and since that time has been engaged in conducting a large farming business. In 1860 he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca L. Ashford, daughter of George and Deborah Ashford, natives of Virginia, who came to Ohio at an early date. The father passed to his reward about 1872; his wife still survives him. To Mr. and Mrs. Randolph have been born the following named children: Lewis S. F., Jessie D., wife of Dr. George J. Boyde, of Blackhawk, Penn.; Eliza U., Mary V., and John C., who is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph are valued communicants of the Baptist church, of Achor, of which the former is a deacon and the treasurer. This family is one of the oldest and most highly connected in the county, members of it having done much for the advancement and continued growth of the community.

To Samuel and Sarah Richardson, the following named children were born: Samuel, Alford (deceased); Mrs. Sarah Campbell, Mrs. Lydia Dixon, Enoch, Mrs. Margaret Smith, (deceased); and Mrs. Polly Fisher. The father was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio with his parents John and ——— Richardson, in 1802. John then settled on the

farm which is now owned by Samuel Richardson. Sarah Blackledge, who afterwards became Samuel's wife, was born in Washington county, Penn. Both parents were Quakers. Samuel died in 1862, and his wife about two years later. He was a justice of the peace of Middleton township for sixteen years, and settled a great many estates. His son, Samuel, the principal of this biographical mention, was born in 1821. He assisted his father to clear the farm for cultivation, but was given a good education despite need of his services on the farm. When twenty-three years of age he married Miss Elizabeth Fisher, daughter of Michael and Eliza Fisher, both early settlers in Ohio. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Richardson: Mary E., wife of John Blackmore; Lydia, wife of Robert Eells, and Miah, who married a daughter of James Sutherin, by whom he has had two children: Frank and Sadie; and Nerva, the wife of James W. Sutherin. Samuel Richardson has ever been actively identified with any enterprise promising good to the community in which he lives. He was very active in securing the entrance of the railroad into Negley at the time of the agitation of the subject, and in many other ways his influence and energy have been thrown on the side of progressiveness and public improvement.

James Rogers was the son of Thomas and Hope Rogers, the former of whom was born in Burlington county, N. J. He was the son of Thomas, who was also a native of that state. They subsequently removed to Pennsylvania, where the father died. Thomas, Jr., was approaching the years of manhood at the time of the removal to Pennsylvania. He worked on his father's farm until his marriage to Miss Hope Russell, daughter of Job and Hulda Russell. James Rogers was born in Columbiana county, on the farm that he now owns, in 1812. When nineteen years old he began to learn the blacksmith and gunsmith trades. Having served an apprenticeship of three years with Jonathan Ricesenger, he worked as a journeyman for two years more, at the expiration of which time he formed a partnership with John Russell, and they carried on a gun-making business for two years, after which James worked on a farm for some time. After leaving agriculture, he and a brother started a shop where they carried on a blacksmith's business for some time. Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald and Jane Jamieson, natives of Westmoreland county, Penn., became his wife at that time, and eleven children have been the result of this union.

Henry Seachrist was born in Lancaster county, Penn., in 1813, and removed to Ohio with his parents in 1815, settling in Fairfield township, Columbiana county, where Jacob, the father, raised a family of fourteen children. Henry remained on the farm until he was seventeen years old, and then became an apprentice to

the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for ten years. In 1846 he removed to Portage county, Ohio, with his family, and lived there until the fall of 1851, when he returned to Columbiana county and took possession of the farm now owned by him. He has reached his seventy-seventh year, and is still hale and hearty. Although he never had any advantages of education he is well informed, and is a good English scholar and a fair German student. His wife, Margaret, was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Windel, who emigrated to Ohio from Virginia early in the history of Columbiana county. John Windel was one of the old time wagoners, his route extending as far as Washington, D. C. The farm once owned by him is still in the possession of his descendants. Mrs. Seachrist died in May, 1886, leaving eight of the ten children born to her to mourn her loss. The names of the children of this marriage are: John (deceased), Mrs. Elizabeth Myers, Jacob W., Enos, Mrs. Tryphena Seeds, Mrs. Margaret Ann Hoke, Eva Elza (deceased), Leonard, Ira and Mrs. Mary Rauch. Enos Seachrist, the principal of this sketch, was born February 8, 1842, in Columbiana county. When the late war broke out he was but nineteen years of age, but nevertheless he became a Union soldier, having enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Fifteenth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, August 19, 1862, and served until the close of the war, at which time he received his honorable discharge at Cleveland, Ohio. For two years after his return from the war he engaged in farming, and on June 18, 1867, espoused Rebecca, daughter of John and Lucinda Marlnee, by whom he has had two children, Orin H. and Ida May. The family are members of the United Brethren church, and he is also a member of the G. A. R. His wife died March 22, 1888. She was a very earnest, Christian woman, and her loss to the community is great.

James W. Sutherin, perhaps the most prominent benefactor of the town of Negley, Middleton township, Columbiana county, Ohio, was born March 22, 1857, at Industry, Penn. He was given some schooling, and when twelve years of age, began work in the coal mines. After three years, he entered the employ of the Butts Coal Co., being engaged in their store until his father's removal to East Palestine. Having accompanied his parents to their new home, James secured employment in the coal banks at the latter place, and remained there for some time, after which he worked in a store owned by a man by the name of Chamberlain. Not being able to stand the confinement of store work, in 1880 he went to Kennelton to operate the coal works there for his father. After three years, the coal supply having been exhausted meanwhile, he returned to East Palestine to assume the management of the Prospect coal bank for his father. In 1883, Mr. Sutherin came to the place now called Negley and opened a

coal bank. He is now manager of the coal works in the latter place, and has under his charge, 125 men engaged in developing this rich coal country. Mr. Sutherin is one of the best coal bank managers in the country. He has never had any trouble with the men under his control, as his course with them has always been marked by respect for their calling, and by a firm trust in their loyalty to him. His experience in the business is unbounded, he having followed all the steps, from driving a mule, to managing a mine. June 22, 1881, he married a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Richardson, by whom he has had four children: Maud, born March 27, 1882; James B., born December 30, 1884; Burrizetta, born April 1, 1887; and Paul, born June 14, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherin are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is also a member of lodge 417, F. & A. M., of the I. O. O. F. and of the Jr. O. U. A. M. Mr. Sutherin is engaged in the mercantile business at Negley, in addition to his coal business.

John B. Warren was born in Lancashire, England, in 1833. When eleven years of age he went to Liverpool and bound himself for a four year's voyage at sea. He made the trip to South America, and on his return to England his father would not allow him to finish the term of his enlistment. When seventeen years old he sought a broader field for his labors in America. He landed in New York in 1849, and lived in various different states, until his marriage in 1859, to Lucy Underwood, daughter of William and Hannah Underwood. The former was born in York county, Penn., and came to Ohio with his parents; Jesse and Revle Underwood, in 1812. They settled in Middleton township, Columbiana county, and entered government land. William was the father of seven children: Israel (deceased), Rachel (deceased), Mahlon, Gilbert and Mary (deceased), Lucy, wife of John Warren, and Clarissa. The father died June 15, 1875, and the mother December 25, 1873. After his marriage Mr. Warren began farming on the property which he has since succeeded in acquiring as his own. The land was owned by his father-in-law, and he worked it for him on shares. Ten children are the issue of this marriage, viz.: Mrs. Mary Newhouse, Carley (deceased), Joseph, Anna E. (deceased), William, a graduate of Mount Hope college; Izora, wife of Jonas Moreland; Julicia, Thomas (deceased), Walter and Effie. John Warren answered his adopted country's call by enlisting in Company D, Nineteenth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, and served two years. He was honorably discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1863, for disability. Mr. Warren is a member of Lenley M. Tillis post, No. 123, G. A. R., of which he is commander. He organized the post at East Palestine, and he is also a member of the East Palestine lodge, 417, F. & A. M., and of the

New Lisbon chapter. Thomas Warren was the father of the above. His other children are: Thomas, Mrs. Eliza Cleaver (deceased), Charles, a sailor who was lost at sea in 1878; William, James, Mrs. Jane Carbot (deceased), Robinson, captain of an Australian ship, and Alford, a banker.

Henry and Mary Wollam were the parents of thirteen children: John, Archibald (deceased); Lea, wife of Henry Smith, (deceased); Benjamin (deceased); Hannah, wife of Jackson Lee (deceased); Jacob (deceased), Elizabeth, wife of Leonard Jackson (deceased); Samuel, Henry, died while in the service of his country during the late war; Mary, wife of George Concole (deceased); Sarah, wife of John Hollinger; Susan M., wife of C. March; and Joseph. Henry and Mary Wollam were married in 1801. The former was born in Virginia and came to Ohio in 1804, with his wife, two years after their marriage. He bought a farm of a man by the name of Welch and passed the remainder of his life on it. His death occurred in 1845. His wife's maiden name was Bough, her parents being Henry and Mary Bough. She died March 30, 1870. These parents were members of the Disciples church. John Wollam was born in 1826. He lived on the homestead farm until nearly thirty years of age, when he learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked for two years. Five years before leaving the old farm he espoused Margaret D. Sander, June, 1851, having been the date of the solemnization of the ceremony. She was the daughter of John and Mary Sander, who had six children: Margaret, Michael H., Elizabeth, Daniel, Mrs. Martha Rudibaugh, Mrs. Rebecca E. Azdel, and John A., who married Lizzie Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Wollam have been blessed by the birth of the following children: Henry M., who married Ellen Sturgis; Mrs. Samantha Moore, John C. M., married Mary M. Cooley; Mrs. Mary E. Huston, James W., married Ellen Latta; Mrs. Sarah J. Fitzsimmons, Mrs. Anna T. Lyons, Ella and Charles. Mr. Wollam and wife are communicants of the Presbyterian church, and are accounted as among the most benevolent and charitable of the community. Mr. Wollam owns a very fine farm with the best of buildings.

## PERRY TOWNSHIP.

William W. Allen was born in Columbiana, Ohio, April 18, 1834, the son of Jesse and Hannah W. (Icenhour) Allen. The father was a native of Chester county, Penn. He came to Columbiana county when it was a wilderness. His first business venture was in the undertaking business, in which he continued for many years. He came to Salem in 1847, and died there in 1864. He was thrice married, his first wife being a Miss Mercer;

Hannah Icenhour became his second wife and bore him the following named children: Thomas C., William W. and Elizabeth M., who married David E. Blackburn. Mrs. Elizabeth (Davis) Waterworst, daughter of Samuel Davis, the first settler of Salem, was his third wife. William Allen, the subject of this sketch, passed his youth at Columbiana and Salem. He was educated in the public schools and at the Wittenbury college at Springfield, Ohio. After leaving college, he entered the hotel business in Salem, being the proprietor of the Farquhar house from 1858 to 1859. He then located at Warren, Ohio, and there conducted the Gaskill house for six months, after which he returned to Salem and established a fish and oyster depot, which he has conducted since that time. He married Sarah Boswell, daughter of Peter H. and Amy (Morris) Boswell, of Salem, May 1, 1856. Their five children are: Virginia K., wife of Preston B. Lee; Elizabeth M., wife of C. E. Whinney; William H., Paul, deceased, and Frank Y. Mr. Allen is a pronounced democrat, and one of the highly respected business men of Salem.

The Hon. Jacob A. Ambler is a native of Pittsburg, Penn., and was born February 18, 1829. His parents, Henry and Hannah (Speight) Ambler, were natives of England, having emigrated to America in 1822, and settled in Pittsburg, where they resided for many years. Jacob Ambler was the third son in a family of eleven children and after he attained the age of fourteen, was compelled to rely on his own resources. He acquired his education in the public schools of Pittsburg, and under the tutelage of Mr. John Kelly, a noted instructor of his day. In 1849 he came to Salem, Ohio, and there read law with his brother Henry, who subsequently became a prominent attorney of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1851, when twenty-two years of age. He at once began the practice of his Profession with his brother. This partnership continued for three years and was then terminated by the removal of the brother to Iowa. For the succeeding three years he was associated with P. A. Laubie, Esq., of Salem, now a judge of the circuit court of this circuit. In October, 1857, Mr. Ambler was elected to the lower house of the Ohio legislature on the republican ticket, resigning this office in October, 1859, to accept an appointment by Governor Chase, on the common pleas bench of the first sub-division of the ninth judicial district of the state, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Lyman W. Potter. In October, 1860, he was elected to the bench for the remainder of the unexpired term, and re-elected in the following year for the full term of five years. Judge Ambler was elected to represent the seventeenth district of Ohio in the forty-first congress, and was re-elected to the forty-second congress. While in the legislature, he served as a member of the committee on the judiciary, and while in con-

gress as a member of the committee on foreign affairs and also on the committee on the revision of the laws. Since the expiration of his congressional service he has devoted his time to the practice of his profession, exclusively, with the exception of serving on the United States tariff commission, by appointment of President Arthur, the report of which commission was the basis of the tariff law of 1883. Judge Ambler was a democrat until the organization of the republican party, but since that period has been a staunch advocate of its policy. His last active service in political campaigns, however, was in 1871, when he accompanied Governor Noyes on his canvassing tour through southern Ohio. He was also a member of the Cincinnati convention which nominated R. B. Hayes for the presidency in 1876. June 1, 1852, he married Mary Steel, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Makemsen) Steel, of Salem, and by her has four children: Byron S., Laura (Mrs. M. C. McNabb), Ralph S. and Maude. Judge Ambler is a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar, and has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for over thirty years.

James Anderson, M. D., one of the most skillful and successful physicians of Columbiana county, is a native of Columbiana county, having first seen the light in Knox township, December 13, 1851, his parents being William and Isabel (Little) Anderson, natives of Scotland, who settled in Knox township about 1847. Dr. Anderson was brought up on a farm until he reached his sixteenth year, at which time he entered Mount Union College, from which he was graduated in 1874. The same year he began the study of medicine with Dr. C. L. Anderson, of Homeworth, Columbiana county. In the fall of 1874 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, and two years later was graduated therefrom. Subsequently he graduated from the University of the city of New York. In the fall of the year 1877, a few months after completing the course of the University of New York, Dr. Anderson took up his residence in Salem, Ohio, where he began the practice of his profession. Here he has since remained, having gained a name for skill in his profession, which has resulted in giving him a large and lucrative practice. Miss Henrietta Brooke became his wife in 1877. She is the daughter of Jesse and Agnes (Diehl) Brooke, of Homeworth, Columbiana county. Their three children are: Mary, Thomas B. and Robert B. Dr. Anderson is a member of the Union Medical Society, of Columbiana and adjoining counties, and also of the Ohio State Medical Society. He is a member of the K. of P., and his family are communicants of the Presbyterian church. His political views are democratic.

Frank Baackes, superintendent of the Salem Wire Nail company, was born in St. Toenis, Rhenish Prussia, in 1863. His parents are Godfried and Frances (Maassen) Baackes. Mr.



Baackes was reared in his native land. His education was derived from the gymnasium of Crefeld, and he also spent one year at Duesseldorf, Germany, learning the details of the nail business in the latter place. In 1879 he sought a wider field for his operations and took up his residence in America, first locating at Cleveland Ohio, where, with his brother Michael, he started the H. P. Wire Nail company. He was general superintendent of this concern until the year 1884. In the latter year Mr. Baackes went to Beaver Falls, Penn., and built the wire nail mills there for the Hartman Steel company, and managed their business for a year and a half. In 1885 he removed to Salem, where he organized the Salem Wire Nail company, superintending the erection of the buildings and plant. Of this latter company he was made the general manager, and subsequently, was given, in addition, the management of the Findlay Wire Nail plant, which was purchased by the Salem company, in 1889. Although still a very young man, Mr. Baackes has thoroughly mastered all the details of the wire nail business to such an extent that he may justly be given the distinction of being the most thoroughly posted man in the wire nail industry in the United States, an honor which he has spent many years of study and work in acquiring, and it is the more to his credit that such marked success has come to him so early in life.

Benjamin Baird, a member of the firm of Purdy, Baird & Co., extensive manufacturers of sewer-pipe, drain-tile, etc., etc., was born in Portage county, Ohio, December 30, 1842. His parents were George and Eliza Baird, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. They settled in Brimfield about 1832. At the age of fourteen Benjamin was apprenticed to the potter's trade, at Mogadore, Ohio, and finished his term of apprenticeship at New Portage, near Akron, Ohio. After working three years, he became a skilled workman, and was a journeyman until 1871, working at different points in the state. During this time Mr. Baird served his country as a volunteer soldier, enlisting in Company E, Nineteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, and served three months. At the expiration of this time he re-enlisted in 1862, in Company F, Eighty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, and was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry. He was subsequently paroled and exchanged, receiving an honorable discharge from the service. In 1871 he located at Salem, and became a member of the firm of Purdy & Baird. This concern existed until 1884, when it was merged into the firm of Purdy, Baird & Company, under which title it now does business. Mr. Baird took unto himself a wife December 26, 1864, in the person of Miss Frances A. Bayne, a daughter of Taylor and Mary (Lear) Bayne, of Salem, Mr. and Mrs. Baird are the parents of one son, Harry L. Mr. Baird is a member of the G. A. R., the I. O. O. F., Mystic Circle, and is a republican.

Carl Barckhoff, the head of the celebrated Carl Barckhoff organ company, of Salem, Ohio, is a native of Wiedenbruck, Westphalia, Germany, where he was born in 1852, the son of Felix and Elizabeth Barckhoff. Mr. Barckhoff was reared in his native country, having been graduated from Wiedenbruck university at Munster, in 1869. In the latter year he came to Philadelphia, Penn., where he learned the organ manufacturing business in his father's factory. Felix Barckhoff founded this business in Wiedenbruck, Germany, in 1850, and removed his factory to Philadelphia in 1865, where he continued to carry on his large business up to the time of his death in 1877. Upon his death, his son, Carl, came into possession of the concern, and in 1882 removed to Salem, Ohio, where he has since remained. In 1888 the Carl Barckhoff church organ company was formed with Carl Barckhoff as its manager. This company has turned out some very fine organs, among them may be mentioned the organ now in the Presbyterian church at Salem. Mr. Barckhoff took unto himself a wife, in the person of Miss Cora Hawley, daughter of Samuel Hawley, of Philadelphia, in 1881. He is a man of fine business ability, of quick perception, with shrewdness, and above all uprightness of character.

Martin L. Bates is one of the merchants of Salem, who, through his successful business career and public enterprise, is entitled to a place in this biographical mention. Mr. Bates was born in Salem township, December 28, 1838, the son of Samuel and Marabah (Sheets) Bates. Christian Bates, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Germany, from which country he emigrated and settled in Salem township, Columbiana Co., Ohio, as early as 1803. Here he cleared and improved a large farm and lived and died in the home of his adoption. He raised a family of fourteen children, Samuel being an older son. The latter followed in the footsteps of his father and became a farmer, living and dying in Salem township. His twelve children were: Mrs. Elizabeth ———, Martin L., Christiana, Mrs. Harriet Hughes, Silathiel, Mrs. I. McConnor, Mrs. Mary Webb, Mrs. Laura Rotter, Mrs. Lule Evans, Furman and Lycurgus. John Sheets, the maternal grandfather of these children, was a native of New Jersey, whence he came to Salem township at an early day. Martin L. Bates spent his early life on his father's farm and in the common schools of the township. He began active life as a farmer, and then began to learn his trade. Having served an apprenticeship of three years, he worked at his trade for ten years in Salem and Bellefontain. He then became a workman in the Buckeye Reaper and Mower works, in which he was engaged for two years. In 1857 he settled permanently in Salem, and in 1861 engaged in the manufacture of horse collars. In January, 1873, Mr. Bates established his present boot and

shoe business, it being the oldest business of the kind in the city. He is a successful and upright business man. He married Miss Letitia J., daughter of Lemuel and E. J. (Morris) Griffith, of Washington county, Penn., in 1866. Mr. Bates has been a member of the board of health of Salem for eight years, and is a loyal and efficient member of the republican party.

The Bentley family is one of the oldest in Columbiana county. William G. Bentley of Perry township, is a descendant of this family. Mr. Bentley was born in West township, Columbiana county, Ohio, July 26, 1843, the son of G. S. and Elizabeth (Garrigues) Bentley. The grandfather, Joseph E. Bentley, was a Pennsylvanian by birth. He came from Montgomery county, Md., to West township in 1826, and cleared and improved a large farm there, known as Green Hill. His wife was Anna Briggs, by whom he had the following children: G. S., Franklin H., Mrs. Maria Garrigues, Thomas M., Mrs. Alice A. Stabler, Deborah, who married Charles H. Rice; Mrs. Carolina Heston, Mrs. Hannah Preston, and Alban E. Granville, who was a wheelwright for many years, but is now residing on the old homestead. His wife was a daughter of William G. and Margaret (Humphreys) Garrigues, of Stark county, Ohio, by whom he had three children: William G., Joseph E. and Julia A. William was educated in the common schools and at the Hanover Union school. At the age of eighteen, he located in Salem, and there learned the machinist's trade. August 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, and was honorably discharged after three years' service, never having been absent from his post of duty. He returned to Salem and finished his apprenticeship, and then followed his trade until 1875, when he engaged in farming in West township. In 1877, he was elected treasurer of Columbiana county, and served for four years. In 1882, he located in Perry township, and purchased the fine agricultural property which he has since operated. Eva L. Bean became his wife in 1875, and has borne him three children: Howard, Nina and Joseph E. Mr. Bentley is a member of the G. A. R., and the F. A. M. He is a republican.

Joshua J. Boone was born in Berks county, Penn., February 10, 1820. His parents were James and Rebecca (Thomas) Boone. Joshua removed to Salem with his mother in 1832, the family then consisting of three sons: J. Thomas, Joshua J., and Jesse T. The last named son is now a resident of Lake county, Cal. Mr. Boone was but twelve years of age when he came to Salem, and two years later he became a clerk, and continued in this vocation until 1840, at which time he, with his brother, J. T., embarked in the general mercantile business, in Salem, and this firm continued in business until 1852, at this time Mr. Boone located in Pittsburg, and there carried on a business with William Har-

baugh for four years. At the expiration of this time he returned to Salem, and entered the dry goods trade, which he continued up to 1861. In the latter year Mr. Boone formed a partnership with Jackson Cotton, in the banking business, and this firm was continued until 1872, in which year a partnership was formed between J. J. Boone, J. Cotton and R. O. Campbell. Since 1872 this banking house has been operated under the firm name of Boone & Campbell, Mr. Cotton having retired in the latter year. July 4, 1846, Mr. Boone took Leah Heaton to wife. She is the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Haldérman) Heaton, residents of Salem. This union has been blessed by the birth of the following children: Mrs. Mary Waterworth, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jessie T., J. Charles, Lizzie R., Esther L. and Mrs. Blanche Shane, of Pittsburg. Mr. Boone is a very prominent citizen, his public spirit and enterprise having won him the respect and esteem of the community at large. His political convictions are republican.

Joel S. Bousall, a prominent citizen and business man of Salem, was born in Green township, Columbiana county, Ohio, August 13, 1826. Daniel Bousall, his father, was the son of Edward Bousall, who was born near Philadelphia, Penn., of English descent. His ancestors were from Derbyshire, England, and settled at Darby, Penn. They were Quakers. Edward located in Green township about 1806. He was a farmer, and cleared the farm now occupied by his heirs. He was twice married, his first wife being Deborah Gibbons, by whom he had two children: James and Daniel. His second wife was Rachel, daughter of Abram Warrington, a pioneer of Perry township; by this wife he had ten children: Isaac, Abram, Mark, Edward, Thomas, Mrs. Rebecca Hoge, Mrs. Hannah Headley, Evan, Mrs. Rachel Stratton and Joshua. Daniel was a native of Lancaster county, Penn., where he was brought up by his uncle Daniel Gibbons. He settled in Green township in 1824, purchasing a farm there which, with the assistance of his sons, he cleared. His wife, Martha, was a daughter of Joel and Rebecca (Terrill) Sharp, who settled in Goshen township in 1806. By her he had five children: Joel S., Mrs. Rebecca Galbraith, Mrs. Deborah French, Mrs. Sarah Fowler and Charles. In 1864 he removed to Salem, where he died in 1878. Joel S. Bousall began active life as a machinist, serving an apprenticeship with Thomas Sharp & Brothers. Having worked as a journeyman for four years, he was taken into the firm in 1851, the firm of Sharp, Davis & Bousall being formed. They continued to manufacture steam engines up to 1870, at which time the company was incorporated as the Buckeye Engine company, Mr. Bousall being one of the principal stockholders, director and superintendent. He is the president of the Barckhoff Church Organ company, a member of the firm of Vaughn, Bousall & Co., and a stockholder and director of The

Deming Co., also a stockholder and director of The Salem Wire Nail Co. He has been married twice, Abbie L. Sharpnack being his first wife; Charles S. is the offspring of this union. The second wife was Millie, daughter of Edward and Mary (Calvin) Vaughan. Ward is the issue of the latter marriage. Mr. Bousall is an ardent republican.

Allan Boyle has been identified with the advancement of public and private interests in Salem for many years. Mr. Boyle was born in Dalry, Ayrshire, Scotland, September 28, 1811, his parents being James and Ann (Patrick) Boyle. He learned the trade of silk weaving in his own country, having served an apprenticeship of four years. In 1841 he came to America, and located in Illinois; later he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence to Circleville, Ohio, and from the latter place came to Salem in 1848, where for twenty years he was engaged in the business, having branches of this establishment at Wooster, Mansfield, Ashland, Seville and Mount Vernon. During this time business increased to such an extent that it amounted to \$100,000 annually. In 1868, in company with Baxter, he embarked in the manufacturing of stoves, under the firm name of Baxter & Boyle, which partnership was continued for eleven years. In 1879, Mr. Boyle was appointed postmaster of Salem, under the administration of President Hayes, and served in that capacity four years. Since the year 1859 Mr. Boyle has been identified with the Salem Gas company, being one of its incorporators, and its president since 1872. He married Miss Martha Campbell, of Ayrshire, Scotland, June 3, 1841, and they have six children: James, William, Anna, Mary E., Mattie and Maggie. Mr. Boyle is a member of the Presbyterian church, and also of the F. & A. M., and the R. A. M. His political convictions are intensely republican.

Ira F. Brainard was born in Canfield township, now Mahoning county, Ohio, in January, 1840, the son of Calvin C. and Sophia (Fitch) Brainard, both natives of Mahoning county, Ohio. John Brainard, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Haddon, Conn., who settled in Mahoning county in 1801. He cleared and cultivated a large farm, and lived and died there. His wife, Anna Cone, was also a native of Connecticut. She bore him five children, Calvin, Lester, Frederick, Julia and Homer. David Fitch, the maternal grandfather, was a pioneer farmer of Boardman township, Mahoning county. Calvin C. Brainard was born and reared on the family homestead in Canfield township, where he remained until forty years of age, when he engaged in the dry goods business in Boardman township for nine years, and in 1857 located in Salem, where he became a wool buyer, and continued in this up to the time of his death, in 1874, he then being sixty-three years old. He took a great in-

terest in the public schools of Salem, and for a number of years was a director of them. He was a whig until the formation of the republican party, after which he became a faithful and zealous republican. His children were Ira F., Bessie, Emma, Frank, Ella and Walter. Ira F. Brainard came to Salem with his parents in 1857, having previously received a good common school education in the Mahoning and Columbiana county schools. In 1863 he embarked in the livery business in Salem, and continued in it for three years. In 1867 he removed to Pittsburg, and there became interested in the live stock business. Mr. Brainard was one of the original stockholders of the Farmers' National bank, of Salem, and was connected with it until 1890. He is largely interested in Salem real estate, and is half owner of the Brainard-Greiner hotel, which was erected in 1885-6, also is a large stockholder in the new opera house property. He married, in September, 1862, Fannie, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth P. (Weaver) Heaton, and has two children, Edward and James.

David B. Burford, a leading hardware merchant of Salem, was born in Gloucestershire, England, January 3, 1842, his parents being David and Ann (Shipway) Burford, who emigrated to America in 1842, and settled in Elkton, Columbiana county, Ohio, where the father worked at his trade of weaving until 1843, when he died. He left six children: Robert, Dorcas, Edward, William, Mary and David B.; the latter was given the educational advantages to be had in the Elkton common schools. In 1858 he went to New Brighton, Penn., and there served a three years' apprenticeship to the tinner's trade, locating in Salem in 1861. Here he worked as a journeyman tinner for three years, and May 2, 1864, offered his life and services to his adopted country by enlisting in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteer infantry. After a service of four months he received an honorable discharge and immediately returned to Salem. Until 1873 Mr. Burford worked at his trade, but in the latter years he embarked in business, in which he has since successfully continued. He has been twice married, his first wife being Melvina, daughter of John Callahan, of Salem. Four children were born of this union: Anna, Ada, Cora and Hettie. Elizabeth Thomas subsequently became his wife and has borne him one son, William R. Mr. Burford is an acceptable communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is also a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F., K. of P. and Royal Arcanum. He is now the honored president of the city council, having served during 1876 and 1877 as a member of that body. He is a republican. Mr. Burford is one of the substantial business men of the city, and has won the respect and regard of the community at large.

The senior member of the large hardware firm of Carr & Tescher, of Salem, is Addesin M. Carr. Mr. Carr is an Ohioan by birth, having first seen the light at Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, December 18, 1844. His parents, Aquilla and Mary (Ong) Carr, were the children of James Carr and Finley Ong, respectively. Both of these grandparents were pioneer settlers of Jefferson county, and were among its most prominent citizens. Mr. Carr removed from his native town to Salem, in 1855, and there received most of his scholastic training in the public schools. In 1862 he entered the hardware business as a clerk, and has found his business so congenial that he has since remained in it. The firm of Carr & Tescher was formed in 1887, and has since continued in active operation. Although this firm was not established until 1887, yet Mr. Tescher has been associated in business with Mr. Carr since 1870. In September, 1868, the marriage ceremony of Henry S. Carr and Phœbe J. Harris was solemnized, and has resulted in the birth of three children: Charles S., Lizzie M. and Raymond. Mrs. Carr is the daughter of Silas and Anne (Hillis) Harris, respected residents of Salem. Mr. Carr is a wide-awake, progressive business man. His life of probity and unquestioned honesty has won the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen, and he is looked upon as one of Salem's solid business men. His political convictions are intensely republican.

The Hon. Jonas D. Cattell, one of the leading agriculturists of Perry township, was born on the farm which he now operates, June 17, 1813. His parents, Enoch and Martha (Dinger) Cattell, died of typhoid fever in 1815. Enoch Cattell settled in what is now Perry township, in 1811, on a section of land which had been taken up by his father, Jonas Cattell, who was of French descent, and a resident of Brownsville, Penn. The city of Salem now stands on a portion of this section. After the death of his father and mother the little orphan was taken to the heart and home of an aunt, Mrs. Esther French, of Damascus, and later of Salem. He was educated in the district schools, and at the academy at Mount Pleasant, Ohio. On attaining his majority he took possession of the farm left him by his father, and which had been cleared during his minority by his uncle, Thomas French. Here he has since remained, having made a marked success as a tiller of the soil. In the city of Salem, prior to the war of 1812, was a cotton factory, which had been in operation about three years. Mr. Cattell has thrice married. His first wife was Deborah, daughter of William and Rachel (Gibbons) Daniel, of Lancaster, Penn., by whom he had one child: William H., now of Illinois. The second wife was Rebecca A. Updegraff, of Mount Pleasant, Ohio. Cordelia, daughter of Leander and Sophia (Lewis) Macy, of Kentucky, became his third wife, and has borne him three children: Mrs. Sophia Dunlap,

Mary P. and Eliza. Mr. Cattell has held the office of justice of the peace of Perry township, and has been a member of the Ohio state senate for two terms. He is a republican and an advocate of prohibition.

Samuel Chessman was born at North Bridgewater, Mass., in 1812. The first of his ancestors who came to this country came from Wales and settled at Braintree, Mass., about the year 1690. When Samuel was about four years old, his father, whose name was also Samuel, removed with his family, one son and two daughters, to Merrimack, N. H. Here the subject of this sketch lived until he was fourteen years of age, when his father died. After his father's death he lived with his uncle in Wareham, Mass., where he learned the trade of nail-cutting. June 6th, 1832, he, in company with David Spaulding, now of Steubenville, Ohio, left Wareham for Pittsburg, where he found employment in Spang & Co.'s nail factory. March 27, 1834, he was married to Jane Gordon, of Plumb township, Allegheny county, Penn., who died August 30, 1890. Their marriage has been blessed with three sons and three daughters: Henry W., deceased, married Lovinia Sharp; Mrs. Elvira J. Oliphant, Mrs. Mary A. Taylor, Mrs. Martha Harris, Lewis, deceased; and George G. In October, 1843, Mr. Chessman came to Salem and opened a general merchandise store on the ground now occupied by the Greiner-Brainard hotel, and in 1845 he formed a partnership with Alfred Wright in the drug and hardware business. In 1845 he purchased the first stock of drugs ever offered for sale in Salem, and he built the store rooms now occupied by McLeran, Crumrine & Kale, by the Trimble Brothers and D. B. Burford. During nineteen years the firm of Chessman & Wright continued to exist. The firm then dissolved, the senior member taking the hardware department and Mr. Wright the drugs. Some years later Mr. Chessman sold his store to Baird & Triem, and retired to his farm in the southeast corner of the territory now comprised within the city limits. He afterward engaged in the manufacture of agricultural machinery, which proved financially disastrous. Since that time he has not been actively engaged in business except during a short time when he was engaged in the grocery business. Mr. and Mrs. Chessman celebrated their golden wedding March 27, 1884. Mr. Chessman was instrumental in establishing the first bank in Salem. He was also an active promoter of the movement for the construction of the Ohio & Pennsylvania railroad, and was assistant treasurer of the company while the road was in process of construction; and was the first station agent at this place. The last office he held on the road was paymaster.

Samuel I. Chisholm is a descendant of one of the early pioneer families of Columbiana county, and is of Scotch descent. Mr.



Chisholm was born in Salem, Ohio, September 25, 1840, and was the son of John and Elsie (Bowker) Chisholm. John Chisholm was born in Perry county, Penn., and came to Salem in 1838, where he worked at his trade of blacksmithing for a year and a half, after which he engaged in business for himself, and conducted a shop until his death in 1883. Samuel, Mrs. Mary J. Entrikin and Josephus R., were his children. Isaiah Bowker, and his wife Hannah (Whitten) Cresher Bowker, were natives of New Jersey, who settled in Salem township in 1804, and subsequently removed to Salem, where they remained the balance of their lives. Four children were born to them, named: Mrs. Betsey Flitcraft, Mrs. Mary Leach, Mrs. Nancy Harmon and Mrs. Elsie Chisholm. The great grandfather of these children was a lieutenant in the revolutionary war and served on the staff of General Washington. His son, Isaiah, was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving under Capt. William Blackburn, of Butler township. The battalion was commanded by Col. Jacob B. Roller, the brigade was under the command of Brig.-Gen. Beall, and they served under Gen. Harrison. Samuel Chisholm received his education in the schools of Perry township. He learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, which he has since made his life vocation. May 12, 1862, he answered his country's call and enlisted in Company G, Eighty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, and served faithfully and well for two years and ten months, when he received his honorable discharge. In 1868, Nettie, daughter of Henry W. and Elizabeth (Deems) Ball, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, became his wife, and has borne him two children, John and Elsie. Mr. Chisholm is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H., O. I. H. and G. A. R. He is a republican.

Frank M. Clark, M. D., was born in Strongsville, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, January 14, 1854. He is a son of Heman and Myra E. (Miles) Clark, and is of New England extraction. He was reared on a farm, and received his literary education at the normal school at Geneva, Ohio. Having chosen medicine as the profession best suited to his talents, Doctor Clark first began to study with Dr. George Lee, of Strongsville, Ohio, but later with Dr. E. H. Peck, of Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated from the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital medical college, in the spring of 1880. He began practicing at Monroeville, Huron county, Ohio, remaining there for three years. In 1883, he came to Salem, Ohio. In 1880, Dr. Clark married Miss Hattie E., daughter of D. M. and Almira (Bryant) Strong, of Strongsville, Ohio. Both himself and wife are communicants of the Presbyterian church, the Doctor also being a member of the I. O. O. F., the Ohio State Homeopathic Medical society, the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Eastern Ohio Homeopathic Medical society, he being the secretary of the last named organization,

and for two years he has been a member of the board of education of Salem. His political faith is found on the platform of the republican party.

Maj. J. S. Clemmer is a native of Stark county, Ohio, where he was born August 24, 1825, the son of Joseph and Nancy (Swartz) Clemmer, natives of Bucks county, Penn., who settled in Stark county, Ohio, in 1825. Soon after, they again moved, this time to Summit county, where the balance of their lives were spent, the father dying at the age of seventy years, and the mother at the age of ninety-three. J. S. Clemmer acquired his scholastic education in Summit county, and also learned the potters trade, which he followed until his enlistment in the union army in August, 1861. He enlisted in Company G, Twenty-ninth Ohio volunteer infantry, and they went to the front from Jefferson, Ohio, December 25, 1861. He was mustered into the service September 30, of the same year, and was promoted to the rank of major. He was wounded at the battle of Port Republic, June 9, 1862, and on account of serious disability, was honorably discharged in December, 1862. Prior to his enlistment in the army, for a number of years he and his wife were active members of the old anti-slavery guard, their house being one of the many depots on the "underground railroad." After leaving the army, Maj. Clemmer returned to Summit county, and in 1864, located in Salem. Here he founded a pottery in company with John Demming, for the manufacture of stoneware, under the firm name of Clemmer & Demming, which they operated up to 1871, when Mr. Clemmer was appointed post-master of Salem, by Gen. Grant. After his term expired, he for some time engaged in the grocery business, and later, was elected mayor of Salem. May 27, 1845, he espoused Maria, daughter of Moses and Tryphena (Holcomb) Miller, who was born in Hudson, Summit county, August 13, 1825, by whom he has had three daughters: Felicia, deceased; Marcia, living unmarried and Florence, deceased. Mr. Clemmer is a member of the G. A. R., and the I. O. O. F. He is a loyal republican, and a charter member of the Trescott post of the G. A. R., and was actively engaged in securing the erection of the Soldiers and Sailors Home at Xenia, O.

Edwin Cooke, one of the enterprising and successful agriculturists of Perry township, was born in Goshen township, July 20, 1848, the son of Stacy and Martha J. (Johnson) Cooke. Stacy Cooke, the grandfather, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Penn., and settled in Goshen township about 1832. Here he cleared and improved a large farm, and later in life, removed to Salem, and there ended his days. His children were: Isaac, James, Stacy, Mrs. Martha Street, Charles, Alexander, Mrs. Sarah Fawcett, Mrs. Abbie Cook and William. William John-

son, the maternal grandfather, first settled in Goshen township, and subsequently became a pioneer of Hanover township. Finally he removed to Rootstown, Portage county, and lived there the balance of his life. He was a native of New Jersey. Stacy Cooke removed from Philadelphia with his parents, and settled in Goshen township at an early day. Locating at Perry township, he purchased the farm now occupied by his son, Edwin Cooke. His death occurred March 4, 1884. His two children were, William H. and Edwin. Edwin has resided in Perry township since 1868. Having chosen farming as his life work, he took charge of the homestead place when his father was no longer able to actively engage in the duties of a farm, and has since continued to operate this fine property. He married Mary Hayes in 1880. Mrs. Cooke is the daughter of Charles I. and Deborah (Fawcett) Hayes, residents of Salem. Mr. and Mrs. Cooke are members of the Wilbur Society of Friends, and are highly respected by all with whom they have acquaintance. Mr. Cooke's political convictions are decidedly republican.

Archibald C. Cook, one of the leading lumber merchants of Salem, was born in Perry township, October 19, 1839. His parents were Henry and Mary (Taylor) Cook, sketches of whose families will be found elsewhere in this work. Archibald was given all the educational advantages at hand, and after attaining his majority engaged in farming. Subsequently he entered the clothing business in Salem, in which he continued two years. In 1878 Mr. Cook established the lumber business which has since grown to its present magnitude. Miss Bessie, daughter of Calvin and Sophia (Fitch) Brainard, became his wife November 27, 1873, and Ella L., Bessie M. and Anna P. are the fruit of this union. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he has been a trustee for twelve years. His political faith is founded on the principles of the republican party. Mrs. Cook's grandparents, John and Anna (Conn) Brainard, and David Fitch, were all natives of Connecticut, and pioneer settlers of Canfield and Boordtown, respectively.

The Cook family has long been conspicuously identified with the development of Columbiana county. It has produced men of ability and sterling worth, men who have helped to clear the land of timber, and redeemed it from a wilderness infested by savage beasts and more savags men, to one of the most important counties in Ohio. Joseph A. Cook is a descendant of this sturdy pioneer family. Mr. Cook was born in Salem township, on the land which he now occupies, July 3, 1843, his parents being Henry and Mary (Taylor) Cook, of whom full mention is made in another place in this book. Mr. Cook has always resided in Salem township, and now tills and owns a part of the land which was entered and cleared by his great-grandfather,

Job Cook. He married Miss Emma A. Smiley, daughter of Dr. James and Lavinia (Smith) Smiley, of Salem, June, 1874. They have two children, James S. and Mary L. The family are communicants of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Cook's political convictions place him in the ranks of the independent voters.

Henry Cook, one of the leading agriculturists of Perry township, was born on the farm on which he now lives, August 16, 1813. His parents, Job and Mary (Moore) Cook, were natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively. The paternal grandfather was Job Cook, a native of England, who came to this country with his father when about twelve years old. He was a soldier of the revolutionary war, and settled on 600 acres of land in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1806, where his grandson Henry now resides. The deed given Job Cook is now in the possession of Mr. Cook. It is signed by Thomas Jefferson, president, and James Madison, secretary of state, dated October 1, 1806. Job Cook died at the age of ninety-seven years. His wife was Mary Warack, whom he married in New Jersey, and by whom he had five children: Jacob, Thomas, William, Job and Mrs. Mary Teeters. John Moore, the maternal grandfather, was a pioneer of what is now Green township, Mahoning county, Ohio. Job Cook, the father of Henry, settled in Perry township in 1806, coming thither with his parents. After the death of his father he succeeded to the property, and occupied it until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-eight years of age. He was a noted hunter of his time. His children were: Joel, Rineer, Henry, Mrs. Elizabeth Shilander, Mrs. Maria Zimmerman, Isaiah, Jesse, Mrs. Sarah A. Smitley, Mrs. Hester Kelly, Mrs. Matilda Sheets, Theophilus and Jane (Mrs. Isaac H. Levan.) Henry Cook, the subject of this sketch, has operated the home-stead farm since the death of his father. He has been twice married. The first wife was Mary, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Woods) Taylor, of Ireland. Their children were: Elizabeth E., deceased; Archibald G., Robert W., Job A., Mrs. Mary Dottarar and Mrs. Lottie Collins. By his second wife, Fannie, daughter of Edward and Mary A. (Webb) Artwell, natives of England, he has had no children. Mr. Cook is a member of the Presbyterian church, and a staunch democrat. He is a loyal and enterprising citizen, and has made a true success of life.

William Daniel is entitled to the distinction of being called a leading citizen, having been interested in no small way with the growth and development of the city of Salem. Mr. Daniel was born in the vicinity of Lancaster, Penn., January 17, 1821, the son of William and Rachel (Gibbons) Daniel. He was educated at the Friends school, of Westtown, Penn., and at the age of seventeen first came to Salem, remaining there for one year.

In 1841 he returned to Columbiana county, Ohio, and located in Perry township, where he conducted a farm and dairy and nursery business successfully until 1864, when he settled permanently in Salem. Embarking in the lumber business with J. M. Stratton, this firm was actively engaged in business until 1881, at which time Mr. Daniel retired. His marriage to Miss Martha Stratton was solemnized October 26, 1842. Mrs. Daniel was the daughter of Charles and Hannah (Mickle) Stratton, pioneer settlers of Perry township. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel are members of the orthodox Society of Friends, and as such he has been honored by appointment to important and responsible positions in the church, which he has endeavored to fill with fidelity and loyalty thereto. He has held the office of trustee of Perry township for several terms, and is at present a member of the board of visitors to visit the correctional and benevolent institutions of the county. He is one of Salem's honored and respected citizens. His political convictions are found in the platform of the republican political organization.

Milton Davis, the vice-president of the Buckeye engine company, and proprietor of the Salem electric light and power company, is a native of Portage county, Ohio, having been born in Atwater township, December 12, 1822. Mr. Davis comes of an old pioneer family, his father, Isaac Davis, having come from South Carolina to Portage county in 1806. His mother was Mary (Antrim) Davis. These parents remained in Atwater township, Portage county, Ohio, and passed the remainder of their lives there. They had five sons and four daughters. The maternal grandfather, John Antrim, was a pioneer of Salem township, where he cleared and improved a large farm. He was twice married, his first wife being Sarah Rogers, mother of Mary (Antrim) Davis, and the second, Hannah Davis, who was the mother of Isaac Davis. Milton Davis was reared in Portage county, and there learned the carpenters' trade. In 1847 he located in Salem, where for four years he was in the employ of T. Sharp & Brothers. At the expiration of this time Mr. Davis became a member of the firm of Sharp, Davis & Bousall, this concern subsequently being merged into the Buckeye engine company. From the inception of the latter company Mr. Davis has been its vice-president. The Buckeye engine company will need no mention here on account of its wide reputation. Suffice it to say that the men who have built it to its present position must be wise and able business men. The Salem Electric Light and Power company was organized in 1887, by Mr. Davis and his sons, D. W. and D. L., and is now one of the most important features of Salem. It also shows the master hand at its helm. Mr. Davis has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah Anthony, who bore him three children: Demorest W., Delmora L.,

and Josephine, the latter deceased. The second Mrs. Davis was Charlotte Ney, daughter of Dr. Jacob and Mary E. (Bowman) Ney. Mr. Davis has been honored by his fellow townsmen by being twice elected to the city council. He is a republican.

James Davis, the treasurer of the Salem Wire Nail company, was born in Schuylkill, Delaware county, New York, August 14, 1818, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Gee) Davis, who were also natives of Delaware county. They settled in what is now Berlin township, Mahoning county, Ohio, in 1824, where the father cleared and improved several fine farms. In 1877, he removed to Salem, and in 1882, died while on a visit in Pennsylvania. James Davis was educated in the pioneer schools of Mahoning county. When twenty-one years old, he secured employment in a glue factory, and remained on a salary for three years. In 1845, he embarked in the business for himself in Berlin, and continued in the business until 1862, when he engaged in farming for two years. Taking up his residence in Salem, in 1864, Mr. Davis embarked in the grocery trade with F. Gee, the business being conducted under the firm name of Davis & Gee. After two years he entered the general produce business and remained in this until 1873. From 1873 to 1883, he was a wool buyer. He was one of the incorporators of the Salem Wire Nail company, and served in the capacity of outside superintendent of that concern for one year. Since 1887, he has filled the office of treasurer of the company. Besides his nail interest he owns and operates several fine farms which he superintends himself. April, 1840, Annie, daughter of Daniel Parschall, of Milton, Mahoning county, Ohio, became his wife. Lucy A. (Mrs. John F. Buck), and Florence E. (Mrs. Davis T. Ruth), are the issues of this marriage. Mr. Davis is a member of the F. & A. M., and during his residence in Berlin, held the office of justice of the peace, and also served as a trustee of Perry township for several years. He is a republican.

Samuel Davis, a native of New Jersey, was among the first settlers of Salem, where he located as early as 1802, entering section 5, a part of which now lies within the city limits. His first residence was on the lot now occupied by his granddaughter, Mrs. Sarah Hiddleston. Having cleared and improved this land he removed to another farm now occupied by Mrs. Eliza Waterworth. His wife was Mary Killen, by whom he had the following children: Mrs. Rebecca Scofield, who was a contracting party in the first marriage by Friend's ceremony ever solemnized in Salem; Mrs. Mary Hawley, William, Mrs. Elizabeth Waterworth, Mrs. Rachel Townsend and Joshua. On the death of her father, Mrs. Hawley succeeded to the homestead, where she resided until her death. Her husband, Benjamin Hawley, was

born in Chester county, Penn., and with his father, Caleb, settled in Middleton, Columbiana Co., in 1802. In 1820 Benjamin settled in Salem, residing there until his death. He was clerk of the town twenty-one years, a justice of the peace for many years, and was engaged in various different businesses. He laid out that portion of Salem from Garfield avenue to Union street, and was an upright, faithful citizen. His five children were: Mrs. Eliza Thomas, Mrs. Sarah Hiddleston, Samuel D., William, deceased; and Henry C. His daughter, Mrs. Hiddleston, inherited the homestead property, and with the exception of about six years, has always resided there.

Frank De Rhodes is one of seven (one still born) children born to John and Mary A. (Fisher) De Rhodes, the others being: David, Elizabeth, Martin, who died in the service of his country during the war of the Rebellion; Samuel F. and William. Martin De Rhodes, the grandfather of these children, came from Hagerstown, Md., to Fairfield township, at an early date, and later he removed to Hancock county, where he was also a pioneer farmer. John was the eldest child. He was a carpenter and cabinet-maker by trade. He also left his native town and removed to Salem township, where he died. Frank, the principal of this mention, was reared in Salem township, receiving his education in the common schools. Following in the footsteps of his father, he learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at it for five years. In 1865 he entered the drug business, locating in Salem township, and in 1876 removed to Salem, where he has since resided, and conducted a large and growing drug store. His establishment is one of the best in the county, and has gained a reputation for reliability and fair dealing. Mr. De Rhodes married Julia A. Baird, in 1872; they have two children, Mabel and William A. Mrs. De Rhodes is a daughter of John and Ellen Baird, of Sharpsburg, Penn. Mr. De Rhodes is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a firm supporter of the republican party's policy.

Christian B. Dorwart, the popular and efficient postmaster of Salem, and one of its most prominent citizens, was born in Lancaster, Penn., January 17, 1833, the son of William and Hennitta (King) Dorwart, both natives of Lancaster, Penn., and of German descent. They were born in 1807 and 1809, respectively. They settled in New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1836. Here the father carried on a merchant tailoring business for many years, residing there until the time of his death. He was the father of ten children, of whom eight grew to maturity, viz.: Henry, Christian B., Mrs. Anna M. Harris, Mrs. Mary Stapleton, Mrs. Sarah Muir, Mrs. Henrietta L. Dorrance, King and Harmon B. Mr. Dorwart was reared and educated in New Lisbon, and there learned the tailor's trade with his father. Later, he

was apprenticed to the moulder's trade and followed it for thirty-three years. February 14, 1854, he located in Salem, where he has since continued to reside. In December, 1887, he was appointed postmaster of Salem by President Cleveland, and has filled the office with satisfaction to all concerned. His marriage to Ellen McCalla, of Salem, took place May 12, 1859. She is a daughter of John and Julia (Kinzie) McCalla. One daughter, Cecelia, now Mrs. Reed J. Wilcox, is their only child. Mrs. Wilcox is the mother of one child also, named May. Mr. Dorwart is a member of the F. & A. M., and an honorary member of the iron moulders' union. He is a firm democrat.

Jesse Duck, a prominent furniture dealer of Salem, was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, May 29, 1820, the son of George and (Ritchey) Duck. The parents were natives of Maryland and Virginia, respectively. George Duck, the father of Jesse, and grandfather of Jesse, was a native of Maryland. He settled in New Lisbon about 1808. Peter Ritchey, the mother's father, was a pioneer of Butler township. George Duck, Jr., was in early life a distiller, and also made hecks for separating the tow from flax, and his wife spun, wove and made clothing for the family. For two terms he held the office of sheriff of the county, and was also county assessor and collector for several terms. He died in Knox township at the age of fifty-four years, in 1839. His children were: Samuel, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, George, Mrs. Maria Jones, William, Jesse and Mrs. Rachel Townsend. Jesse passed his boyhood in Columbiana county, and was educated in the common schools, and later at the Salem Academy. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of two years in Salem. Subsequently he worked as a journeyman and taught school. In 1846 he embarked in the manufacture of furniture at North Benton, Mahoning county, Ohio, and resided there for six years. At this time he located in Salem and was engaged as a photographer for two years, and was also a justice of the peace. In 1859 he was elected sheriff, and again in 1865. He was appointed United States revenue collector of the seventeenth Ohio district, in July, 1869, serving in that capacity for seven years; he then engaged in the furniture business with Daniel Cremrin, the firm name being Cremrin & Duck. At the expiration of six years this firm was dissolved, and in August, 1888, Mr. Duck established a furniture business alone. He married Jane I. Smith, daughter of Joseph Smith, of Salem, and has three children: Mary, now Mrs. Emmett Kannel; Ida and Joseph. Mr. Duck is a republican, and has considerable political influence.

Martin L. Edwards, a prominent manufacturer of Salem, is a Pennsylvanian by birth, having been born in Fallowfield township, Chester county, Penn., April 26, 1836. His parents were



Zenas P. and Mary (Reeves) Edwards, who were natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively. They settled in Salem in 1839. The father was a blacksmith. After but a short residence in Salem he removed to the vicinity of Mount Union, Stark county, Ohio, where he purchased a farm which he operated in connection with blacksmithing. He died July 14, 1888. Martin L. Edwards remained on the paternal farm in Stark county, until his eighteenth year, when, in 1854, he became an apprentice in Salem, to the machinist's trade. After an apprenticeship of three years he worked as a journeyman for three years. In 1860 he entered Hillsdale college, at Hillsdale, Mich. Despite his great desire to obtain an advanced education, Mr. Edwards enlisted as a private in Company C, Second Michigan regiment, April 19, 1861, being one of 100 patriotic students of that institution who offered their services to their country. After the expiration of the three months enlistment he returned to Salem, and in the latter part of July, 1861, enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Ohio volunteer infantry, as a recruit, joining his regiment at Sewell Mountain, W. Va., along with some thirty other recruits whom he enlisted for the same company. His rise was rapid. From a private he became first sergeant, in 1862; a second and first lieutenant in the same year, and in the spring of 1863 he was promoted to a captaincy, but was not mustered as a captain because of the reduced condition of his regiment. He was mustered out June 21, 1864, as a first lieutenant, having commanded a company the last year of his service. He participated in the battles in West Virginia under Gen. Rosecrans in 1862, and was with the army of the Cumberland in all of its battles and marches from February 1863, until June, 1864, during which time he commanded a musket proof gunboat on the Cumberland river, armed with 100 picked riflemen and six cannon, doing convoy duty for a fleet of boats running from Nashville, Tenn., to Carthage, Tenn., a distance of 150 miles, furnishing Gen. Crook's division, at Carthage, with supplies. In this service he was engaged with the rebels quite frequently, who sought to capture the entire fleet, but without success. In June, 1864, having received his honorable discharge, he returned to Salem and resumed his work as a machinist in the employ of Dole & Silver, remaining with them until the fall of 1872, the last seven years of which time he occupied the position of foreman in their shops. In 1872 he founded the manufactory which he has since so successfully operated. Mr. Edwards is the inventor and patentee of most of the machines which he makes, he having had issued to him twenty or more letters patent. Among his productions are meat choppers, lard and tallow presses, sausage stuffers, hub boxing machines, blacksmith's hand and power drills, cork sharpeners, endless chain horse-powers, and numerous other useful and

economic articles. He married, August 2, 1864, Sarah C. Ney, who is the daughter of Dr. Jacob and Elizabeth (Bowman) Ney. Their one child is Ethel I. Mr. Edwards is a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F. and R. A. He has served two terms as a member of the Salem council, has been a delegate to several state encampments of the G. A. R., and was a state delegate to the national encampment at Portland, Maine, in 1884. In politics he is an independent.

The first member of the Evans family to settle in Columbian county, was Jonathan Evans, a native of Pennsylvania, who located on the northeast corner of section 6, of Perry township, in 1805. This land now lies within the city limits of Salem. He cleared and improved this land and was intimately connected with the growth and development of this section of the country. He died in August, 1849, at the age of sixty-nine years, leaving a family of five children, viz.: Mrs. Hannah Bousall, Mrs. Lydia Mathers, Mrs. Susan Stratton, Mrs. Sarah Bousall and Philip. He was a member of the Society of Friends and a prominent citizen. At his death Philip, his only son, succeeded to the homestead, where he resided until his death. He laid out an addition to Salem, known as "the Evans addition." He was a member of the Society of Friends and at one time was the treasurer of his branch of this order. His wife, Esther Morris, was a daughter of Joseph Morris, a pioneer of Goshen township, Mahoning county. By this marriage one son was born, named Jonathan M. Jonathan was reared on the paternal farm, being educated in the public schools of Salem, and later in the seminary at that place. Early in life he made farming his chosen work and was engaged in agriculture and in the nursery business in Perry township, up to 1885, when he removed to Salem township, where he is now engaged in farming. In 1873 he married Miss Annis C. Miller, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Whitacre) Miller, of Salem, by whom he has had three children: Warren M., Esther E. and Jonathan Morris. Mr. Evans was born in what is now Perry township, April 24, 1847. He is man of much ability and enterprise, and has made a marked success in his calling.

Charles L. Fawcett, M. D., one of the most prominent and successful physicians of Salem, was born near Carrollton, Carroll county, Ohio, February 8, 1832. Charles and Margery (Brooks) Fawcett, his parents, were natives of the county Fermanagh, Ireland. They emigrated to this country in 1816, and settled in Carroll county, where they resided until 1856, when they removed to Cedar county, Iowa. Here they passed the remainder of their lives. Dr. Fawcett lived in Carroll county until he was eighteen years old. His early education was received in the common schools and at Jeakins academy, at Mt Pleas-

ant, Ohio. He served an apprenticeship in the drug business at Pittsburg, and in the spring of 1852, located at Mount Pleasant, where he conducted a drug business up to 1855. In the following year, he took up his residence in Florence, Neb., and engaged in the same business until 1859. In the latter year he returned to Ohio and managed a drug business there for other parties for eighteen months. Prior to this, however, he had taken up the study of medicine, and attended his first course of lectures at the medical college of the university of Michigan, graduating from the Jefferson Medical college in Philadelphia in the spring of 1863. In the month of April, in the same year, he began the practice of his profession at New Lisbon, Ohio and remained there twelve years, seven years of which time he was physician of the Columbiana county infirmary, and ten years a pension examiner. During the late war Dr. Fawcett was military surgeon of Columbiana county, having received his appointment from Gov. Tod. In 1875 he located in Salem and has since remained there in the active practice of medicine. In September, 1857, he was joined in marriage to Miss Eliza Sloan, daughter of George and Jessie (Robertson) Sloan, of Hanoverton. Their children are: George S., Mrs. Jessie S., Doxsee, Margaretta M., Sarah J. and Charles H. Dr. Fawcett is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Union Medical Society, of which he is president, the I. O. O. F. and F. and A. M. He is a republican.

Hon. Joseph D. Fountain was born in New York city, October 12, 1839, the son of Joseph and Charlotte (Beaver) Fountain. At the age of five years he removed with his mother to Cincinnati, Ohio, and four years later to Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. He received an academic training, and in 1858 located in Salem, where he learned the moulder's trade. In 1860 he started in the foundry business at Fairfield, and continued in this until the outbreak of the war. He enlisted in Company I, First Ohio volunteer infantry, as a private. He was wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, and left on the field and taken prisoner. He was first confined at Belle Island, where he remained ten days, after which he was taken to Libby Prison, and thence to Danville, Andersonville, Florence, S. C., and Charleston, S. C. He was exchanged at the latter place, January 1, 1865, and was sent to Columbus, Ohio, where he was honorably discharged. Soon after the close of the war Mr. Fountain accepted a position as foreman of the Ætna Manufacturing Company, but in 1872 was obliged to resign, owing to ill health. At this time he was elected sheriff of the county, and two years later was re-elected. In 1877 he returned to Salem, and was elected mayor of the city, serving two terms. During his mayoralty he purchased a half interest in the *Salem Era*, with which he was connected for about a year. Having begun

the study of law with Judge Cornelius Curry, in 1871, he was admitted to the bar in 1873, and since 1877 has practiced law in Salem. In 1888 Mr. Fountain was elected justice of the peace. His marriage to Mary E. Bradfield, a daughter of Aaron and Charity (Williamson) Bradfield, of Salem, was solemnized January 1, 1866. Mr. Fountain is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also of the G. A. R., F. & A. M., and is a republican.

Joseph H. French, the leading liveryman, and an extensive contractor of Salem, was born in Perry township, Columbiana county, Ohio, May 28, 1850. John and Martha (Ogden) French were his parents. The paternal grandfather, Robert, was a native of New Jersey, who settled in what is now Perry township, in 1802, locating on the farm now occupied by his grandson and namesake, Robert French. This property was cleared and improved by him. He died in Salem in 1862, at the age of eighty-three years. His four children were: Zadock S., Mrs. John Johnson, John and Samuel. John, the third child, was born in Perry township. He followed farming all his life, having partially cleared and improved a farm in Perry township. He died in 1889, at the age of sixty-seven years. John was the father of six children: Mrs. Anna Bracken, Joseph H., Mary A. (Mrs. Benjamin Wilson), Sarah J., Mrs. Ella Steer and Edward O. Mr. Joseph French has passed his life thus far in Perry township, having embarked in the livery business in Salem, fifteen years ago. He is also engaged in street contracting and grading work. At times he has some large and important contracts on hand. July 1, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Hibler, by whom he has had four children: May, Hannah, Alfaretta and Martha H. Mrs. French is the daughter of B. F. Hibler, a prominent resident of Salem.

For many years the name of Greiner has been intimately connected with banking and finances in Salem, and indeed, in the entire contingent territory. Hiram Greiner, the founder of the banking house which bears that name, was born in Berks county, Penn., in 1820, the son of John and Esther (Klein) Greiner, who were of German parentage. Hiram passed his youth in Berks county, and in 1839 came to Salem, where he held a position as clerk in a general store. Subsequently he was engaged in the general merchandise business with his brother-in-law, Zachariah Bertolett, which partnership existed for about two years. At this time Mr. Greiner became associated in business with another brother-in-law, by the name of Joseph G. Thomas, with whom he carried on the general merchandise business up to 1853. In the latter year they embarked in the banking business, under the firm name of Thomas & Greiner. On the 6th of August, 1864, his partner died, and he continued

the business alone until the close of the war, when Col. T. C. Boone became interested in the concern. January 1, 1871, Mr. Boone retired and Joseph O. Greiner was then taken into partnership. Hiram Greiner passed to his reward November 6, 1874, and his death was a calamity to the business and social world of Salem. Since the latter date the business has been ably conducted by Joseph O. Greiner, under the name of H. Greiner & Son. Hiram Greiner's wife was the daughter of John W. and Sarah (Garrison) Thomas, of Salem, by whom he had three children: Mary, deceased; Joseph O. and Mrs. Sarah Metzger. Joseph was reared in Salem, and was educated for the banking business. He married Adella J. Campbell, daughter of Angus and Susan (Cook) Campbell, of Salem, May 12, 1874. They are the parents of two children, Hiram A. and Helen A. Mr. Greiner is a member of the F. & A. M., and is a staunch republican. He is one of the ablest financiers in Columbiana county, and by his uniform public spirit, business ability and charity has won the respect and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact.

John W. Grimmesey was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, April 24, 1824, the son of John and Ann (Jones) Grimmesey, both natives of the County Tyrone, Ireland, who came to America about 1826, and in 1830 settled at New Lisbon, Ohio, residing there until 1842, when they removed to Salem, and passed the balance of their lives there. They had nine children: Mrs. Margaret Stratton, Mrs. Rosana Crubaugh, Mrs. Mary Moore, Mrs. Ann Eliza Winsworth, Mrs. Catherine Shillato, Robert, John W., Charles W. and Mrs. Annis J. Kingsland. John W. Grimmesey learned the carriage maker's trade in Salem, Columbiana county, and followed it for forty years as an apprentice, journeyman and manufacturer. From 1839 to 1870 he resided in Salem, going from there to Alliance, and in 1885 he located in Warren, Ohio, where he now resides. April 24, 1845, his marriage to Miss Lucinda Painter was solemnized. She was the daughter of Samuel and Mary (Hendricks) Painter. Mrs. Amanda Winfield, Orris R. and Franklin H. are their children, who are now living, three having died young. Jacob Painter, Mrs. Grimmesey's paternal grandfather, was a native of Frederick county, Va., who settled in Perry township in 1802, locating on what is known as the "John Pow" farm, which he cleared and improved. His first wife was Mary Hunt, who bore him eight children: David, Samuel, Robert, Mrs. Abigail Farquhar, Joseph, Jacob, Mrs. Agnes Pettitt and Mrs. Susan Holloway. His second wife was Mrs. Miriam (Griffith) Richardson, by whom he had two daughters, Mrs. Mary A. Pennock and Mrs. Miriam Metzgar. Samuel Painter was a farmer, and lived and died on a portion of the old homestead, in Perry township. His children were: Lorenzo, Stephen, Seth, Mrs. Louise Thomp-

son, Mrs. Lydia A. Grimmesey, Samuel and Mrs. Lucinda Grimmesey. Jacob Painter was a son of John Painter, of English birth, who came to America prior to the Revolutionary war. The Painters were all Friends or Quakers as far back as we have any account of them. Mr. Grimmesey, the subject of this sketch, while living in Salem, took an active part in public affairs, having been a member of the council and a member of the board of education. He served five months in the late war in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteer infantry, receiving an honorable discharge. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, having served it in the capacities of class leader, steward, Sunday school superintendent, etc., and takes an active interest in the prohibition party. Jacob Painter was the first settler within the present limits of Perry township, Columbiana county, having early, in 1802, settled on section 32, township 16, range 3, which he had previously purchased of the government during the presidency of Thomas Jefferson. The writer has frequently heard him say there was not a stick of timber amiss where Salem now stands when he came. A tribe of Indians camped there for several winters after his arrival. The town of Salem now extends onto a portion of his said section. His son, Jacob, who was born on February 1, 1804, was the first white child born within the said township. Mrs. Ann (Headly) Painter, the last surviving member of that generation of the Painter connections, is now living in Salem with her niece, Lydia Ann, the wife of Robert Grimmesey.

Charles Harris, one of the leading business men of Salem, was born in Salem, April 24, 1845, his parents being Dr. John and Mary T. (Trescott) Harris. Jacob Harris, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Pennsylvania. His wife was Mary Wright. They resided in Perry township for many years, subsequently taking up their abode in Stark county, Ohio, where they lived and died. The maternal grandfather, Samuel Trescott, was born in Connecticut, and was one of the pioneers of Salem. In early life he was a tanner, but later entered the general mercantile business, which he conducted in Salem up to the time of his death. His wife was Sophia Lane. John Harris, the father of the subject of this biographical mention, was born in Adams county, Penn., and in 1833 settled in Salem. One year later he began the study of medicine under the tutelage of Dr. Benjamin Stanton, from whom, in the course of time, he received a certificate qualifying him to practice. This was then the law. He was among the first to start a newspaper in Salem, being one of the founders of the paper called the *Village Register*. In 1841, having acquired a large practice, and having won an enviable name for skill, he belonged to the Columbiana county medical society, of which we find him corresponding sec-

retary, with such members of the same as Doctors Stanton, Hanna, McCook, McCraig, Carey, Robinson, Shreve, Ray and Vail. In 1848 he began the practice of dentistry, having been compelled to abandon medicine on account of failing health. He was identified from the first with the liberty party, and was one of the "Eleven" who cast their votes for James G. Birney in Columbiana county, in 1840. He was also an early abolitionist. In 1851 a vigorous battle was fought on the subject of the public schools of Salem, and Dr. Harris at once identified himself with the union school movement, and was afterward appointed a director of the same, and subsequently was one of the board of examiners, which position he held for many years. He was associated with all temperance movements, and took an active part in all enterprises promising the public welfare. In religious conviction he was a Quaker, but owing to the divisions and sub-divisions in that society, he with his wife attended the Presbyterian church for many years. His death occurred in Salem, September 9, 1879. His widow died in October, 1882. Their two sons, Augustus H. and Charles, still survive them. Charles Harris has lived in Salem all his life with the exception of ten years spent in the lumber business in Pennsylvania. In 1876 he returned from Pennsylvania and embarked in the gummed label printing business in Salem. He having made a great success at this, it has since been his business. May 7, 1874, while living in Pennsylvania, he married Maria D. Greenwalt. She is a daughter of Henry D. and Ellen (Dixon) Greenwalt, of Dauphin, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are the parents of five children: Mary, Dixon, Frank, Augustus and Edna. Mr. Harris is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He is at present a representative of the republican party in the Salem city council.

M. S. Hawkins, a leading druggist of Salem, is a native of New York state, having been born at Sayville, Suffolk county, that state, the son of J. N. and K. N. (Newton) Hawkins. Having received a common school education Mr. Hawkins began business life as a clerk in a general store, later serving an apprenticeship of two years in the drug business, six months of that time having been passed in New York city. September 17, 1862, he entered the Union army as a private in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-third New York volunteers. He served in the ranks for nine months and was then transferred to the hospital corps, being appointed hospital steward of his regiment, serving in the latter capacity until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged at Washington, June 6, 1865. After leaving the army Mr. Hawkins entered the employ of McKesson & Robbins, one of the largest wholesale drug firms in the country, as bill clerk, and later as a purchaser of goods. Having filled this responsible position for five years with entire

satisfaction to the firm, he decided to engage in business for himself and accordingly settled in Salem in 1870. In April of that year he embarked in the drug business, and has successfully conducted a large trade since that time. Since 1885 he has been located in the Greiner & Brainard block and now has one of the finest drug establishments in the state. In 1869-70 Mr. Hawkins attended a course of lectures at the New York College of Pharmacy. In 1868 he was married to Emily M. Green, daughter of C. N. Green, of Sayville, N. Y. Their two children are: Carrie B. and Emily S. He is a member of the F. & A. M., R. A. M. and commandery K. T. and G. A. R., and is a staunch republican.

Henry C. Hawley was born in Salem, Ohio, November 29, 1849. Benjamin and Mary (Davis) Hawley were natives of Chester county, Penn., who were among the first settlers of Fairfield township, Columbiana county. They afterward settled in Salem. The maternal grandfather, Mr. Davis, was a pioneer of Salem. Benjamin Hawley, the father of Henry C., was a farmer, who held several important township offices during his life, and was a man of much influence in the community. He cleared a large farm, and at his death left it in an advanced stage of improvement and cultivation. His children were: Mrs. Eliza Thomas, Mrs. Sarah Hiddleston, Samuel, William and Henry C. Mr. Henry C. Hawley was educated in the common schools of Salem, and then became an apprentice to the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some time. Subsequently he was a clerk in a book store, and from that he became assistant editor of the *Salem Republican*. In 1877 Mr. Hawley embarked in his present business, in which he has met with much success. Mr. Hawley was married to Miss Carrie Boutwell, July 3, 1889. Mrs. Hawley is the daughter of Curtis and Hettie (Callahan) Boutwell, residents of Salem. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, also of the F. & A. M., K. T. and R. A., and is a staunch advocate of the principles of the republican party.

Jacob Heaton, one of the most prominent men who ever lived in Columbiana county, Ohio, was a son of Thomas and Mary (Haldeman) Heaton, and was born in Bucks county, Penn., February 23, 1809. In 1830 he settled in Salem, and there making the acquaintance of Isaac Wilson, who owned the hotel and also the leading dry goods store, he entered his employ, remaining with him for one year. He then became a school teacher, and for several winters was an active instructor, never afterward losing his interest in the education of the young. He was always a prominent leader in school improvements, and for nearly twenty years was a member of the board of education. He was largely instrumental in carrying through to completion the building of the Fourth street school-house, and in the passage



of the original Ohio Union School enactments. He early engaged in the mercantile business, and the reputation of the "Salem Exchange" as a wide-awake business house did much toward extending Salem's trade. For thirty-five years he sold dry goods in the store room adjoining his home. He was one of the original abolitionists, his home one of the stations of the "underground" railroad, and many a hunted slave found a shelter and comfort with him. During these years his home was known far and near as the "Quaker Tavern," and the register he kept contains the names of many friends, noted men and women of his time. Among them such celebrities as Salmon P. Chase, Benjamin F. Wade, Joshua R. Giddings, John Sherman, John A. Bingham, Wendell Phillips, John Pierpont, Gerritt Smith, Oliver Johnson, James A. Garfield, Frederick Douglass, James and Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Abby Kelly Foster, Stephen Foster, Horace Mann, Grace Greenwood, George W. Julian, William Lloyd Garrison, Gen. Sam Houston, Francis D. Gage, Judge Stanley Matthews, and many others. In 1852 Mr. Heaton was one of the delegates of the free soilers who nominated Hale and Julian, at Pittsburg, and in 1856 joined the republican party, and was a member of the Philadelphia convention that nominated John C. Fremont for the presidency. At the breaking out of the civil war he was appointed commissary of subsistence in the United States army by Secretary Stanton, and although well advanced in years he was in active service for four years; first, in the field on Gen. James A. Garfield's staff in the Kentucky campaign, at Pittsburg Landing, at Chattanooga, and at Murfreesboro, and subsequently was in Gen. George H. Thomas's department at Gallatin, Tenn. After his return from the army Mr. Heaton established an insurance agency in Salem, and did a large business for many years. March 12, 1835, he married Elizabeth P. Weaver, daughter of Emmor T. and Mary (Boswell) Weaver, by whom he had five children: Richardson G., Mrs. Mary H. Synder, Mrs. Fannie A. Brainard, William W., and Mrs. Lizetta Brooke. Mr. Heaton and wife celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary March 12, 1885, surrounded by the children, grandchildren and hosts of friends from Salem and abroad. This patriot passed to his eternal reward March 25, 1888, aged seventy-nine years, leaving his widow, two sons and two daughters, to mourn the loss of a loving husband and an indulgent and affectionate father. The community at large suffered an irreparable loss, both on account of his deep-seated patriotism and his unflinching interest in all that would benefit the city, state and nation. He was a magnificent specimen of a true American citizen.

Jesse Hole, a retired citizen of Marshalltown, Iowa, was born in Middleton township, Columbiana Co., Ohio, August 15, 1808,

the son of David and Anna (Howell) Hole, who were originally from Loudon county, Va. They settled in Middleton township in 1807. The paternal grandparents were Charles and Mary (Maginnis) Hole, natives of Germany and Wales, respectively. They were residents of Loudon county, Va., for many years, and Charles died there, after which his wife removed to Middleton township, where she afterward died. David Hole, Jesse's father, was a farmer, and cleared and improved a large farm in Middleton, upon which he lived until his death. He had two sons and six daughters, viz.: Elon, Mrs. Catherine Miller, Mrs. Tacy Hawley, Mrs. Tirzah Lodge, Mrs. Mary Teegarden, Mrs. Narcissa Humphreys, Mrs. Ruth Barton, and Jesse. Jesse was brought up on his father's farm and lived in Middleton for fifty-seven years, following the trade of a mill-wright. In 1864, he settled in Marshall county, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming until 1882, when he retired from active business. He married Susan Heacock, December 19, 1837. She was the daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Underwood) Heacock, of Middleton township. Mr. Hole has had six children: H. Louie, for twenty years employed in the recorder's office of Marshall county, Iowa, and the nominee of the republican party in 1890 for the office of county recorder; O. Howell, Jonathan L., David E., Mrs. Sarah A. Sailing, and Mrs. Mary L. Whelan. Mr. Hole is a member of the Hicksite Society of Friends, and a staunch champion of the republican party.

One of the ablest and best known physicians of Columbiana county, is James M. Hole, M. D., of Salem. Mr. Hole was born in Augusta township, Columbiana county (now Carroll), June 14, 1822. The grandfather, Jacob Hole, was the first member of the family to settle in Ohio. He came from Loudon county, Va., and settled in West township in 1818, residing there until his death. The maternal grandfather was James Armstrong, of Scotch descent, who became a pioneer of Fairfield township about 1816, and was engaged in tilling the soil there until his death. Nathan Hole, the father of our subject, was born in Bedford county, Va., and located in Augusta township in the year 1819, where he cleared and improved a farm; subsequently he removed to Fairfield township, dying there in 1879. His wife was Sarah Armstrong Hole, by whom he had seven children: Mrs. Phœbe Cope, Ethan A., James M., Mrs. Jane Cope, Mary, Samuel and Mrs. Sarah Roller. James was reared in what is now Carroll county, receiving his schooling in the public and select schools of the county. He first began the study of medicine in 1842, with Dr. R. Quigley of Calcutta, Ohio, and later studied with Dr. Parker of East Fairfield. Dr. Hole is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical college, of Philadelphia, the Eclectic Medical university of Philadelphia, the United States Medical

college of New York, and is an honorary graduate of the Georgia Eclectic Medical college and also of the St. Louis Eclectic Medical college. He began the practice of his chosen profession in 1846, in Salem, and in 1849, removed to Green township, Mahoning county, Ohio, and from 1860 to 1870, practiced in Damascus. Subsequently he became the professor of theory and practice in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, and in 1878, was tendered the position of professor of diseases of women and children in the St. Louis Eclectic Medical college, which he accepted. Since his resignation of the latter professorship, Dr. Hole has been located in Salem in the active practice of medicine. When he returned, he began in the same office which he occupied when he settled in Salem in 1868. In the year 1846, he married Hannah Baker, a daughter of Jesse C. and Eliza R. (Richards) Baker, of Chester county, Penn., and is the father of two children: Linnaus C., M. D., now deceased, and Mrs. Ruth Anna Park. Dr. Hole is a member of the National Eclectic Medical association, and also of the I. O. O. F. He was the originator and prime mover of the organization of the Salem Electric railway, and is the president of the company. His political convictions are decidedly republican.

Melville H. Hudson, now a resident of Kansas City, Mo., was born near Carrollton, Carroll county, Ohio, November 5, 1845. John Hudson, his father, was reared in Carroll and Columbiana counties, and located in Salem, in 1850, where he embarked in the printing business. He operated a large job office up to 1861, and also published for the anti-slavery party the *Anti-Slavery Bugle*, and also the *Salem Democrat*, for a number of years, and in addition to these was the publisher of a monthly magazine. He entered the Union army during the late war, and became a loyal and efficient soldier. He was under Gen. Garfield as brigade wagon master, and participated in the battle of Shiloh and many other noted engagements. After serving three years he was mustered out with the rank of captain. He removed to Kansas City in 1869, and resided there until his death, in 1871. His wife was Rebecca Rothacker, who bore him six sons: Joseph K., Samuel R., Melville H., Frank, Alonzo A. and William T. Five of these sons served during the late war; Joseph K., Samuel and Melville were in the Third Kansas regiment, afterward the Eighteenth. Joseph K. was captain in that regiment, and afterward became adjutant general, and was discharged with the rank of major. Samuel was discharged as captain, and Frank as lieutenant and captain by brevet. Melville was a private. He received a wound at Fort Scott, Kansas, and was confined in the hospital for five months. After eleven month's service he was discharged. In 1868 Mr. Hudson settled in Kansas City. For two years he occupied

the office of city clerk, and later was connected with the *Kansas City Daily Bulletin* for two years. Since that time he has been in the theatrical business, and is at present owner of the Kansas City Music Hall, and also manager of three opera houses in that city. His wife, a daughter of Isaac G. and Eliza (Hawley) Thomas, was Mary E. Thomas, and their four children are named as follows: Gertrude, Ada, Melville H. and Bendena.

Thomas H. Iseman was born in Salem, October 5, 1837, the son of Daniel and Sarah (Kirkwood) Iseman, natives of Westmoreland and Lancaster counties, Penn., respectively, of German and Irish descent. Thomas Kirkwood, the maternal grandfather, was born in Ireland, and settled in Goshen township, Ohio, about 1836. Subsequently he removed to Richland county, Ohio, and there lived until his death. Daniel Iseman settled in Salem about 1835. The father was a wagon maker by trade, and carried on a wagon manufactory in Salem until his death in 1876. His children were: Hannah, who married Joshua Cox; Thomas H., Mary, who married Emanuel Dunn, and Jacob. Thomas H., the subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in Salem, where he has since resided. He learned the trade of wagon making with his father. He served nearly a year during the rebellion in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third national guards. After the war, from 1865 to 1867, Mr. Iseman was engaged in the livery business. In 1868 he embarked in the hotel business, and was the proprietor of the Tolerton house in Salem for fifteen years. During this time, however, he had continued the wagon manufactory which his father had established in the early days of Salem. Mr. Iseman, for the past few years, has devoted his entire time and attention to the wagon business, and has succeeded in greatly enlarging and improving the business. Amanda Shaffer, daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Linard) Shaffer, of Knox township, Columbiana county, became his wife in 1862, and has borne him four children: Joseph H., who married Mary Flick; Mrs. Sarah B. Longstaff, Mrs. Annie Fouts and Edward. Mr. Iseman is a member of the G. A. R., and is an unflinching democrat.

John H. Kaiser was born in Baden, Germany, September 19, 1826, being the son of Pelasus and Feronica (Krisauser) Kaiser. Mr. Kaiser was educated in his native land, and there served an apprenticeship of three years to the butcher's trade. In 1847 he sought a new home in America. His first location was in New York city, where he remained for three months, after which he came to Pittsburg and resided there for six years. In 1852 Mr. Kaiser settled permanently in Salem, and at that time established a meat market, which, with the exception of a year or two, he has operated ever since. His marriage to Miss Magdalena Gaiberd was solemnized in 1848, and has resulted in the birth of seven

children, but two of whom are living, they are: Henry and John. Mrs. Kaiser is the daughter of Gaiberd and Magdalena Gaiberd, of Pittsburg. Mr. Kaiser is a member of the Episcopal church, and also of the K. of P. and G. A. R. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteer infantry, and received his honorable discharge at the expiration of his term of enlistment. He is a faithful member of the democratic party, and one of the solid, reliable business men of Salem.

Robert P. King, the well-known and enterprising boot and shoe merchant of Salem, was born in Lancaster county, Penn., February 24, 1833, where he was reared and educated. He was the son of James and Martha (Huff) King, both of Irish descent. In 1859 Mr. King located at Damascus, Columbiana county, Ohio, and worked there as a stone mason up to 1862. Previous to his removal to Ohio he had learned the trade of stone-masonry, as well as that of shoe-making. August 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, as a private, but was promoted to corporal and then to second sergeant the same year. He was wounded in the head at the battle of Resaca, May 14, 1864, and was honorably discharged from the service May 27, 1865. Mr. King comes from a family of patriot soldiers, his father having been a soldier in the war of 1812, and his grandfather in the war of the revolution. Joshua King, his grandfather, was a native of England who emigrated to this country early in life. After his discharge from the army, Mr. King returned to Damascus, where he remained until 1871, meantime working at stone masonry and bricklaying. In the latter year he removed to Salem and embarked in the boot and shoe business, in which he has continued since, having made a name for honesty and fair dealing that any business man might well envy. May 8, 1862, he was united in marriage to Lydia, daughter of Henry and Maria (Irie) Redman, of Butler township, by whom he has had three children: Josephine (Mrs. Homer Silver), Anna and Edward. Mr. King is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, a member of the G. A. R., and a true republican. He is respected and esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact.

Levi F. Kistler was born in Lynn township, Lehigh county, Penn., September 18, 1829. His great-grandfather, George Kistler, was among a number of Swiss who removed from Falkner Swamp (now Montgomery county, Penn.) to Lynn township, Lehigh county, Penn., between 1735 and 1745. He was an elder in the Allemangel church from 1765 to 1768. Samuel Kistler, his fourth son, and grandfather of Levi F., was born September 20, 1754, and died in Lynn township, April 24, 1822. His first wife was Elizabeth Ladick, and the second

Catherine Brobst, by whom he had eight children: Charles, the father of our subject, removed from Pennsylvania to Lordstown, Ohio, in 1832, and there operated a farm until his death, October 5, 1886; Rebecca Sechler was his wife and bore him eight children; Levi F., Mrs. Julia A. Hoffman, Mrs. Catherine Craver, Charles, Mrs. Hannah Kistler, Rebecca, Samuel and Daniel. Levi F. Kistler was brought up in Trumbull county, where, after having attained his majority, he engaged in farming. With the exception of three years spent in Indiana Mr. Kistler resided in Lordstown, Trumbull county, until 1886. At this time he removed to Salem. Mr. Kistler has been twice married, his first wife being Lydia, daughter of Jacob and Polly (Mease) Hoffman, of Trumbull county, Ohio. This marriage resulted in the birth of Orris A., Marion F., Ellen L., now deceased; Mrs. Fannie D. Harshman, Freeman L., Ellis E. and Lottie, deceased. The second wife was Elizabeth (Kronich) Schaffer, born October 21, 1833, daughter of Michael and Catherine (Seybold) Kronick, natives of Wittenburg, Germany, who emigrated to Green township, Mahoning county, Ohio, in 1830, and afterward to Berlin, the same county. Mr. and Mrs. Kistler are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Kistler is a staunch prohibitionist.

Daniel Koll was born in Lannep, Westphalia, Prussia, Germany, December 18, 1812, the son of Peter A. and Caroline (Ackerman) Koll, who was a captain under Napoleon during the Austria-French war. Daniel Koll came to America in 1835, landing in Baltimore, and in 1836, settled at New Brighton, Penn., where he was engaged in the tinning business for eight years. In 1844 he took up his residence in Salem, where he established a tin store, and in 1846 added a stove department to this, and sold the first cook stove ever sold in Salem. About 1865, Mr. Koll purchased the plant of the Salem Water Works, and operated it up to 1869. He was largely instrumental in establishing the Salem Gas company, and for several years was its president, and for a number of years was also president of the First National bank, of Salem. In 1870, he embarked in the stove manufacturing business with Henry King, Furnan Gee, and others, but soon after bought his partners' interest, and the concern has since been run under the name of the Victor Stove company. Mr. Koll is the president, his sons, William and Charles, are secretary and superintendent, respectively. Mr. Koll has been twice married. Julia Seebohm was his first wife, and bore him eight children: Benjamin S., Lydia, Mary (deceased), Esther, Joseph, William, Charles and Martha. Mrs. Mary (Johnson) Fawcett became his second wife. Mrs. Fawcett was the widow of Levi Fawcett, who was the son of Thomas Fawcett, of Virginia. Levi was an early settler of Salem, hav-

ing established a cabinet shop and undertaking business there in 1827. The children of this marriage were: Esther, Elma and Sina. Mrs. Fawcett was the daughter of John H. and Hannah (Pennock) Johnson, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. John Johnson settled in Salem in 1808, and started the first saddlery and harness shop in Salem. His children were: Mary, wife of Daniel Koll; Elizabeth and Julia Ann. Mr. and Mrs. Koll are members of the Orthodox Society of Friends. Mrs. Koll is probably the oldest native of Salem now residing in the city. She was born in January, 1810.

The Lees are among the oldest pioneers of Columbiana county, Ohio. The first of this family to come to America was William Lee, a native of Nottinghamshire, England, who emigrated to this country prior to the revolution, and served throughout the seven years of the war. He then took up a soldier's patent of a quarter-section of land in Middleton township, Columbiana county, and settled thereon about 1793. Later, he removed to a farm of fifty acres in Centre township, and remained there the rest of his days. His wife was Barbara Shoemaker, by whom he had ten children: Mrs. Sarah Smith, Mrs. Mary Earick, George, William, Mrs. Ann Coulson, Mrs. Dorothea Ward, Rachel, Elizabeth, Mrs. Catherine Freed, and Mrs. Hannah Skelton. George was born in Middleton township in 1793, and took up a section of land in Center township in 1819. This land he redeemed from the surrounding wilderness and remained on it during his life. He died in June, 1870, in his seventy-seventh year. His wife, Mary A. E., was a daughter of Henry and Barbara Kisner, of Stark county, Ohio, by whom he had twelve children: Mrs. Sarah Vogan, Mrs. Elizabeth Stock, William, Henry, George, John, Alfred, Ezra, Harvey, Mrs. Mary J. Chandler, Mrs. Catherine Lewis, and Alvin. John P. Lee, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Centre township, Columbiana Co., Ohio, November 15, 1828, the son of George and Mary Lee, as before stated. After obtaining a good common school education, he became a painter and paper-hanger, which vocation he followed for thirty-five years, working in various parts of Ohio during that period. Since 1851 he has made Salem his home, and for many years has been engaged in the grocery trade there. The firm name is now M. Lee & Co. In 1851, Mr. Lee married Ruth A. Garretson, daughter of Joseph and Maria (McMillan) Garretson, of Salem. They have been blessed by the birth of three children: Malcolm, Joseph G. and Edgar J. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, the F. & A. M., and is a faithful democrat. Mr. Lee is held in high esteem by the Salem public.

Frank Mercer, mayor of the city of Salem, was born in Butler township, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1850. His parents were

Daniel and Eliza A. (Woolf) Mercer. His paternal grandfather was a native of Chester, county, Penn., who settled in Elk Run township prior to 1828. Later he removed to Wood county, Ohio, and died there. His maternal grandfather was a pioneer farmer of Butler township, where he lived and died. Daniel Mercer came to Columbiana county with his parents at an early day. He passed most of his life in Butler township, and died there in 1885, at the age of seventy-six years. His children are: Frank, William, Mrs. Elizabeth Galbreath, Mrs. Jessie Brown, and Mrs. Ella Scattergood. Frank Mercer was graduated from the university at Ada, Ohio, in 1883. He was admitted to the bar in 1886, and located in Salem in 1888, and has been in active practice since that time. He married Virginia Saffell, daughter of Jehu and Martha (Paxton) Saffell, of Butler township. Mr. Mercer was elected mayor of Salem in 1890. He is an uncompromising republican, and an able and judicious lawyer. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and K. of P.

Paul Metzger, a prominent and influential citizen of Salem, was born in Columbiana, Ohio, August 13, 1843. His father, George S. Metzger, M. D., was a noted physician of his day. He was born in York county, Penn., of German parentage. His medical education was received in the Jefferson medical college of Philadelphia, of which he was a graduate. He settled in Columbiana about the year 1837, and continued to practice his profession there until 1863, when he was appointed post surgeon at Tod Barracks at Columbus, Ohio, and later was stationed at the Lewis hospital. He was next in charge at the hospital in Cincinnati, after which he returned to Columbus, and was stationed at the general hospital. In 1866, having served his country with skill and devotion, he returned to his home in Columbiana, where the balance of his life was passed in the practice of his profession. He died July 5, 1885. Margery (Nichols) Metzger, his wife, was a daughter of William Nichols, a pioneer of Fairfield township. Their children were: Mrs. Margery Todd, Mrs. Elizabeth Vogleson, and Paul. Paul, the only son, was reared and educated in Columbiana. In 1862 he enlisted in the independent light guards, and fought bravely in many battles of the rebellion, receiving his honorable discharge at the close of the war. From 1867 to 1885, Mr. Metzger was engaged in the drug and hardware business at Columbiana, although he has been a resident of Salem since 1874. He is now one of the managers of the banking firm of H. Greiner & Son. In 1873 he married Sarah, daughter of Hiram and Rebecca (Thomas) Greiner. Mr. Metzger is a member of the F. & A. M., R. A. M. and G. A. R. He is a strong republican.

One of Salem's most prosperous and respected business men is William R. Montgomery, the popular boot and shoe merchant.



Mr. Montgomery first saw the light in Salem, Ohio, April 13, 1855. His grandfather, William R. Montgomery, was a native of Scotland, who early emigrated to this country and became a pioneer settler of Hanover township, Columbiana county, Ohio. He had three children: Angelina (Mrs. Eli Messmore), William R., and Emeline, who married Joseph Uncapher. William R., the father of William R., the third, was a wheelwright by trade, and was born and reared in Hanover township. He removed to Salem in 1841, where he resided until his death. William R., the subject of this biographical mention, received his schooling in his native city. He embarked in the boot and shoe business in 1886, in which he has since continued, having met with unusual success, by virtue of his uprightness and business ability. In 1883 he married Miss Harriett McQuiddy, of New Albany, Ind., and has two children: Helen and Edith. Mrs. Montgomery is the daughter of John T. and Cordelia (Smith) McQuiddy. Mr. Montgomery is a member of the Presbyterian church, the F. & A. M., R. A. M., K. T., I. O. O. F. and the Sr. O. U. A. M. He is a loyal supporter of the republican party.

John W. Passmore is a native of Cecil county, Md., where he was reared and given an academic education. After attaining his majority he spent ten years in the mercantile business at Rising Sun, Md. In April, 1882, he came to Ohio to represent a large fertilizer manufacturing company, with headquarters at Salem. In 1886 he assisted in the organization of the Salem Plow company, of which he was vice-president during its two years existence. In January, 1888, the old plant was purchased by the Ideal Plow company, and Mr. Passmore was made its secretary, treasurer and general manager. This concern manufactures lawn rollers, field rollers, and does a general foundry business. It employs from fifteen to twenty men, and is an important industry of Salem. Mr. Passmore and Mr. Rush Taggart were the principal organizers and stockholders of this company. In March, 1890, in partnership with H. H. Haines, of Rising Sun, Md., he established the J. W. Passmore Axe company, which has about twenty-five men in its employ. Mr. Passmore has served two years in the Salem city council, is a member of the F. & A. M., and is a staunch republican. He is a man endowed with much business ability, and this, coupled with his sterling integrity, promises a bright business career for him.

Hon. John Pow, one of the best known farmers of Ohio, was born in Green township, Columbiana county (now Mahoning county), Ohio, September 15, 1835, the son of George and Mary (Teeters) Pow. The father was a native of England. His father was Robert Pow, who, with his son, settled in Perry township, in 1812. Robert afterward removed to Canfield township, Mahoning county, and lived there until his death. John Teeters,

the maternal grandfather of John Pow, was born in Pennsylvania, and settled in Perry township, in 1802, where he cleared and improved a farm. When sixty years of age he moved to Stark county, Ohio, and remained there the balance of his life. George Pow was for many years a prominent farmer of Green township, and died there in March, 1871. He was an active member and minister of the Disciples church. For one term he was a member of the lower house of the Ohio legislature, and in 1854 was a delegate to the republican state convention. His five children were: Robert, John, Rebecca (Mrs. William A. Miller), George and Lewis. His son John lived in Green township until 1858, when, being twenty-three years old, he purchased a farm in Perry township. After having operated this for nine years, having meanwhile cleared and greatly improved the property, he sold it and bought another farm in the same township, consisting of 250 acres. Here he resided, actively engaged in agriculture, breeding up one of the finest flocks of registered American Merino sheep in the state; also a fine herd of short-horned cattle, up to 1888, when he sold that farm also, and purchased the property known as the Ellsworth farm, where he has since continued to live. He also owns the old homestead farm in Green township. March 25, 1858, he married Elizabeth, daughter of James and Mary (Walters) Barnes, of Green township, by whom he has had four children: James, George, Robert and Mary, now Mrs. James Kenreigh. Mrs. Pow died early in life, and Mr. Pow some time afterward married Lydia Barnes, who has borne him seven children: Anna, Charles, John, Rebecca, Margaret, Helen and Alexander. Mr. Pow is a member of the Disciples church, and for six years was a member of the state board of agriculture, the four last being president of said board. He is a republican.

One of Salem's best known and most reliable business men is Leonard Schilling. Mr. Schilling was born in Lexington township, Stark county, Ohio, on the banks of the Mahoning river December 28, 1829. Jacob F. and Sarah A. (Lewis) Schilling, his parents were natives of Germany and Delaware, respectively. They settled in Stark county in 1829, where for several years the father was engaged in tilling the soil. In 1835 he embarked in the mercantile business at Limaville, said county, where he remained for over thirty years. In 1865 he quit the mercantile business and located in Salem, where he lived until his death, in 1872, he having attained to the ripe age of seventy-two years. Jacob, Leonard, Prudence (Mrs. Judge Jacob Emmons); Lewis, Mrs. Kate Wright, Mrs. Sarah Walton and Eliza J. (Mrs. Albert Shinn), are the children which survived him. Leonard Schilling passed the first seventeen years of his life in Stark county, where he received only the ordinary advantages of the district school.

when he had arrived at the latter age, he accepted a clerkship in a Salem dry goods store, and occupied that position for four years and a half. In 1852, he entered the general dry goods business for himself, in partnership with his brother Jacob, and was successfully engaged in that business until March 1, 1890, when he sold out and engaged in the real estate and loan business. August 16, 1853, was the date of his marriage to Miss Eliza J., daughter of Isaac and Anna (Jennings) Webb, of Salem. Of the five children born to them but one is living: Louis F. Mr. and Mrs. Schilling are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the former is also a member of the R. A. M. Mr. Schilling has served as a member of the board of township trustees and also of the board of education of Salem union schools, and filled many other places of trust in connection with church and business, and is one of the most respected of Salem's business men. He is in sympathy with the republican party.

One of the best equipped and most successful young business men of Salem is Herbert H. Sharp, the assistant superintendent of the Salem Wire Nail company, and the son of Joel Sharp, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Sharp was born in Salem, January 9, 1860, the son of Joel and Angelina (Lee) Sharp. Joel and Rebecca (Terrill) Sharp, his paternal grandparents, settled in Goshen township in 1806, and his mother's parents, Josiah and Hannah (Boone) Lee, were early residents of Salem. Herbert H. Sharp received his preliminary education in the public schools of Salem, and at the celebrated Phillips Andover academy, of Andover, Mass. Thoroughly prepared for the higher studies which awaited him, he entered the Institute of Technology, of Boston, where he took a special course of study for one year. Having acquired all the necessary theoretical knowledge, he at once returned to his home and entered the Buckeye Engine works as an apprentice to the machinist's trade. After two years of practical contact with his chosen work, he accepted the position of shipping clerk for the Salem Wire Nail company, and July 1, 1889, was promoted to his present responsible position of assistant superintendent of the works. Miss Bessie D. C. Rush, the adopted daughter of Dr. R. B. Rush—her parents, William and Emma Church, having died during her infancy—became his wife September 26, 1888. If life and health be spared to Mr. Sharp, he doubtless has a very bright business career open before him.

Thomas Sharp, the proprietor of the Salem Foundry and Machine Shop, is a son of Joel and Rebecca (Terrill) Sharp, who were among the earliest settlers in Columbiana county, and whose descendants have been so prominently identified with its development. Thomas Sharp first saw the light of day in Goshen township, February 16, 1808. Until he was twelve years

of age he lived with his parents in Goshen township, but at that time was bound out to a farmer by the name of Barzilla French, with whom he lived for three years. At the expiration of this time he served an apprenticeship with Josiah Stratton, remaining with him until he was twenty-one years old. Then, having thoroughly mastered the details of the carpenter and mill-wright trades, he followed the business for four years in Salem on his own account. In 1833 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and worked in a ship-yard for some time. In 1834 he built a saw-mill for Leonard Case, which he operated for about ten years. In 1845 he returned to Salem, where he conducted a machine shop for two years. It was in 1847 that he started in business on the site where his shop now stands, he having entered into a partnership with his brothers, Simeon, Clayton and Joel. Since 1852 Mr. Sharp has conducted this business alone, manufacturing steam engines and all kinds of mill machinery. February 25, 1830, he married Sarah Antrim, daughter of John and Sarah (Rogers) Antrim, by whom he has had five children: Mrs. Rebecca King, Alonzo, Mrs. Elizabeth Baxter, Mrs. Martha Manley and Mrs. Mary Potter. Mr. Sharp is a progressive and able man, and by his life of probity and uprightness has won a host of friends, both in the business and the social world. In politics he is an independent.

Simeon Sharp, a member of the famous Sharp family of Salem, who have come to be so prominently identified with the building of machinery, was born in Goshem township, Columbiana county, now Mahoning county, May 30, 1817. A sketch of his parents, Joel and Rebecca (Terrill) Sharp, will be found elsewhere in this work. Simeon Sharp was bound out to a farmer when seven years of age, and remained with him the allotted eight years, after which he learned the carpenter's and pattern-making trade. He worked in this trade for fifty-two years, seven of which were spent in Cleveland, Ohio, the balance of the time in Salem. In 1847, the firm of Sharp & Bros., machinists, was formed, and consisted of Thomas, Clayton, Simeon and Joel Sharp and Nathan Hunt, Jr., half brother. In 1852, this was merged into the firm of Sharp, Davis and Bousall; and in 1869, or thereabouts, the business was incorporated under the name of the Buckeye Engine Co. From its inception to its present mammoth proportions, Mr. Sharp has been largely interested in this concern. His marriage to Miss Lydia, daughter of Persifor and Esther (Hoops) Taylor, of Beaver county, Penn., was solemnized February 8, 1849, and has resulted in the birth of the following named children: Lucy, who became the wife of Samuel White; Ora, who married D. W. Davis; and Helen, now the wife of William Silver. Mr. Sharp is not only a substantial business man, but is also a public spirited, representative citizen, and

takes a deep interest in the policy of the democratic political organization, although until 1876, he was a pronounced republican.

Joel Sharp is a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, having been born in Goshen township, February 22, 1820, the son of Joel and Rebecca (Terrill) Sharp, formerly of New Jersey, of Quaker parentage, and among the pioneers of Goshen township, where they settled in 1806. The father was a carpenter by trade, and by much economy and self-denial he had acquired a small farm at the time of his death. He died in 1820, leaving three daughters and four sons: Ruth, Mrs. Martha Bousall, Thomas, Clayton, Mrs. Mary A. Hunt, Simeon and Joel. When fifteen years of age Joel left his native town and obtained a clerkship in Cleveland, Ohio. He afterwards became a workman in the Cuyahoga Steam Furnace company, of Cleveland, and in 1847, returned to Salem, and organized a company for the manufacture of machinery, the company name being Sharp, Davis & Bousall. In January, 1871, this company was succeeded by the Buckeye Engine company, of which Mr. Sharp is the president. He was also instrumental in the organization of the Salem Wire Nail company, and is its president. He married, in 1847 Angeline Lee, daughter of Josiah and Hannah (Boone) Lee, of Salem. Mrs. Francis A. Ellis and Herbert H. are the issue of this marriage. Mr. Joel Sharp is a successful man, and his success is a greater credit to him because of his humble beginning. During all the life-time of Sharps, Davis & Bousall, Mr. Sharp was to be found in the shops working with his men whenever office, financial, or traveling duties permitted; and excepting the financial management—which was assumed by Col. L. C. Boone—the same line of duties were continued by him for years after the organization of the Buckeye Engine company. This only serves to illustrate the fact that through all his prosperity Mr. Sharp has been a simple, industrious man, and this coupled with his good business ability, is the key note of his honorable business career. During all the busy years he still had time to be a good citizen, and for many years was an efficient and faithful member of the Salem council. He is a republican.

Morris Shriver, a well-known citizen of Salem, Ohio, was born in Columbiana county, November 31, 1851. He is a son of Casper and Mary E. (Miller) Shriver. The father was a native of Germany, who emigrated to the United States in 1836, and settled in Hanover township, Columbiana county. Here he worked at his trade of wagon-making. His wife was a daughter of Morris and Margaret Miller, early settlers of Hanover township. Casper and Mary Shriver were the parents of thirteen children, all of whom grew to maturity, they are: Lewis, deceased; Mary; Joseph; Anna (Mrs. James McGlynch); Mrs.

Louisa Hardinger, Morris, John, Mrs. Rose Ascough, Frank, Henry, George, Albert and Edward. Morris lived with his parents until he had attained his majority, his education having been received in the public schools of Hanover township. Having reached his twenty-first year, he worked on a farm for four years, and then located in Salem, where he served an apprenticeship to the moulder's trade, in the Buckeye engine works. This he followed for six years and he then embarked in the grocery business. April 10, 1879, he married Margaret, daughter of John Doyle, of Columbus, Ohio. Clements and Mamie Shriver are the children born to this happy marriage. Mr. Shriver is a member of the Catholic church, of which he has been a trustee for ten years. He is now serving his second term as member of the city council of Salem. His political faith is founded upon the principles of the democratic party, of which he has long been an active and useful member. He is a man who has the respect and esteem of his fellow-townsmen to an unusual degree.

One of the representative business men of Columbiana county, Ohio, is Lucien L. Shoemaker, a leading merchant tailor of Salem. He was born in Richmond, Va., March 15, 1816, his parents being William J. and Sarah (Hicks) Shoemaker. These parents were natives of Hanover county, Va. They removed to Ohio in 1825, and settled in Butler township, Columbiana county, where the father improved a farm and remained there until 1837, when he moved to Jay county, Ind., and later settled in Kansas, where soon after he was killed by a runaway team; his death occurred about 1843. His nine children were all taken to Kansas, with the exception of Lucien, who from nine years of age was reared in Columbiana county, receiving his education in the schools of that county, after which he served a four year's apprenticeship to the tailor's trade, and then worked as a journeyman for nearly a year. In the spring of 1840, Mr. Shoemaker embarked in the merchant tailoring business at Minerva, Ohio, where he was located for three years, at the expiration of which time he returned to Hanover, Columbiana county, and was engaged in business there until 1863, when he settled in Salem, and has since continued to carry on a large tailoring business. In 1838 he was married to Miss Amanda Hesser, daughter of Jonathan and Cassena (Veirs) Hesser, of Carroll county, Ohio. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker, they are: Permilia, who married A. J. Henry, and Sarah C., who married John W. Wirth. Mr. Shoemaker is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a republican. During his residence in Hanover he was the mayor of the town for several terms. He is a man of good business ability and of sterling integrity.

One of the most important and extensive industries of Salem is the manufactory operated by Albert R. Silver. Mr. Silver is the son of William and Esther (Spencer) Silver. James Silver was the paternal grandfather. He came from Harford county, Md., in a wagon, and settled in Salem in 1802. He cleared and improved a farm there. He was killed in 1812 by a falling tree. His wife was Ruth Beaver, by whom he had eight children: Asa, Mrs. Elizabeth Bishop, William, Amos, James, Ann, Joel and Ruth. William was reared in Salem township. He learned the blacksmith trade with Daniel Burger, near New Lisbon. In 1822 he located in Salem, where he conducted a blacksmith shop until 1829. He then purchased a farm in Goshen township, which he cleared and improved, remaining there until 1868, when he returned to Salem, and spent the balance of his life in retirement, dying in 1881, at the age of ninety-four years. His wife was the daughter of John Spencer, a pioneer of Butler township. Their children were: Albert R., Mrs. Eliza Kirtland, Lovering B., Abel and Amos. His second wife was Mrs. Sarah (Warrington) Whitacre, who bore him three children: James, Mrs. Emily Lloyd and Mrs. Esther Kirk. Albert R. Silver was born July 16, 1823, in Salem, but his education was had in the old log school-house in Goshen township. He located in Salem in 1841, and became an apprentice to the blacksmith trade, after which he worked as a journeyman up to 1854, five years of that time having been foreman of the Woodruff Carriage Works, one of the most important factories in Salem at that time. Mr. Silver then formed a partnership with Levi A. Dole, under the firm name of Dole & Silver, for the manufacture of carriage builders' tools. This partnership existed until about 1862, when John Deming purchased an interest in the business, which, up to 1890, was conducted under the name of the Silver & Deming Manufacturing Company. In the latter year Mr. Silver withdrew, and established a new concern for the manufacture of carriage tools, butchers' tools, feed cutters, etc., while Mr. Deming continued the manufacture of pumps. Mary A. Dunn became his wife April 28, 1848, and they have six children: Emmor W., Charles R., Mrs. Esther Brainard, Ellen A., William, Homer and Otis. Mr. Silver and wife are earnest communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Silver has ever been a pioneer in reform movements. He espoused the cause of abolition with all his might, and is now a zealous advocate of prohibition, probably being the oldest prohibition voter in the county.

Jehu Snook, a wagon manufacturer of Salem, was born in Unity township, Columbiana Co., Ohio, September 6, 1832. His parents were John and Mary (Rupert) Snook. His grandfather was John Snook, a native of Frederick county, Md. He settled

in Unity township, on section 6, in 1807, where he redeemed a farm from the surrounding wilderness and passed the remainder of his days, dying September 23, 1833. His children were: Mrs. Polly Heck, Mrs. Eve Rupert, Mrs. Rebecca Rupert, Magdalena, John, Jacob, George, Catherine, Augustine, and Mrs. Mary Hoffman. Adam Rupert, father of Mary (Rupert) Snook, was a native of Cumberland county, Penn., a soldier of the revolution. The date of his settlement in Unity township was 1806. He lived on the farm which he had cleared and improved there up to his death. John, his son and father of Jehu, was reared in Unity township, where he was engaged in farming and wagon-making, and he also operated a saw-mill. In 1837 he removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, and resided there until 1859. At the latter date he took up his residence in Perry township, and died there October 19, 1872. His children were: Simeon, Mrs. Eliza Greenamyer, Benjamin, Mrs. Margaret Greenamyer, Mrs. Mary A. Foulk, Mrs. Magdalene Gaskill, Jehu, Mrs. Ann Graham, Catherine, and Adam J. John Snook, the principal of this sketch, was reared in Trumbull county, where his parents had taken up their abode when he was but five years of age. He learned the wagon-maker's trade with his father, and in 1859 removed to Perry township, and thence to Salem in 1865, where he has since conducted a wagon-manufacturing business. He was married in 1862 to Nancy McFetrich, daughter of John and Martha (Anderson) McFetrich, of Trumbull county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a loyal democrat.

Jacob G. Sorg, senior member of the firm of Sorg & Juergens, prominent tobacconists of Salem, is a Pennsylvanian by birth. He is the son of Jacob and Margaretta (Sindel) Sorg. The parents were born in Germany, emigrating to America about 1845. They immediately took up their abode in Allegheny City, Penn., and have since continued to reside there. It was in the latter city that Jacob G. Sorg, the subject of this mention, first saw the light of day, the date of his birth being November 15, 1860. After having acquired a good common schooling, Mr. Sorg learned the cigar-maker's trade, at which he worked as a journeyman from 1876 to 1886, a part of this time having been spent in Salem. March 29, 1886, he located permanently in Salem and formed a partnership with Otto C. Juergens, the firm name being Sorg & Juergens. They have come to be an important concern, and are among the most enterprising and progressive tobacco merchants of the city. Mr. Sorg took unto himself a wife, December 15, 1886, in the person of Miss Sadie E. Bumbaugh. They have two children: Margaretta and Lois. Mrs. Sorg is the daughter of Harvey and Margaret (Lee) Bumbaugh, residents of Salem, Ohio.

Jonathan Stanley is one of seven children born to Jonathan



and Mary (Crew) Stanley, both natives of Hanover county, Va., who settled in what is now Perry township, in 1805. Having passed the first winter on the farm now owned by A. H. Phillips, they, in 1806, located on the land from which they reclaimed the farm since occupied by them and their children. The father died in 1852, and the mother in 1857. Their children were: Andrew, Fleming, Abraham, Mrs. Millie Johnson, James, John and Jonathan, all of whom are dead except Jonathan and Mrs. Johnson, the latter being a resident of Howard county, Ind. Jonathan was born on the homestead farm and has since remained there, boy and man. Upon the death of his father he succeeded to the property. Mr. Stanley has been thrice married, his first wife being Hannah, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Bennett) Miller, of Brownsville, Penn., by whom he had five children: Mrs. Elza S. Bousall, Mrs. Isabel Spear, Abram, and two others who died in youth. The second wife was Amelia F., daughter of Aaron L. and Phebe H. (Wing) Benedict, of Morrow county, Ohio, by whom he had one daughter, Mrs. Felicia A. Cope. The present Mrs. Stanley was Mrs. Ann (Bean) Earle, of Salem. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley are members of the Society of Friends, and the former is a most earnest advocate of prohibition. John Stanley, the grandfather of the above, was a son of Maddox Stanley, of Hanover county, Va., and James Crew, the maternal grandfather, was also a native of the same county and state.

James P. Stewart, a leading tobacconist of Salem, is a native of Maryland, having been born in Mount Savage, Allegheny county, that state, January 3, 1855. His father and mother were Henry P. and Catherine (Maus) Stewart. Mr. Stewart was reared and educated in Pittsburg, and there learned the cigar-makers' trade, afterward serving in the capacity of clerk in a tobacco store in that city. In 1882 he located in Salem and established a tobacco business and has since succeeded in building up a large and increasing trade. May 15, 1890, he espoused Isa N. Keener, daughter of Thomas Keener, of Beloit, Columbiana county, Ohio. Mr. Stewart is a member of K. of P., O. U. A. M., and is a staunch republican. Since his coming to Salem he has not only succeeded in establishing a good business, but has also made a name for uprightness in his every deal.

Michael Stratton emigrated from Haddonfield, N. J., to Perry township, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1810. He was a carpenter by trade, but cleared and improved a large farm, now owned by Joseph Lannon. He was a Quaker, and reared a large family of children in this faith. The children were; Josiah, Charles, Joseph, Daniel, Aaron, Michael, George, Mrs. Elizabeth Dean, Mrs. Abigail Rood, and Mrs. Mary Barber. Charles came to Perry township with his father, and also cleared a farm from the surrounding wilderness. He died there at the

age of sixty-two. The farm is now owned by Frank Tabor. Charles married Hannah Mickle, who bore him the following children: Rhoda, James, Mrs. Martha Daniel and J. M. The latter, who is the principal of this biographical mention, was born in Perry township, July 2, 1827, and was reared on the homestead farm. He followed farming until 1865, when he embarked in the lumber business, in Salem, and has since continued in this. His wife was Rachel W. Bousall, a daughter of Edward and Rachel (Warrington) Bousall, whom he married in 1853. Martha D., who married Mr. James Jessup, is the issue of this union. Mr. Stratton is a member of the Orthodox Society of Friends, and is a man of enterprise and sterling integrity. For three years he was a republican member of the Salem city council, serving with wisdom and efficiency. He is still a staunch republican, and on the right side of all reforms.

Prominent among the civil engineers and surveyors of Ohio, is Jehu B. Strawn of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio. Mr. Strawn was born in Goshen township, Columbiana county (now Mahoning county), Ohio, March 26, 1836, the son of Abel and Hannah (Spencer) Strawn. The father was a native of Bucks county, Penn., where he was born, in 1800. In 1822 he settled in Goshen township, on a farm entered by his father, Daniel Strawn, which he cleared, it being then an unbroken wilderness. Upon this farm he resided until his death, in 1889, at the age of eighty-nine years. In connection with his farming he was engaged in the manufacture of brick for about fifteen years. His children were: John S., Daniel P., Matilda, Joseph, Mrs. Margaret Mead, Isaiah W., Jehu B., Charles D., Mrs. Mary H. Yengling, Mrs. Martha L. Burton, Thomas S., Abel J., Theodore and Mrs. Phedorah Bard, nine of whom are now living. Joseph, Matilda and Theodore died in early childhood, and Thomas at the age of eighteen years. Isaiah W. while serving his country in the late war as an officer in an Illinois company, was, with his regiment captured by the confederates at Holly Springs, Miss., and was afterward paroled and sent to Benton Barracks, Mo., where he soon died from the effects of a disease contracted in imprisonment. Jehu B. Strawn was educated at Mount Union college, and at the Academy of Science at Damascus. For ten years he was a teacher in the public schools of Salem, and for several years after his resignation as teacher was a member of the board of examiners of teachers for the Salem schools. In 1873, was appointed county surveyor of Columbiana county. In October, 1874, he was elected to that office, and again in 1877 and 1880, he being the only republican in Columbiana county for any county office who had been elected to a third term. Since that time he has devoted his attention to civil engineering, and as consulting engineer in the construction of water works and

sanitary work. He was one of the original founders of the Association of Surveyors and Civil Engineers for the state of Ohio, which was the first organization of the kind in the United States. He was a member of its executive committee in 1880-1, and was elected president in 1884, and served to 1885-6. Mr. Strawn has been a regular contributor to the proceedings of the association, and has made quite a reputation by his exceedingly clever lectures, among which may be mentioned those delivered before the lecture association on "Longevity," "The Nebular Theory of Creation," and "Philosophy of Civilization," and those before the Civil Engineers association in Columbus, on "The Variations of the Magnetic Needle," "Sanitary Engineering," and "Civil Engineering." Most of these lectures and papers have been published, and those upon civil engineering and sanitary matters have had a wide circulation among the civil engineers of our country, by the published proceedings of the Ohio association. Mr. Strawn filled the office of city civil engineer of Salem for twenty-one years. March 4, 1861, he married Jane Kirtlan. Carrie, Emma L. and Alice are the children born to them. Mr. Strawn is a prominent member of the Baptist church and Sunday-school. For many years he was secretary of the Baptist association and Sunday-school convention, and delivered before these bodies addresses, and read various papers upon Sunday-school work. Mr. Strawn believes in the formation rather than the reformation of character. He has been an earnest supporter and a liberal contributor to many good works, and has furnished numerous communications for the city papers upon various subjects, as well as contributing numerous scientific articles for other papers. He is the author of a field book for surveyors and civil engineers.

No name has been more prominently identified with the settlement and growth of the city of Salem than the name of Street. Louis Street, a descendent of this old and respected family, was born in Salem, April 2, 1833. His parents were Zadok and Sibyl (Tatum) Street. John, the father of Zadok, was a native of Salem, N. J., who emigrated to Ohio about 1802, and settled at New Lisbon, Columbiana county, having made the journey in wagons. Soon after his arrival he purchased the land which is now in the vicinity of Main and Ellsworth streets and the west side of Lincoln avenue, in Salem. His father was Zadok Street, who came to Salem about 1804 and soon after, died there. John Street was one of the principal merchants of Salem during his lifetime, and also operated a large farm near the city. His wife was Ann Ogden, by whom he had three sons, all of whom grew to maturity; they were Zadok, the first white child born in Salem; Samuel and John. Zadok, the eldest son, lived in Salem all his life, and was also a prominent merchant. His death occurred in 1880, at the age of seventy-one years.

Sibyl (Tatum) Street, his wife, was a daughter of George and Beulah (Atkinson) Tatum, who settled in Goshen township, now Mahoning county, in 1831. Ten children were born of this union: Louis, George, John W., David, Mrs. Annie Reed, Samuel T., Joseph C., Sibyl T., Zadok H. and Charles, deceased. Louis was taught the mercantile business in his father's store. In 1857 he located in Indianapolis and was there engaged in business up to 1861, when he removed to Richmond, Ind., and remained there until 1866, at which time he was appointed by an English foreign missionary society as missionary to Madagascar. After a residence there of twelve years Mr. Street returned to his native country and after a residence of several years in Richmond and Indianapolis, he, in 1887, returned to Salem and has since remained there. In 1859 he married Sarah T. Fawcett, of Perry township, and has two children, E. L. and Charles F., both of whom were educated in England. Mr. Street is an orthodox Quaker, and a staunch prohibitionist.

Peter Summers, a native of Maryland, and the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, settled in Knox township, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1802. He cleared a farm of 204 acres, and erected the first saw-mill in the township, and in 1804, built the first grist-mill near North Georgetown. It was erected on piles that are still standing. He reared a family of seven children: Peter, Mrs. Elizabeth Stickney, John, James, David, George and Mrs. Rachel Fox. The maternal grandfather of our subject was John Yeager, who came from Reading, Penn. to Centre township, at an early date. Peter Summers was a miller by trade, and raised in Columbiana county from 1802 until 1840. He was the father of six children: Simon, Mrs. Elizabeth Reish, Mrs. Ann Beatty, Lyman and Mrs. Sally Reish. Simon Summers, the principal of this biographical mention, was born in Knox township, October 22, 1830, son of Peter and Mary (Yeager) Summers. Here Simon lived until he had reached his sixteenth year, when he struck out for himself and located in Freedom, Portage county, Ohio. He learned the carpenter's trade and stayed there for six years, after which he returned to his native township and embarked in the grocery business, and later in the boot and shoe trade at Homeworth. Subsequently he kept a general store at Georgetown. Mr. Summers first located in Salem in 1856, being occupied there as a clerk in a general store for four years. He then became the proprietor of a hotel at Alliance, Ohio, but one year later returned to Salem, and in 1862, established a retail grocery business, in which he continued for five months. In August, 1862, Mr. Summers, with Captain Sturgeon, raised 106 men for Company H, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, and went to the front with the company, as first lieutenant. After eighteen months service he

was obliged to resign on account of disabilities. In 1864, he opened a boot and shoe store at Alliance, but subsequently returned to Knox township and engaged in the general merchandise business, being in this for six years. In 1870, he purchased a farm in Perry township, and one year later embarked in the dry goods business in Salem, in which he successfully continued for sixteen years. Since retiring from active business, Mr. Summers has been engaged in looking after his large real estate interests in Salem, and also in Summit county, Ohio. Miss Anna Fox became his wife in 1852, and has borne him the following named children: Mrs. Fannie DeWitt and Frank. Mr. Summers is a member of the G. A. R. and an ardent republican.

Hon. Anthony W. Taylor, an efficient and prominent lawyer of Columbiana county, and at present the city solicitor of Salem, was born in Hanover township, December 2, 1861. The paternal grandfather was Anthony Taylor, who was born in New Jersey, of English parentage. He was a pioneer of Perry township, but later removed to Hanover township, and lived there until his death. He was a moulder and wheel-wright by trade, and for a time carried on a plow factory at Albany, now Mahoning county, Ohio. Subsequently he operated a foundry and plow factory in New Garden, and this foundry is still in existence. His wife was Abigail Bishop, also a native of New Jersey, by whom he had the following named offspring: Mrs. Ann Valance, John W., Mrs. Hannah Rogers, Pierson W., Joel B., Mrs. Isabella Paxson, James, Charles, Ivin, Mrs. Abigail Kirk, Mrs. Rachel Cook and Anthony W. The latter was born in Columbiana county, and was a moulder; he operated the old foundry, at New Garden, for a time, and then managed a clothing store in the same place for James Graham. He died January 1, 1864. His wife was a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Whitacre) Smith, early settlers of Hanover township. Her name was Clementine. This marriage was blessed by two children: Charles E. (who is pastor of the Christian church at Mentor, Ohio), and Anthony W. Anthony was educated in the common schools of Hanover township, and later in the Damascus academy. He began the study of his chosen profession in 1883 with John J. Hall, of Akron, Ohio. He entered the Cincinnati law school in the fall of 1884, and was graduated May 27, 1885, and was admitted to the Ohio bar, May 28th of same year. He began to practice in Salem with H. C. Jones, June 15, 1885, this partnership existing until April, 1886, since which time Mr. Taylor has had an office of his own. June 24, 1886, he married Alma L., daughter of Hiram and Mary (Kepner) Baker, of Hanover, and they have two children, Paul R. and William C. Mr. Taylor served as mayor of Salem for two terms, and was elected city solicitor in 1890. He is an influential champion of the democratic party.

James H. Teegarden, the leading carriage manufacturer of Salem, is a Pennsylvanian, having been born in Green county, that state, November 24, 1857. His father and mother are both natives of green county, also. Their names are Thomas F. and Mary J. (Lindsey) Teegarden. The father is a carpenter by trade. He settled in Salem in 1858, residing there up to 1875, when he changed his residence to Canton, Ohio. James Teegarden located in Salem in 1862. Having obtained a good public school education, he apprenticed himself to H. Judd & Company, with whom he learned the carriage makers' trade. He worked for them as a journeyman for seven years. From 1874 to 1875, he kept a wholesale and retail tobacco store in Salem, but in 1877 resumed his trade and in 1879, established a carriage factory at Steubenville, Ohio, which he successfully conducted until the fall of 1885, when he purchased the carriage works of H. Judd & Company. This is the oldest established carriage business in Salem. Mr. Teegarden is turning out some very fine work from his factory, which insures him a greater trade for the future, although he now does a very large business. In 1880, he married Miss Laura M. Walton. Mrs. Teegarden is the daughter of Aaron B. and Rebecca J. Walton, of Salem, Lois J. and Lindsey W. are the children that have come to brighten their home. Mr. Teegarden is a member of the Presbyterian church, of the F. & A. M. and also of the I. O. O. F. He votes the republican ticket.

Joseph R. Thomas, secretary of the Salem Wire Nail company, is the son of Joseph G. and Nancy J. (Fife) Thomas. Joseph G. Thomas was the son of John W. and Sarah (Garretson) Thomas. John was an early settler of Salem, and was prominently identified with its growth and development. He was a veterinary surgeon and also carried on a farm. Kersey, Joseph G., Oliver, Mrs. Rebecca Greiner, Eleanor, and Isaac G., were his children: Joseph G. Thomas was a native of Salem and a life-long resident. He was engaged in the general merchandise business and also in wool buying for many years. Later in life he entered the banking field. His death occurred January 4, 1864, and was a public calamity. He was the father of six children: Mrs. Sarah V. Kole, Mrs. Anna M. Clizbie, John W., Mrs. Clara B. Ambler, Mrs. Lizzie L. Imhoff and Joseph R. Joseph R. Thomas was born in Salem, January 12, 1862. He obtained a good education in the Salem schools and began his business career as a clerk in the Victor Stove works, in 1881, remaining in that capacity for four years. In 1885 Mr. Thomas became interested in the Salem Wire Nail company, and for over a year thereafter was their head bookkeeper. His ability and enterprise were rewarded at this time by his appointment to the secretaryship of this large concern. Few men achieve such suc-

cess so early in life, and when they do it is ample proof of their industry and integrity. Mr. Thomas married Miss Effie Hampson, July 5, 1889. Mrs. Thomas is the daughter of Robert V. and Elizabeth (Beatty) Hampson, prominent residents of Salem. Mr. Thomas is a republican.

Joseph W. Thompson was born in Middleton township, Columbiana county, Ohio, December 23, 1833. His boyhood was passed in Columbiana and Stark counties. In 1851 he located at Salem and learned the machinist's trade there in the shop of Samuel C. Taylor, serving an apprenticeship of three years. After fully mastering the details of his trade, Mr. Thompson, was employed by Sharps, Davis and Bousall, and has remained with the concern ever since. It was merged into the Buckeye Engine Co., and he continued to work as a machinist for some time. Subsequently he was made mechanical and designing engineer, and is the inventor and patentee of the automatic cut-off engine manufactured by the Buckeye company. Mr. Thompson married Miss Hannah A., daughter of James W. and Mary (Bowker) Leach, of Salem, in 1860, and is the father of three children: Homer W., M. D., Charles L. and Leona N. He served nine months during the civil war as a member of the Nineteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, and was discharged on account of disability. Joseph Thompson, the paternal grandfather of the above, was a native of Loudon county, Va. He early settled on land in Middleton township, where he lived and died. He reared a large family of children, among them being Farlin, who was a farmer and blacksmith. Farlin removed to Stark county, Ohio, in 1849, but later returned to Columbiana county, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married Pleasy Reeder. They were the parents of the following named children: Israel, Mrs. Hannah Thomas, Mrs. Zilpah Barnaby, Mrs. Amze McClain, Mrs. Zelta Randolph, Mrs. Salina Thomas and Joseph W.

Homer W. Thompson, M. D., a homeopathic physician and eye and ear specialist of Salem, was born in Salem, December 8, 1859. His parents were Joseph W. and Hannah A. (Leach) Thompson. Doctor Thompson received his preliminary scholastic training in the schools of his native city. In 1882, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Newton Anthony, of Salem, and entered the Pulte Homeopathic Medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1884, and was graduated therefrom in 1886. In 1885, he began the practice of his profession in Salem, and has thus far made an exceptional record as a physician. In 1889, Dr. Thompson took a post-graduate course of training in Pulte Medical college, of Cincinnati, during which he paid especial attention to diseases of the human eye and ear and operative surgery, and is now making specialties of those branches in his practice. If

life and health be spared him, he doubtless has a brilliant career before him. Dr. Thompson was married May 15, 1881, to Miss Kate Anglemyer, of Salem, and one daughter has come to bless their home, named Leora. Mrs. Thompson is the daughter of Joseph and Catherine Anglemyer, of Salem. Dr. Thompson is a member of the Hahnemann medical society of Pulte Medical college, and also of the Philadelphos society of the same college, and holds a diploma from both organizations. He is a republican.

Conrad Thumm, of the well-known boot and shoe firm of Thumm & Koenreich, of Salem, is a German by birth, having come into this world on the 20th of September, 1855, in Altenburg, county of Tuebinger, kingdom of Wurtemberg. He is the son of John M. and Barbara (Zeeb) Thumm. Mr. Thumm was educated in his native land, and there began an apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade, which he finished after coming to America, in 1872. He first located at Warren, Ohio, where he worked as a shoemaker for four years; later settled in Petersburg, Mahoning county, and remained there eight years. In 1885 he took up his residence in Salem, and June 3rd of that year embarked in the boot and shoe business with S. R. Koenrick, and this firm has since built up a very fine trade, having gained an enviable reputation for enterprise and integrity. Mr. Thumm was married, April 26, 1885, to Josephine Schaeffer, daughter of John and Mena (Crouse) Schaeffer, of Green township, Mahoning county, Ohio. Their children are Tamar and Celia. Mr. Thumm is a member of the Lutheran church, and is an ardent democrat.

Hill Tolerton is one of Columbiana county's leading agriculturists. He was born in Perry township, January 14, 1812, and has since lived there, having been educated in the pioneer schools of that township. Early in life he chose farming as the vocation best suiting his talents, and the success which he has made fully attests the wisdom of his choice. Since 1846 he has owned and operated the farm on which he now resides. Part of this property he cleared from wild land himself. He married Miss Lucy M. Warner, November 22, 1836. Mrs. Tolerton was a daughter of Elihu and Mary (Ramsey) Warner, of Canfield, Ohio. Their children are: James J., Mrs. Fannie McCleary, Oscar O., Hill A. and Elihu. Hill A. was born May 31, 1847, and now lives on the homestead farm. December 14, 1875, he married Flora, daughter of William Johnson, of Iowa, by whom he has had the following named children: William W., Charles E., Earl and Lucy F. Mr. Tolerton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a staunch democrat. James and Frances (Douglass) Tolerton, the parents of the above, were both natives of county Down, Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1809, landing at Philadelphia. In 1811



they settled in Salem, where the father taught school for six years. He then purchased a farm in what is now Perry township. Subsequently he removed to Knox township, and lived there for several years. He then returned to Salem, and passed the remainder of his days there, dying at the age of ninety-three years, in 1871. He was a straightforward, impetuous man. At the division of the Society of Friends he went with the Hicksites, and was known as their "fighting man." His four children were: Alexander, a physician of Columbiana county, who practiced for twenty years, and died in his native county; Robert, deceased, a life-long resident of Columbiana county; Hill, and Mrs. Ann Turner.

James D. Tolerton was born in Perry township, Columbiana county, Ohio, in May, 1843, the son of Robert and Zilpha R. (Gaskill) Tolerton. The paternal grandfather was James Tolerton, a sketch of whom will be found in another place in this book. Robert, the son of James, and father of James D., cleared a part of the farm now occupied by Mrs. A. H. Phillips, his daughter. Subsequently he removed to Salem and engaged in the real estate business there until his death, September 10, 1886. He had three children: Israel G., of Alliance, Ohio; Mrs. Frances M. Phillips and James D. The latter received his scholastic training in his native town, and early chose farming as his business in life, and in addition to this he deals in real estate and operates a stone quarry. He has built over thirty houses in the city of Salem, many of which he still owns. His marriage to Hannah L. Conkle was solemnized September 26, 1867. Mrs. Tolerton is the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Stockdale) Conkle, of Perry township. This marriage has resulted in the birth of two daughters: Sarah E. and Zilpha R. Mr. Tolerton is a member of the F. & A. M., R. A. M. and K. T., and is an ardent republican. Israel Gaskill, the maternal grandfather of the above, was a native of New Jersey, who came to Salem in pioneer days, being one of the first settlers in this region. He laid out a large tract of land now within the city limits, and became one of the most active men in the community. He was a devoted member of the Society of Friends, and gave them a very valuable portion of his property. The Tolerton family and its connections, have ever been one of the most potent advancers of Salem's prosperity. Robert Tolerton especially was noted for his public spirit, and to him belongs a great share of the credit for bringing many of the factories and industries to this now important city.

James C. Trotter, an extensive agriculturist and coal miner, of Perry township, was born in Liberty township, Trumbull county, Ohio, August 9, 1827. His father was Matthew Trotter, a native of Lancaster county, Penn., and was one of the earliest pioneers

of Liberty township, where he improved a farm of 100 acres, and lived and died there, having reached his eighty-second year. His wife was Jane Baird Trotter, who was also a native of Lancaster county, Penn., and a woman fitted in every way to be the wife of a fearless pioneer. James C. Trotter, the subject of this sketch, was educated in his native town. When sixteen years of age he left home and began life on his own account. His first experience was had while working on a farm in Deerfield, Portage county, Ohio, for \$6 a month. From here he went to Stark county and learned the millwright trade. After working for two years in this trade he went to Brookfield, Penn., and there mastered the details of the carriage-maker's trade. He worked at this for nine years in various places, finally returning to Liberty. After operating a shop of his own at Deerfield for six years, Mr. Trotter purchased a saw- and grist-mill, known as the Wright mills, and conducted them for seven years. In 1855 he located in Goshen township and established a saw-mill there, operating this for eight years. At the expiration of this time he settled in Perry township, where, with the exception of two years spent in the lumber business in Warren county, Ohio, he has since resided. Mr. Trotter owns and operates a fine farm, and has coal mines with an annual production of 6,600 tons. His marriage to Eliza Wright was solemnized August 16, 1848, and has resulted in the birth of six children: John, Henry, Mrs. Mary Barnes, Frank, William L. and Mrs. Jennie Wilson. Mr. Trotter is an ardent supporter of the republican party, and is one of the most substantial and respected business men in the county.

Frank Trotter is one of the enterprising young merchants of Salem. He was born in Goshen township, Mahoning county, Ohio, February 28, 1858, and is the son of James C. and Eliza (Wright) Trotter. When Mr. Trotter was but two years of age his parents moved to Perry township, and here it was that he received his schooling and passed his boyhood. His education was obtained in the public schools, and later at the Friends school, in Salem. In August 1880 he entered the employ of Carr & Tescher, as a clerk, and served them faithfully in that capacity for more than three years. In February, 1885, he embarked in the grocery business with his brother-in-law, Mr. H. S. Wilson, under the firm name of Trotter & Wilson. Two years later this house added the meat business to their grocery, and have since done a large and increasing business, being one of the most extended concerns in this line in the county. Mr. Henry Trotter, his brother, was admitted to the firm in April, 1887, and the style of the firm name has been changed to Trotter & Wilson. Mr. Trotter married Jessie E. Shanks, August 2, 1885, and is the father of one child named Fred. Mrs. Trotter is the daughter of Samuel L. and Helen (Gardner) Shanks, resi-

dents of Salem. Mr. Trotter is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a staunch champion of the policy of the republican party.

Henry Trotter, of the firm of Trotter & Wilson, first saw the light of day at Deerfield, Portage county, Ohio, March 6, 1853. His parents were James C. and Eliza (Wright) Trotter. Having acquired a good education in the public schools of Salem, he entered active life as a tiller of the soil. For ten years he managed the J. T. Brooks farm in Perry township, and helped to erect the principal buildings thereon. April 6, 1887, he became a member of the firm of Trotter & Wilson, which house has since become one of the leading grocery and meat markets in the city. March 4, 1875, he was joined in marriage to Miss Mary J. Rhodes, by whom he had two children; Charlie C. and Anna. Mrs. Trotter is the daughter of George Rhodes, a resident of Green township, Mahoning county, Ohio. Mr. Trotter is an ardent republican. Both as a farmer and as a business man, Mr. Trotter has given ample proof of possessing much ability and enterprise. It is certain that his comparatively short residence in Salem, has been marked by progressiveness in business, and above all, by integrity in all his dealings.

John R. Vernon is one of the prominent citizens of Columbiana county, and is well known throughout the state of Ohio, on account of his intimate connection with the business interests of the community at large. Mr. Vernon was born in Salem township, January 14, 1842. His parents were Thomas and Matilda (Richards) Vernon. The first American Vernon was Thomas, who emigrated to America from Chester, England, in the good ship John and Sarah, with William Penn, in 1682. He settled in Delaware county, Penn., or rather what is now Delaware county. George and Ann Vernon, the grand-parents of our subject, came to Columbiana county in 1831, and at that time settled in Salem township. George was the son of James, who was the son of Mordecai, who was the son of Thomas, the founder of the American branch of the Vernon family. George Vernon's children were: James, George, Mrs. Margaret Davis, Mrs. Lydia Entrikin, Mrs. Anna Boyles and Thomas. Thomas was a farmer, and spent his early life in Salem township. In 1850 he bought a farm near Salem, and lived on it until 1884, when he removed to Salem, and lived there until his death in 1887. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a loyal citizen. John R., son of the above at the age of twenty, after having obtained a fair education, became a clerk in a drug store. After three years of this work, he formed a partnership with E. A. Lease, and was engaged in business with him for two years, when, on account of ill health, he was compelled to abandon it for the time. He then purchased the *Salem Journal*, which he managed for five years, greatly improving it both in finances and

as a reliable newspaper. He then conducted a local insurance agency up to 1876, when, with M. R. Robinson, he organized the Ohio Mutual Insurance company, of which he has been secretary and treasurer ever since. This company does a very large and satisfactory business throughout the state, which is largely due to the ability and perseverance of its efficient secretary. In 1865 Mr. Vernon married Mary, daughter of Andrew and Barbara (Pow) Flick, by whom he has had three children: Harriet, Thomas and Nellie. Mr. Vernon is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also of the F. & A. M., R. A. M., K. T. and I. O. O. F. His political faith is decidedly republican. Although giving the insurance business his best time and energies, he has a large interest in the Salem Publishing company, of which he is president, and directs the course to a large degree of the daily and weekly editions of the *Republican Era*. He is also identified with a number of local organizations, which have for their aim the welfare of the city and social enjoyment. Altogether Mr. Vernon is a very busy man, all his time being fully occupied. He has a happy home, with beautiful surroundings, on Lincoln avenue, and is apparently at peace with the world, enjoying life to a large degree.

John C. Walker, M. D., was born in the city of Philadelphia, Penn., in 1853. His parents, Alexander and Hannah (Loop) Walker, who were of German descent, came to Salem township, Columbiana county, Ohio, in the year 1858. At the time of this removal John was but five years of age, so that his education was obtained in Columbiana county. In 1874, having decided that his talents were best adapted to the medical profession, he began the study of medicine at the Eclectic medical institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated therefrom in 1881. He began the practice of his profession in the same year at Springfield, Mahoning county, Ohio, and later in Salem township. In 1886 Dr. Walker located in Salem, where he remained until 1890, when he took charge of the Eclectic medical institute of Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, where he has located permanently. They have patients from all over the United States. Dr. Walker has been quite successful in his practice, and has taken rank as one of the rising and most successful practitioners of his state. In politics he is an independent.

Thomas J. Walton was born in Goshen township, Columbiana Co., Ohio, January 29, 1835, the son of Daniel and Susan (Boswell) Walton, natives of Philadelphia, who settled in Goshen township about 1830, where the father was engaged in farming for ten years, after which he removed to Salem and embarked in the furniture business, and later in the hardware trade, continuing in the latter until his death, at the age of seventy-nine years, October 27, 1872. He was a prominent member of the Baptist

church and a loyal citizen. He left the following named children: Mrs. Margaret Kean, Mrs. Sarah Umstead, Mrs. Elizabeth Gaskill, William, Daniel, Mrs. Elvira Fife, Emmor W., Thomas J., and Mrs. Susan Leland. When five years of age, Mr. Walton's father removed to Salem, and he there received his schooling, and later learned the printer's trade at Ravenna, in the office of the *Portage County Whig*. He afterward learned telegraphy, and was in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad for two years. April 24, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Nineteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, was made first sergeant May 11, of the same year. After three month's service he re-enlisted in Company D, Nineteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, September 10, 1861, and February 5, was made first lieutenant and regiment quartermaster. He was mustered out at Huntsville, Ala., February 15, 1865, after having given four of the best years of his life to his country. He was a brave soldier, than which no greater praise can be given any patriot. After his return from the army, Mr. Walton went to the oil country, but soon returned to Salem, and in April, 1866, established a label printing-house in company with J. D. Seaton. In 1873, Mr. Walton purchased his partner's share in the business, and has since operated it alone. He is also a member of the firm of Kerr, Walton & Co., general manufacturers. Isabella D., daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Wilson) Smith, became his wife. Mrs. Clara B. Wideman and Mrs. Susan M. Palmer were the issue of this marriage. Mrs. Walton died while still a young woman, and in due course of time he married Olivia Ney, daughter of Dr. Jacob and Mary E. (Bowman) Ney. The children of this union are: George S. and Thomas J., Jr. Mr. Walton is a member of the G. A. R., F. & A. M., is a Royal Arch Mason, Salem Commandery 42, K. T., and is a tariff reform democrat.

Lovern B. Webb is a native of Ohio, having first seen the light in Green township, Mahoning county, Ohio, January 7, 1827, the son of James and Keziah (Bowman) Webb. John Webb, who was the grandfather of our subject, removed with a family of seven children from Harford county, Maryland, in 1805, to what is now Perry township and settled on section 30, on the farm now owned by William Dunn. This place he cleared and improved and in the fullness of time died there. Thomas, James, John, Ann, Richard, Elizabeth, Mary, Abraham, Isaac and Nancy were his children. Philip Bowman, the maternal grandfather, was born in Fayette county, Penn., and afterward became a pioneer settler of Green township, Mahoning county, Ohio. James Webb entered the southern half of section 5 at an early day. Having cleared a farm here he subsequently removed to a farm in Green township, and later settled in Salem, where he died. His nine children were: Mrs. Elizabeth Glass, Joshua,

Mrs. Emily Haines, Calvin, Mrs. Amanda Joyce, Albert, Jason, Lovern B., and Mrs. Samantha Lewis. Mr. L. B. Webb received his education in the common schools of Green township, and on attaining his majority engaged in farming in his native township, where he remained up to 1860, when he located in Perry township and has since operated a farm there, and at one time conducted a nursery in the same place. June 8, 1854, he married Sarah A. Hyatt, daughter of Seth and Susan (Doron) Hyatt, of Berlin, Mahoning county, Ohio. Their children are: Lanphear, Mrs. George Pow, deceased; Clark, Mrs. Alice Young and Charlie. Mr. Webb and family are members of the Disciples church. He has filled several offices in Perry township and is a republican of influence.

Henry S. Wilson, of the firm of Trotter & Wilson, leading grocers of Salem, was born at Briar Hill, Mahoning county, Ohio, January 1, 1860, the son of James and Grace (Seymour) Wilson. Mr. Wilson is descended from Mahoning county pioneers on both sides of the house. His father, who was also a native of Briar Hill, was early in life engaged in farming, but later conducted the stone quarries on the Governor Tod farm, for many years. Henry S. Wilson was educated in the schools at Briar Hill, and also in the Youngstown public schools. His first experience in the business world was had while he was engaged in the ice business at Youngstown, Ohio. He entered this business with his brother, C. D. Wilson, in 1872, and continued in the same until 1884, when he sold his interest to his brother and removed to Salem. January 1, 1885, he embarked in the grocery business with Frank Trotter, and this firm is still in existence. By honesty and business ability this house has come to be one of the most extensive concerns in that part of the state, and has a trade which is constantly increasing. Henry Trotter became a partner in 1887, and the firm has added to their other business that of a meat market. Mr. Wilson took unto himself a wife, March 31, 1885, in the person of Miss Jennie Trotter, the daughter of James C. and Eliza (Wright) Trotter, of Perry township. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have one child, a daughter, named Marguerite. Mr. Wilson is a member of the K. of P., and is also a staunch supporter of the principles of the republican party. He is recognized as one of the ablest business men of Salem, despite the fact that he is still a young man.

Uriah Wilson was for over forty years a conspicuous man in the town of Salem. He was born in Beaver, Penn., November 6, 1815, third son of Issac and Sarah (Given) Wilson. Isaac Wilson was one of Salem's earliest and most successful merchants, and Uriah Wilson succeeded to the business in later years. He was educated at Jefferson college, Cannonsburgh, Penn., where he graduated with credit. He studied for the legal profession in

Canfield, Ohio, was admitted to the bar, but never devoted himself to practice. He married Julia A. Webb, September 10, 1845, and two daughters were born to them. The later years of his life were employed in an extensive and successful lumber business throughout the northwestern states, with Toledo as his business center. During his entire life he entered warmly into the political field, and was an ardent and unswerving democrat, influential with his party which he represented at the conventions, nominating Seymour and Greeley for president. His upright life of sterling integrity, honest purpose, christian faith and moral worth was terminated by his sudden death at Toledo, Ohio, August 17, 1874, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

Edmund Whildey was born in Philadelphia, Penn., April 14, 1837, the son of Edmund and Susanna (Harper) Whildey. His boyhood was passed in Philadelphia, where he received his education in the schools of that city. For four years he served an apprenticeship to the iron moulders trade, after which he was employed as a journeyman for nine years. In 1872 he embarked in the manufacture of the Corliss stationary engine, with other parties, under the firm name of Wetherill, Keesey & Whildey. This partnership existed but six months, the business was then continued by Wetherill, Whildey & Co. for two years. Mr. Whildey subsequently operated a bakery and confectionery establishment at Chester, Penn., for five years. After having been in the employ of John Roach, the noted shipbuilder, for nearly a year he removed to Salem in 1878, where he became the manager of the foundry department of the Buckeye Engine company, remaining with them for twelve years. Since that time Mr. Whildey has been identified with the Salem Electric Railway company, as stockholder, constructor and superintendent. November 3, 1864, Sarah, daughter of William H. and Martha (Noden) Brooks, of Chester, Penn., became his wife, and has borne him two children: William H. and Edna. Mr. Whildey served four months in the late war in Company C, Nineteenth Pennsylvania volunteers. He is a member of the F. & A. M., R. A. M., K. T. and Mystic Shrine. Politically he is an independent.

One of the representative citizens of Perry township is Dr. John C. Whinnery, who was born in Butler township, Columbiana county, Ohio, April 1, 1816. Dr. Whinnery is a son of James and Sarah (Carroll) Whinnery, the former of whom was a son of William and Abigail (McMillan) Whinnery, both natives of York county, Penn. William was the son of Robert, a native of the north of Ireland, and was one of three brothers who sought a home in America. They settled in York county, Penn., where William married an Irish woman who had worked to pay her passage to this country. Their son, William, was a pioneer of Butler township, Columbiana county, where he grubbed out a

farm and passed the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and reared a large family of children, named as follows: Robert, John, Thomas, William, James, George, Mrs. Jane Burson, Zimri, Mrs. Sarah Coneley and Mrs. Abigail Pettitt. James was born March 10, 1787, and removed with his parents to Butler township. He was a farmer and cleared a large farm in Butler township, where he died. His wife was a daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Murray) Carroll, who were pioneers of Liverpool township and also of Hanover township. They were natives of Ireland. By this wife he had thirteen children: Elizabeth, William, Joseph, Zimri, John C., Thomas, James, Edward, Mrs. Elza McClain, Mrs. Abigail Bosworth, Elwood, Newton, Sally and Isabel. Until sixteen years of age Dr. Whinnery lived with his grandfather Carroll, in Hanover township, but at this time he went to live with his father, and helped him clear his farm and make the brick for the family residence, which is still standing. In 1835 he located in Salem, where he was apprenticed to the hatter's trade, and afterward engaged in the business until 1847. During this time he had been studying medicine and dentistry and in 1852 was graduated from the Cincinnati dental college. In 1849 Dr. Whinnery began the practice of his profession in Salem, and was actively engaged until 1887, since which time he has led a retired life. For forty years he has been interested in agriculture in Perry township and has occupied the farm on which he now resides, since 1867. March 20, 1839, Harriet, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Stelford) Burson, of Green county, Penn., became his wife, and nine children are the issue of this marriage: Mrs. Mary B. Lease, Ophelia, Joseph, Abbie, Mrs. Gertrude Richards, Dora, James Carroll, Cassius and Mrs. Olivia Nixon. Dr. Whinnery is a member of the Hicksite Society of Friends. For twelve years he was a member of the board of directors of schools, and was the president for one term of the Ohio dental association. Politically he is an independent.

James M. Woodruff, of the firm of J. Woodruff & Sons, prominent manufacturers of Salem, was born in the latter city, May 3, 1846, his parents being James and Sarah Ann Woodruff. While engaged in learning the moulder's trade in his father's foundry the war of the rebellion broke out, and Mr. Woodruff enlisted in Company D, Eighty-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, in May, 1862. Having been honorably discharged after four months' service he re-enlisted in July, 1863, in Company E, Second Ohio cavalry, participating in the following engagements: Cedar Creek, Winchester, Sheridan's raid through the Shenandoah valley, City Point to Richmond, and many other notable battles and raids. In September, 1865, he received his honorable discharge from the service, and at once returned to his home in Salem.



In 1867, Mr. Woodruff, together with his brother, J. S., purchased the livery stable of Henry Shaffer, which he conducted for one year, after which he became a member of the firm of Snyder, Woodruff & Co. In May, 1870, Mr. Snyder's interest was purchased, and the firm became J. Woodruff & Sons. January 1, 1879, the business was incorporated under the same name which now exists, Mr. Woodruff being secretary and treasurer of the same. He was married, October 13, 1870, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Taylor and Mary L. (Lear) Bayne, of Salem. Their one child is Maude. Mr. Woodruff for six years has been a representative of the republican party in the Salem city council.

#### SALEM TOWNSHIP.

Thomas S. Arnold, proprietor and editor of the *Leetonia Reporter*, was born October 4, 1854, in Salem, Ohio, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Flitcraft) Arnold. This family is descended from one of the earliest pioneer families of Columbiana county. Samuel's father came to Ohio from Philadelphia, Penn., about 1820 or 1825, and located in Goshen township. His father settled on a farm which remained in the possession of the family for many years. Samuel removed to Salem, where he learned the tailor's trade, which he followed until his removal to Columbiana, where he still resides. He married Miss Elizabeth Flitcraft, daughter of Samuel and Phoebe (Smith) Flitcraft, by whom he has had nine children, six of whom are living. They are: Josephine, Levi, Ella, Thomas S., William and Charles. Thomas spent his early life in acquiring an education in the schools at Salem. In 1869 he entered the schools at Columbiana, to which place his parents removed in that year. Until 1872 he was occupied in the pursuit of an education, after which he entered the office of Moore, Nesbitt & Co., of Pittsburg, where for three years he was engaged in mastering the printer's trade. In 1875 he returned to Columbiana, and in company with his brother Levi, established the *Columbiana True Press*. In July, 1879, Thomas purchased his brother's interest, and from that time until August, 1881, he managed the business alone. At this time he came to Leetonia, and established the *Leetonia Free Press*. The old *Leetonia Reporter* was established in 1872, but when Mr. Arnold took editorial charge its name was changed to the *True Press*, under which name it was published for several months. It was then changed to the *Leetonia Democrat*, and in 1888 the old name of the *Leetonia Reporter* was resumed. Mr. Arnold was married July 4, 1876, at Pittsburg, Penn., to Miss Maggie Berry, a native of New York state. Their children are: Harry, Lottie and Spencer. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.,

of Leetonia, of the Knights of Honor, of Columbiana, and also of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife is a Catholic. Mr. Arnold is a prominent democrat of Columbiana county.

John Bricker, the grandfather of Enos Bricker, the subject of this sketch, was born in Switzerland, where the early part of his life was spent. In 1770 he came to America and located in Maryland, where, about 1775 he was married to Nancy Boyer, also of Swiss birth. In 1808, they removed with their family of fourteen children to Columbiana county, Ohio, and settled on a farm near the present residence of their grandson Enos, who now occupies it. Here they passed the remainder of their lives, the father dying in October, 1818, and his wife in March, 1828. Their children all married, and with the exception of two, raised families, thus scattering the original family to different parts of the country, but they are principally found in Ohio and Indiana. The children's names were: Henry, Sally, Nancy, Elizabeth, Catherine, John, Polly, Rebecca, Rachel, Susanna, Jacob, David, Lidia and Solomon. David Bricker, the twelfth child, and father of Enos and Simon, was born April 14th 1800 in Frederick county, Maryland, and with his parents came to Columbiana county in 1808. Here he was given all the educational advantages to be had at that time, and was also brought up in the knowledge of farm work. Soon after the death of his father he with his brother Solomon, purchased the other heirs' interest in the estate, and to him the homestead eventually came. Here he lived and died. He married Lydia Worman May 4, 1823. She was a daughter of Jacob Worman, of this county. Their children were: Nancy, deceased; Jacob, deceased; William, deceased; Philip, Elizabeth, Simon, Noah, deceased; Susannah and Solomon, also deceased; and Enos. They were members of the Reform church. The father was actively interested in the democratic party and held the office of justice of the peace for some time. He died November 26, 1882, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife died May 2, 1875, at the age of seventy years. Enos Bricker, the youngest of the fourteen children, was born in 1840, on the homestead property, and has since lived there, the property being left in great part to him on his father's death. In 1869, he married Miss Phœbe A. Kelly, daughter of Isaac and Hannah Kelly. One child was born to them, named Frank. Mrs. Bricker died in 1871 and two years later, he espoused Miss Susanna Simon, daughter of Adam Simon, a resident of Columbiana county. This union has resulted in the birth of one child, Phœbe A. Mr. Bricker is a member of the Reform church, while his wife is a communicant of the Lutheran denomination. Mr. Bricker is also a member of the Farmer's grange, Mount Nebo No. 664. Although he takes but little active interest in the po-

litical questions of the day, he is a firm supporter of the democratic party. A man of sound judgment and much ability.

John Dildine, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical mention, was the first member of this family to settle in Columbiana county. He came from Germany at an early day, and first settled, as is supposed, in Pennsylvania, but very soon removed to Columbiana county, Ohio, locating near what is now called Bull creek. Here he lived and died. By virtue of inheritance the farm eventually came to John Dildine, the grandfather of the present generation. He lived, married, and raised a family on this place, finally dying there. His son, Samuel, then came into possession, and another farm which had been acquired by him, was left to another son, by the name of Joseph. Samuel passed his life on the homestead farm. He was married in 1841, to Miss Rebecca J. Caldwell, daughter of William Caldwell, of Columbiana county. He died in 1856, leaving the following named children to mourn his loss: John C.; William, deceased; Lizzie, deceased; Mary A., deceased; Irene, deceased, and Vinie. He was a member of the Baptist church, and an ardent democrat. At his death the family were joined in their grief by the community at large, for he was much beloved by all who knew him best. The elder son, John, was born on the homestead farm, in 1842. He passed the uneventful life of a farmer's son, until May 13, 1861, when he joined Company C, Twenty-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, with whom he enlisted for three years. They were organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, and were mustered in July 26, 1861. They were first stationed at Clarksburg, W. Va., then at Cheat Mountain, where they figured in several sharp skirmishes, thence to Greenbrier, where a hard battle was fought; thence, back to Cheat Mountain, and from there to Louisville, Ky., where they were encamped for some time at Camp Jonis. From here they were ordered to Wycliffe, and later to West Point, Ky.; thence to Cairo, Miss., by river, thence to Fort Donnelson, to assist Grant on the Cumberland river, but arrived too late to be of service, and advanced to Nashville, and was the first regiment to enter that city, where they camped for some time. From here they marched to Savannah, and from there to Shiloh, where they arrived about four o'clock in the afternoon of April 6, 1862. It was here that the command covered itself with glory during one of the greatest battles of the rebellion. Corinth, Miss., was their next halting place. There is not space here to chronicle all of the movements of this brave regiment, but suffice it to say that John C. Dildine was always found at his post of duty, and was ever ready to move forward or to retreat at the word of command. After three years of as hard fighting as any company experienced, what

was left of the brave company were mustered out at Camp Chase, June 22, 1864. Mr. Dildine soon after returned to Waterford, where he was married four years later, to Miss Essie L. Flanigan, daughter of Dennis and Mary Flanigan, natives of Ireland. In 1870 Mr. and Mrs. Dildine removed to Leetonia, where they have since resided, he being engaged in the mercantile business there. They have had but one child, a daughter, who was born April 28, 1869, and died three years and eight months later. Mrs. Dildine is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Dildine is a member of the K. of P., holding the office of District Deputy Grand Chancellor, Firestone lodge, No. 47, and is also a member of the G. A. R., holding the office of Commander of Burnside post, No. 137. Since the death of their child these estimable people have adopted a child, whom they have named Gracie M. Dildine. Although Mr. Dildine pays but small attention to politics, he is a true and loyal democrat.

One of the most prominent educators of Columbiana county is G. W. Henry, superintendent of the Leetonia public schools. Prof. Henry was born in Columbiana county, in 1856. His parents were William and Keziah (Wiley) Henry, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. G. W. Henry's early life was spent in obtaining a preparatory education. In 1873 he entered Mount Union college, attending the same three terms in the year, and teaching during the winter season. He graduated in 1876, taking the degree of Ph. B.; has recently been honored with the degree of Ph. M., by his Alma Mater. After graduation, he spent one year reading law with Shober & Raley, of Carrollton, Ohio. In 1877, he was elected principal of the New Lisbon high school and held that important office for five years. At the expiration of this time, he was elected to fill the position of superintendent of the Leetonia public schools, and has since continued in the discharge of the duties of this responsible position. He took Miss Olive Williams to wife in 1877. Mrs. Henry is the daughter of Levi Williams of Madison township, Columbiana county, Ohio. Prof. and Mrs. Henry are the parents of three children: Byron, Virginia B. and Martha C. The father is a member of the Masonic order, Leetonia Blue lodge and Salem chapter. The family are communicants of the Disciples church. Prof. Henry's life of probity and energetic labor has won for him the respect and esteem of a host of friends and acquaintances. His scholarly attainments and many noble qualities have won the love and esteem of the pupils who have received their school equipment under his supervision.

Valentine Nold, the progenitor of the American branch of the Nold family, was born in the town of Paltz, Germany. Emigrating to this country in 1760, he settled in Bucks county, Penn. While there he married and had one son whom they

named Jacob. Jacob married and became the father of five children, named: Henry, married Miss Beehtel; Jacob, married Catharine Zigler; John, married Hannah Weisler; Susana, wife of George Slutter; and Barbara, who married John Moyer. In 1817 he came to Columbiana county and located in Fairfield township, in the vicinity of Leetonia, remaining there until his death in May, 1834. He was a farmer and a minister of the gospel, having been the first bishop of the Memnonite church in Ohio. With the exception of Mrs. John Moyer, of Mahoning county, all of these children have passed away, after having married and raised large families, which are now scattered over the country. Jacob Nold, the second son, was born in Bucks county, Penn., in 1798, and came with his parents to Ohio. Upon the death of his father he succeeded to all of the original homestead farm, together with a grist-mill, which was one of the first mills erected in the county. It still stands. Jacob passed his life on the homestead farm, his death occurring September 30, 1864. In the spring of 1882 he espoused Miss Catharine Zeigler, daughter of Abraham Zeigler, of Butler, Penn. Twelve of the fourteen children born to them grew to maturity; they are: John, Abraham, Jacob, Samuel, David, George, Elizabeth, Susannah, Mary, Barbara, Catherine, deceased; Nancy, Allivia, deceased; and Sarah. They are members of the Memnonite church, of which their father was a deacon. Abraham Nold was born September 28, 1826, on his father's farm in Fairfield township, and here obtained all the schooling at his command. He assisted his father to clear the farm and lived at home until his marriage to the eldest daughter of Solomon Sitler. The marriage ceremony uniting Abraham Nold and Sarah Sitler was solemnized in 1848. After his marriage he at once took possession of a farm in Salem township, on which he resided for three years, after which he removed to the property which he has since resided on. He has made many improvements in the farm and now has a very fine property. Mr. Nold has been identified with the growth and development of the town since its organization, and is one of its most honored citizens. Of the seven children born to him all but two are living: Solomon E., Enos, deceased; Uriah S., Emma, Elizabeth, Ida, and Franklena, also deceased. The family are communicants of the Memnonite church. Mr. Nold takes an active interest in politics and has held several minor offices under the republican party.

James R. Percival, the efficient and popular proprietor of the Valley House, of Leetonia, Ohio, was born in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1838, the son of Ranceford and Abigail Percival, natives of Massachusetts and New York, respectively. The parents were married in North Norwich, New York, and almost immediately thereafter removed to Ohio, locating in Youngstown in 1837,

where they resided until 1864, when they removed to New Lisbon. Here the father died in March, 1890, having lived a life of usefulness. The mother still lives in New Lisbon. James received his education in the Youngstown public schools, and afterwards entered the employ of the Atlantic & Great Western railway, with whom he remained until the breaking out of the civil war. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Nineteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, serving the first three months as corporal, and at the expiration of that time the regiment, having been reorganized, he was made first lieutenant, a post he held until 1862, when he was promoted for bravery to a captaincy by Gen. Tod. Subsequently he was made a brevet major. Mr. Percival served in all of the battles in which his regiment was engaged during the war, among them being Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Perrysville, and many other battles too numerous to mention. At the battle of Missionary Ridge Maj. Percival, being in ill-health, sent in his resignation, which was accepted, but the battle coming on almost immediately thereafter he remained with his company, and then returned home, having made a record as a brave and loyal soldier. After returning to Youngstown Mr. Percival was engaged as local editor on several different papers of the county until his removal to New Castle, where he remained for a time. Locating in New Lisbon he entered the mercantile business there, which he continued for several years, and during this time was appointed oil inspector under Governor Hoadley. His next move was to Beaver Falls, where he managed a hotel for one year at this time he came to Leetonia and took charge of the Valley House. In 1861 he married Miss Martha E. Murray, of Meadville, Penn., and they have one daughter, Mary T. Mr. Percival is a member of the Masonic lodge, No. 65, of New Lisbon. The family are communicants of the Presbyterian church. Although Mr. Percival takes little active interest in political affairs, yet he is an ardent democrat. Since his coming to Leetonia he has not only made a success of the hotel venture, but has made many warm personal friends as well as a host of acquaintances.

C. N. Snyder, a prominent attorney and counsellor-at-law, of Leetonia, is a native of Columbiana county, born in the year 1849, at Washingtonville, that county. He began active life as an employe in the coal mines near his home. His desire for an education and his determination to obtain one, conquered, and in 1868 he became a student of Mount Union college, where he remained for one year. After leaving college, Mr. Snyder began to fit himself for a teacher, and soon was in charge of a school. He continued this vocation until 1879, when he began the practice of law, having previously studied during the time at his command under the tutelage of J. C. Ryan, of Washingtonville.

Locating in Leetonia, he has since made that his home. He married Miss Jennie M. Roller in 1878, by whom he has had four children: Flora M., Vernon C., Olive M., and Helen. Mrs. Snyder, a graduate of Mt. Union college, is the daughter of the Reverend J. R. Roller, who at the time of his daughter's marriage was in charge of a church at Washingtonville. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are active and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, the former is also a member of the Good Templar's society, and an ardent and energetic republican. As a lawyer, Mr. Snyder has acquired the reputation of an honorable, high-minded and energetic member of his chosen profession, and enjoys a lucrative and rapidly growing practice. He has been the solicitor for the village of Leetonia for seven of the eleven years resident there, and active and prominent in all public improvements in the community. His address of welcome to the Pioneer society of Columbiana county, held at Leetonia in 1887, was a masterly effort and attracted general and favorable mention. If his life is spared, there is doubtless a bright and honorable career before him.

D. E. Stouffer, postmaster of Washingtonville, Ohio, is a native of Beaver township, Mahoning county, Ohio, where he was born in 1852. John and Susannah Stouffer, his parents, were natives of Ohio. Until twenty-three years of age Mr. Stouffer was engaged in acquiring an education and in assisting his mother on the farm. At that time, however, he embarked in farming for himself. Two years later he went to Washingtonville, and has since remained there. His first business venture was in the opening of coal mines in company with his brother and William Warner. They opened the Fairview coal mine in 1881, and operated it together until D. E. Stouffer sold his interest and took the superintendency of the mine. In 1884 it was sold, and Mr. Stouffer then became engaged in various occupations until he was appointed postmaster of Washingtonville. He received his appointment August 1, 1890. In 1874, Miss Hannah E. Myers, daughter of George Myers, a native of Germany, but at the time of the marriage of his daughter, a resident of Beaver township, became his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Stouffer have four children: Harry A., Charlie, Raymond and William. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are strong supporters of its good works. Mr. Stouffer is also a member of the K. of P., of Washingtonville, and of the Jr. O. U. A. M., of Leetonia. He takes an active part in politics, being a devoted constituent of the republican party. The father, John Stouffer, died in 1853, on his farm in Mahoning county, and the mother passed to her reward in 1885 in Columbiana, where she had removed after her husband's death. They were both devoted communicants of the German Reform church, and

both possessed qualities which endeared them to all who knew them.

## ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.

George W. Anderson, one of the oldest citizens of Columbiana county, Ohio, first saw the light in Washington county, Penn., December 11, 1814. His parents were Matthew and Elizabeth (Ladely) Anderson, natives of Ireland and Virginia, respectively. Matthew came to America with his parents when he was two years of age. The parents settled in Washington county, Penn., and there reared a family of three children. Matthew and Elizabeth were members of the Seceders church, but the mother subsequently united with the United Presbyterians. When fifteen years old George W. Anderson began working on a farm, and was employed both as a farmer and carpenter for several years. In 1848 he moved to Columbiana county, settling on the farm now owned by him. He has been so successful in his work that he now owns 214 acres of fine land in Liverpool township, besides land in Virginia. He has in all probability held more public offices than any other man in the township, and all of his public acts were characterized by the same energy and integrity as have dominated his whole life. Isabella Fassett, granddaughter of Thomas Fassett, who at one time owned the town of Liverpool, and in whose honor it was called Fassettstown, became his wife in 1835, and has borne him five children, as follows: Thomas F., married Martha Huston; his death occurred in 1886; Isabel and Clark are his offspring; Matthew married Zradey Huston; they live in East Liverpool, and have one child, Clarence G.; Joseph R., married Ellen McDonald, who died in 1890; he resides in Columbiana; John C., married Lizzie Todd, by whom he has had one child, George Archer; John manages the home farm, and is a successful and enterprising business man, and Lizzie, who lives with her parents. The family are members of the United Presbyterian church, of which the father is a trustee, having held that position for over a third of a century. The four sons of this representative family served their country in the rebellion, and they fought with the same earnestness and faithfulness that they have displayed throughout their careers. They were brave, patriotic soldiers, than which no greater praise can be given.

William S. George was born in Allegheny county, Penn., October 15, 1821, the son of John and Elizabeth (Shaw) George, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was formerly a chair-maker, cabinet-maker and wheelwright, but in his later life became a farmer. He died at the age of seventy-seven years, and his wife when seventy-six. John was an elder in the Associated Reform church, and subsequently in the United Presbyterian de-



nomination. They had twelve children, William being the oldest. John and William are the only ones who survive. William began farming when twenty-six years of age, and continued in this vocation for eight years, after which he became a partner in a steamboat, of which he was commander for a time, and engaged in this business for three years. For eight or ten years subsequent he was engaged in agriculture, and at the expiration of this time embarked in a manufacturing business at Liverpool, and continued in this for twelve years. For the last five years he has been assisting his son on the farm. Himself and son are much interested in the breeding of fine draft horses. They now own a Clyde which weighs over 1,800 pounds. This noble animal is only a sample of what this splendid farm turns out every year. Mr. George owns 192 acres, of which 120 are under the highest cultivation. His marriage to Miss Mary G. Cavett took place December 1, 1848, and has resulted in the birth of six children, viz.: Frank, who married Anna Swallow, by whom he has had two children, Stella and Edna; he resides in Liverpool, where he is in the firm of Quay & Co.; Mary E., died at the age of twenty-one years; John married Lovena Calvin, they live on the home farm, Mary and Carrie are their offspring; Aggie died in infancy; Jennie, wife of Joseph A. Quay, their children are James K. and Greer A.; and William, who married Anna Campbell, of Philadelphia, who have one child, William Campbell. Mr. George is an ardent republican, and a valued citizen.

William F. Grim, a prominent business man of Columbiana county, was born in that county January 29, 1844, his parents being Michael and Mary (Hammel) Grim, natives of Ohio. The father was a carpenter by trade, but the last years of his life were spent in the merchandising business. He died when sixty-six years old, in August, 1883, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1873, at the age of forty-seven years. She was an active and devout member of the Presbyterian church. Their ten children are: Geo. W., enlisted in the Union army at beginning of rebellion, in Thirty-third Indiana volunteer regiment, and was in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, in Atlanta Campaign, battle of Look-Out Mountains, and others. Is still living. Married Martha Billingsly, and has six children; Katie, John Dougherty, now a resident of Green county, Ind.; Mrs. Lina Kinsey; and Mary, the mother of our subject. At the birth of the last named child the father disappeared and has never been heard of since. Mary and the other children were reared by their grandmother Fisher, who brought them up in an admirable manner. William Grim had a common school education. When fourteen years old he began farming as an employe, and later embarked in the butchering business, and was thus engaged when he enlisted in 1862 in Company F. Eighty-seventh Ohio volunteer in-

fantry. Before this he had enlisted in the Second Ohio, but being too young he was brought back by his father, again he enlisted in the Thirty-second regiment, but his father reclaimed him once more. He, with 14,000 others, was taken prisoner by Stonewall Jackson. Their commander, General Miles, was soon after shot, presumably by one of his own men. He was wounded and kept by the enemy for two weeks, and was then sent to Camp Delaware where he was discharged on account of disability. He was twice examined afterwards, but was rejected. After the war he engaged in the oil business, until 1884, when he came to St. Clair township. His career has been a successful one, and his name is held in respect and esteem by all who know him. In 1870 he married Henrietta, daughter of Upton and Sarah Smith, of Richland county, Ohio. Maud L., Gertrude, Burdell and Roy are their children. Mr. Grim is a member of the G. A. R., and a staunch democrat.

James Huston, an old and highly respected citizen of Columbian county now deceased, was born in Virginia about 1789, Samuel and Esther (Vaugh) Huston being his parents. James came to Ohio with his parents about 1799 and settled on the farm where his widow now resides, three months before the organization of the state, when the country round about was infested with wild beasts and still more hostile savages. Samuel was a farmer and one of the earliest pioneers. James was drafted in the war of 1812, but secured a substitute on account of having a widowed mother to care for. He was a good farmer, keenly alive to the best interests of his farm, and a good citizen, always identified with any work which promised the public welfare. He was married October 20, 1842, to Miss Francis, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Crawford) Coburn. Samuel Coburn came to Ohio with his parents in 1794, and settled near Calcutta. He was born August 5, 1780, and died January 8, 1871. He was a private in the war of 1812, serving during the entire war. He was an excellent agriculturist and an exemplary Christian gentleman. Both himself and wife were devout members of the Seceder church. He held many minor public offices, and his official acts were ever characterized by honesty and faithfulness. His wife passed away in 1843, she being then sixty-four years of age. Mrs. Huston the oldest of the children is still living, having reached the advanced age of eighty-four. James H., who has charge of the homestead, and is also a worthy citizen, and a member of the United Presbyterian church, and Dorcas E., wife of Ephraim Caston, of Tenn., are the children born to James and Frances Huston. Dorcas E. is the mother of one child, Fannie. Mrs. Huston is a lifelong communicant of the Seceder church.

Samuel Mayes came to Ohio from Westmoreland county,

Penn., with his parents in 1813. The journey was made in a keel-boat, and was exceedingly dangerous. As Samuel was born in November, 1812, he was but a babe in arms at that time, but his young life came very near its end when they were trying to effect a landing at the spot where Liverpool now stands, for the river was much swollen and full of driftwood. The captain of the boat warned his passengers that they had but an hour between them and eternity, a culmination of affairs that seemed in all human probability, would take place. The landing was finally made at Jethro, however, and the Mayes family settled on Beaver creek, where they remained for ten years. John, the father operated a tannery near Grims bridge during this time. At the expiration of ten years he bought the "Abrams" farm and lived there for some years, but later purchased the property now owned in the Ferguson family, and there John remained until his death in 1872, the wife followed him to the grave four years later. Samuel, who was a prominent man in the county, died April 1, 1888, and his wife in the fall of 1886. She was born in 1812. James K. Mayes, who came into this world February 13, 1846, was the son of Samuel and Mary Barton Mayes, being their only child. At the death of his father, he took charge of the farm. In 1866, he espoused Mary E. Eakin, who bore him the following named children: Anthony B., an employe of the C. & P. R. railroad; Alden V., Marion W., and Mabel D. The four grandparents of these children were all born in the year 1812. Mrs. Mayes died September 5, 1886, aged forty-two years. She was a devout member of the United Presbyterian church, a kind mother and a loving wife. In April, 1888, Mr. Mayes was again married, Mrs. Hole becoming his wife. She is the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Booth, of Columbiana county. Anna is the fruit of this union. Mr. Mayes is a communicant of the United Presbyterian church, and his wife of the Disciples church. Mr. Mayes is a staunch republican, and a substantial, respected member of the community in which he resides.

James McCoy, one of the prominent farmers of Columbiana county, now deceased, was born in that county, August 14, 1806. His father was Alexander McCoy, who came from Washington county, Penn., to Long's Run, at the beginning of the present century. He had six children. His death occurred February 16, 1889, he having lived a life of usefulness. He was a farmer and trader. He was engaged in trading for a long time. He bought flour and produce and shipped it to New Orleans by flat-boat. In this business he was very successful. He bought a farm of 170 acres, for which he paid \$2,000, with money made in this way, and at the time of his death owned 440 acres in St. Clair township. He was as popular as he was widely known. In 1834 his marriage to Miss Mary Craswell was solemnized and

resulted in the birth of the following children: John, who was killed instantly by lightning, August 10, 1886, aged forty-five years; William, now living in Warren county Ill., where he is engaged in farming. His wife was Miss Hutchinson, by whom he has had two children: Ethel and Ella; Sarah J., wife of John V. Young, their five children are: Harry M., Minnie B., Mary O., Frankie E. and Howard E.; Henry H. enlisted in the First regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, in August, 1861. He was in the battle of Shiloh, and subsequently was wounded in the arm in a skirmish at the time of Buell's retreat, and taken to a hospital, which was captured by the enemy. He died and was buried by the enemy, if buried at all, in Bowling Green, Ky. His age was twenty-two years; Alexander H., Albert G., Cassius M., has been a teacher and farmer for many years, is now in the office of the county treasurer; James M., a farmer of East Calcutta; Albert G. was an ordained minister of the United Presbyterian church. He took the first honors of his class at his graduation from Monmouth college, in 1869. Later he graduated from the Allegheny theological seminary. His first appointment was in the Seventh church, at Pittsburg. Subsequently he received a call from Lawrence, Mass., but did not accept. He died in 1888, at Greely, Col. His work at that time was in Chicago, where for several years he published the *Christian Instructor*, of which he was the owner. Having sold the latter paper, he in company with J. J. West and Snowden, established the *Chicago Mail*. When Story, editor of the *Times* died, they still owned the *Mail*, but he and a New York syndicate bought Story's interest, for which they paid \$1,200,000, this included the building and paper. Albert G. was selected as the proper person to fill the office of secretary and treasurer of the association, and was discharging the duties of this office at the time of his death. He married Clara Graham, of Monmouth, Ill., and at his death, had four children: Albert G., Bessie, James A. and Hugh W., who died of consumption at Greely, Col., November 11, 1887. George H. married Anna M. Gonzales. Mary, wife of John Hood, residents of Chicago. The latter is a graduate of Monmouth college. The mother died in February, 1854, aged forty years. Both parents were communicants of the United Presbyterian church. Samuel Creswell, father of the mother, was a colonel in the war of 1812. He was a member of the legislature fifty-six years ago. For twenty-five years he was justice of the peace. He was an elder in the Seceder's church. He built the pottery on Long's Run, presumably the first one in this country. Over fifty years ago he started on an old bay horse for the west, and rode to the Mississippi river, and later settled near Burlington, where he died in 1872. He was a republican from the inception of that party and a worthy citizen. The Hon. Alexander H. McCoy began active

life by enlisting in company C, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, and was appointed corporal at the organization of the company, August 6, 1862. He was discharged June 27, 1865, as the orderly sergeant of the company. His regiment was in the army of the Ohio, and he took an active part in the battles of Cumberland Gap, Resaca, Dallas, was in the siege of Knoxville, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, at the capture of Wilmington, and in numerous skirmishes during the last year of the war. He did not miss a day from his post during the entire term of his service. In January, 1866, he was elected sergeant-at-arm of the Ohio legislature, which position he held for two years. In February, 1869, he went to Illinois, and returned to Ohio in 1879. While there he was engaged in farming, buying and shipping grain and live stock. Mr. McCoy was elected as a representative of Columbiana county, Ohio, in the house of representatives, in 1889, his term extending until 1892. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the G. A. R. His political convictions have ever been decidedly republican, and his wise counsels and efficient aid have been a potent factor in the politics of his portion of the state.

James C. McIntosh, a pioneer farmer of St. Clair township, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, May 20, 1840. His parents were Evan and Isabella (McDonald) McIntosh, the latter a native of Scotland. The father was a wheelwright and carpenter, and later a farmer. Evan McIntosh died in 1842, and his wife in 1882, aged eighty-two years. They raised a family of five boys and six girls, all of whom reached maturity. Two sons and six daughters still survive. Alexander enlisted in 1864 in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, and James was in the same company and regiment, having enlisted at the same time. This regiment was on guard duty most of the time, but was often near the scene of fierce battles. Alexander died in 1880, never having fully recovered from the exposure of service in the army. Evan enlisted in 1862 in Company I, Seventy-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, under Gen. McPherson, the Seventeenth army corps. He took part in a number of great battles, and served three years. He is still living. James has been a farmer most of his life. After the war he engaged in the lumber business in East Liverpool, and continued there and in Wellsville for ten years. In the fall of 1873 he moved to the farm where he now lives. He has done as much in improving the stock of cattle as any man in the county. He has been successful in his various enterprises, and is classed among the most progressive farmers of the township. September 14, 1865, he married Martha A., daughter of Archibald and Nancy Shaffer. Ida B., Thomas A., Harvey A., Edwin L., Ella K. and James C., are the issue of this

union. Mr. McIntosh is a member of the A. O. U. M., also of G. A. R. post, No. 408. In politics he is an ardent republican. He is a highly esteemed citizen of the county, and a fine agriculturist.

John W. Moore came to Columbiana county, Ohio, from Westmoreland county, Penn., at an early date. He was a farmer of more than ordinary ability, and was held in the highest esteem by his neighbors. For a number of terms he was a justice of St. Clair township, and in that and all other departments of life exhibited sterling qualities of manliness. His wife was Nancy Crawford, a native of Ohio. John W. Moore and his wife were devout and active members of the Associate Reformed, now the United Presbyterian church, in which he was a ruling elder for several years prior to his death. He served through the war of 1812 with valor and devotion. His death occurred November 16, 1866, in his seventy-third year. His wife had gone on before on the 26th of November, 1862, when in her sixty-ninth year. Their lives were so lived as to leave a marked effect for good on the community in which they passed them. Of the eleven children born to them, five are now living, among them being John W., who was born March 28, 1824. When twenty-six years of age he embarked in agriculture on his own account, his previous life having been passed on a farm, he had formed a love for the ennobling toil of tilling the soil. The light of after years proves the wisdom of his choice, for he is among the best farmers of the county, and has made a success in life in all of its departments. November 1, 1849, he took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Sarah Martin, daughter of James W. and Elizabeth (Blair) Martin. The father is still living, his wife having died in 1885. Seven children have been born to John W. and Sarah Moore, named as follows: Nancy E., born August 24, 1850, died September 6, 1860; George C., born March 24, 1852, died November 11, 1855; James L., Amanda J., John W. and Elmer E. This family has been brought up in the faith of the United Presbyterian church. Each member has won for himself or herself a warm regard from the community in which they live.

Ellsworth E. Moore, the son of the above mentioned parents, was a young man of great promise. His parents came from leading families on both sides, whose religious training had proved effectual in shaping character and strength of intellect. Ellsworth was liberally educated, was a graduate of Canfield college, and seemed to have before him a life of great usefulness. He was an earnest member of the United Presbyterian church. For two years he had filled the office of town clerk with efficiency and faithfulness. In the spring of 1890 he was elected clerk of the township. He was a man calculated to win friends of the best kind, himself being an accomplished and genial gentle-

man of chaste life and conversation. In the superior points of his make-up, he had few peers, and his life was what such qualities could but make it, pure, simple and devout. This noble young life was brought to a sudden end by an unseen accident, at a time when he was in the full enjoyment of perfect health and strength. To those who knew him this dire calamity seemed almost a mistake of Providence, but it cannot be otherwise than that his death, like his life, was for the best. On the 2nd of July, 1890, he died, his death having been caused by the discharge of his gun with which he had been hunting. While in the act of climbing a fence, with the barrel of his gun firmly grasped in his right hand, his feet slipped and struck the trigger, discharging the piece and instantly killing him. The sorrow of his grief stricken parents and friends cannot be measured. He was buried July 4, 1890, the funeral sermon having been preached by his pastor, the Rev. McKelvey. No occurrence in the township for years has so affected the people as the gloom of his untimely death. His pure life and good example are a benediction and a precious memory.

Clark Moore is one of the enterprising young agriculturists of Liverpool township. Mr. Moore was born in St. Clair township, Columbiana county, Ohio, April 3, 1849, the son of William and Margery (Elder) Moore, both Ohioans, and born in 1819. They are still living, and are honored residents of St. Clair township, and consistent members of the United Presbyterian church. Clark was reared on his father's farm, and at the age of seventeen began active life by learning the carpenter's trade. Later he acquired a thorough knowledge of bridge-building and became a contractor. He has built some of the largest buildings and bridges in the county, and at one time was a member of the firm of Croft & Moore. The senior partner was one of the noted bridge-builders of the state, and was a man of much enterprise and intelligence. He died in April, 1888. Mr. Moore has been the contractor for the erection of more buildings and bridges than any other man in the county. For the past five years he has been very extensively engaged in this business, having turned his attention to farming, and is also a large dealer in all kinds of agricultural implements, wagons, buggies, surries and all goods of that class. His farm, consisting of sixty-five acres, is one of the best, and is beautifully situated. December 25, 1884, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Mary C., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Richardson) Fisher, old and respected residents of Columbiana county. The father died in 1880, but the mother still survives him. Two bright, capable children have been born in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Moore, namely, Mary M. and George C. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the United Presbyterian church, and the former is a de-

voted follower of the democratic party. John W. Moore, Sr., grandfather of the above, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a man of much power of mind and body. He settled in St. Clair township when it was mostly woods, with the wild animals running through the same plentifully. Some few years before his death he retired from his farms and located in East Liverpool where he lived until his death.

Warren H. Sinclair is among the live business men of Calcutta. Mr. Sinclair was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1863. Archibald F. and Margaret (Johnson) Sinclair were his parents. They were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. The father was a blacksmith by trade, but later became an oil speculator. He was a prominent democrat, and although he would not accept an office himself, worked assiduously for others. He died in 1885, aged fifty-four years. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, as is also his wife, who survives him, at the age of sixty-five years. They had eleven children, six of whom still live, they are: Mary, a popular teacher of Leetonia, where she has been engaged in that calling for ten years; Ellen, also a teacher before her marriage to John Laughlin; Tamar, taught schools in various parts of the county until she became the wife of J. G. Glassby; Laura, a teacher for some ten years; she married Samuel Davis, and is now deceased; Maggie, died at the age of seventeen; James, married Callie Ridinger, now lives at East Liverpool; Milton, deceased, at the age of thirteen; Charles, died when nine years old; Warren Mattie, an efficient teacher of Leetonia, and Willie, deceased. Of the five who have died, all, with the exception of Laura, died of diphtheria, in March, 1879, within four days of each other. Warren H. Sinclair began business for himself in 1879, when he opened a blacksmith shop. Within a few months he has established a livery and undertaking business, and is meeting with financial success, and is accounted as one of the substantial men of the township. He married, September 24, 1884, Miss Mattie Grader, daughter of Frederick Grader, of Calcutta. Jennie T. and Archibald F. are the children that have come to bless this happy home. Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair are members of the United Presbyterian church, and the former is a loyal adherent of the democratic party.

Harrison Steel was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, June 5, 1812, the son of William Steel, who settled on the farm that Harrison now owns. He bought the land from the government, and his son has the patent in his possession bearing the signature of James Madison. William was born in Washington county, Penn., May 10, 1777. At the age of four years he went with his parents to Kentucky. In 1794 he volunteered with the mounted riflemen under Gen. Tom Scott. He was in the battle



of Fallen Timber on the Maumee river, August 20, 1794. Until August 17, 1861, he lived on his farm. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was his wife. She was born July 15, 1777, the daughter of David Steel, captain of a company in the Seventh Virginia regiment, which took part in the battle of the Brandywine, and the battle of Germantown. He was a farmer and surveyor, and surveyed much land in western Pennsylvania. He was the chief of four surveyors who surveyed 144,000 acres in West Virginia. February 17, 1819, he died near Pittsburg, aged seventy-one years. Mr. Steel, the subject of this sketch, has always lived on a farm. When twenty-one years of age he began for himself. He was educated in an old log school-house on the state line, taught by Andrew Crothers. He has acquired a good general education by application and perseverance. His farm consists of 160 acres of the best of land. Harrison Steel is said to be the first white man (now living) who saw Beaver creek. The last animal for which the creek was named died in the fall of 1824, and was skinned by William Wilson, son of Isaac Wilson, who once owned the ground where Alliance now stands. Mr. Steel has kept a journal of daily happenings for over fifty-six years, a reading of which will give one a clear idea of the growth of Columbiana county.

The Rev. James N. Swan, a well favored preacher of Long's Run, Columbiana county, first saw the light December 26, 1825, in Preble county, Ohio, the son of Benjamin C. and Hannah (Cowgill) Swan, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, respectively. The father was a blacksmith. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder, and he was also very active in public affairs, being a staunch abolitionist at a time when it required nerve and consistency to be one. He was a conductor on the underground railroad and assisted many hunted slaves to a place of safety and freedom. He was a delegate to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church during 1836-37, the two years in which the division of that denomination was effected. He was an intimate friend of Dr. J. W. Scott, father of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. He passed to his reward in 1848, and his wife followed him eleven years later. James was educated at the Miami university and graduated therefrom in 1849. He then attended the theological seminary at New Albany, Ind. He was admitted to the ministry in 1852, and immediately took charge of Eel river and Columbia city churches, and in 1860 removed to the vicinity of Wellsville, where he remained for fourteen years, after which he went to Toronto, thence to New Hagerstown, and remained there five years. He founded the Leesville church while residing in the latter place. In 1880 he came to Long's Run, and has since been stationed here, having met with much success in his calling.

In 1852 he married Miss Amanda M. Woolf, daughter of John and Eliza (Young) Woolf, of Newark, Ohio, and the union was blessed by the birth of ten children: Frances E., deceased; Rev. William L., of Warren, Ohio, who married Lou Osborn; James L., married Carrie E. Cole; their children are Pearl and Clyde; Nellie, deceased; Dr. John M., a medical missionary of Canton, China; his wife was Minta Hickman; Nettie M., Mary B., wife of H. S. Farrar; Rev. B. M., in charge of the Bethany church, of New York; Rev. C. W., a student in the Western Theological seminary; and Bessie A. Mrs. Swan was a classmate of President Harrison's wife. This is a godly family whose influence will be felt in the world, and always for good.

## UNITY TOWNSHIP.

Thomas Atchison, a member of the firm of Atchison Brothers, is one of East Palestine's most promising young business men. He was born in Schuylkill county, Penn., August 24, 1855, being one of eleven children born to William and Eliza Atchison. William was born in Northumberland county, England, January 29, 1831. Upon reaching the age of twenty-one years he came to the United States, where he sought a broader field for his life work. After residing in Pennsylvania for two years he returned to the land of his nativity, where he was married. After his marriage he returned to Pennsylvania, and in 1875 removed to Ohio, where he engaged in the mercantile business up to the time of his death, in 1888, his life having been brought to an end by a railroad accident. His wife resides with her son in East Palestine. Thomas, the subject of this biographical mention, has lived in East Palestine the greater part of his life. His younger days were spent in working in the mines and going to school. At the time of his father's embarking in business Thomas was taken into the firm, and at the time of his father's death he assumed charge of the same in company with a brother. In 1882 he was married to Belle Sutherin, daughter of John and Ann Sutherin. This marriage has resulted in the birth of the following children: Eliza, John, Sarah, and Willie, who is now dead. Mr. and Mrs. Atchison are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church, the former being a trustee of the same. He is also a member of the East Palestine lodge, No. 417, F. & A. M. Judging from the past, his future business career augurs well.

William C. Baker, now deceased, was one of the best known and most highly respected men in Unity township. His parents were Richard and Orpha Baker, who came to Ohio from Virginia early in the present century, and settled in Elk Run township, Columbiana county, about the year 1815. When about

three years of age William went to live with an aunt, his father having died. He remained with his aunt until he reached the years of manhood, and was given good educational advantages. In 1860 he married Miss Tracy J. Beans, the offspring of Thomas C. and Susanna Beans. Thomas was born in Maryland, and died in Columbiana county, Ohio, about 1863. His wife, whose maiden name was Susanna Morgan, was born in Virginia, and died in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Baker had five children: Effie, wife of Scott Ripley, of Colorado; Orpha C., the wife of Walter Sheets; Noble G., who has charge of the home farm; Morgan W., a resident of Colorado, and Moss A., who lives at home with his mother. Mr. Baker met his death in 1885, by falling on a stone while working around his barn. He was a consistent member of the Disciples church, as is also his wife. His widow has a beautiful home in Unity township, and aside from the loss of her husband is free from care. This man's death was a blow to the whole community, for he could illly be spared from its midst.

Jacob and Anna Book had ten children, named as follows: Nathan, Levi, F., deceased; Eli, Jemima, wife of Amzi Connear; Anna and Mary, (twins, deceased); Thomas, Michael, Aaron, deceased; and John R. Michael served in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania volunteer infantry in the late war. He was seventeen years old when he entered and had been out but fifteen days when he participated in a very severe battle. Levi F. was a confederate soldier. Having deserted from the army, in the endeavor to make his way north, he was taken sick and died at Memphis, Tenn. Jacob Book was born in Lawrence county, Penn., about the year 1787, and died in 1878. His wife, whose maiden name was Anna Hazen, was born in the same county about the year 1802, and died in 1871. They were faithful Baptists. Jacob served for seventeen years as constable of the township. His large farm of 200 acres was cleared by himself and boys, it having been wild land when he entered it. John R. Book was born in Lawrence county, Penn., in 1849. He received a fair education and then learned the butchers' trade. The first independent start he made in business was to rent his father's farm, which he operated for three years, during which time he managed to save quite a sum of money. At the expiration of the three years, he removed to East Palestine, and in 1874, purchased a hotel property, for which he paid \$3,125. At the start he paid \$725 down, and by 1879 had the balance canceled, and enough money to build a large brick hotel on the same ground. After four years, he traded this property for another hotel, the old house having become too small to accommodate his increasing custom. He still operates this house, which is one of the finest hotels in that portion of the state, it being valued at

about \$30,000. Besides this valuable property, Mr. Book has about \$4,000 worth of stock in the State Line pottery. August 15, 1875, he espoused Miss Elizabeth Wolf, daughter of Henry and Sarah Wolf. To this union one child has been born, Cyde, born December 30, 1881. He is a remarkably bright boy and bids fair to make his mark in the world.

Robert N. Chamberlin, one of the most prominent business men of East Palestine, Ohio, was born January 5, 1860, the son of John T. and Sarah Chamberlin. Maud A., the wife of Samuel J. Lowry, a merchant of East Palestine; Mary E., Sarah R., Fannie and Carrie, were the children born to John T. and Narcissus Chamberlin, he having married a second time. John was born in 1832, his parents being Dr. Robert and Rebecca C. (Taggart) Chamberlin. Robert was born in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio with his parents. Rebecca Taggart was born in 1810, in Columbiana county, Ohio. The house where she was born is still standing. She lives at East Palestine, having reached the ripe age of eighty-one years. John T. Chamberlin was prominently identified with the growth of Columbiana county. For many years he was engaged in the real estate business at East Palestine, and at the time of his death was also engaged in the lumber business. He started life a poor boy, but by energy and great business tact, made a success. He was a man of undoubted integrity and ability. He was one of the most prominent members of the republican party in that portion of the state, and for ten years was a member of the East Palestine council. He was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church, and a charitable, progressive man, having done more toward the advancement of the interests of the city than almost any other one man. His death occurred October 10, 1877, and was a public calamity. Robert N. Chamberlin has been a life long resident of East Palestine. His early youth was spent in acquiring an education and in his father's employ. When twenty-one years of age he embarked in the furniture business, and has since continued in that trade, having met with much success. He is also quite extensively interested in one of the largest potteries in the vicinity of East Palestine. July 13, 1887, his marriage to Miss Jennie Luther was solemnized. Mrs. Chamberlin is the daughter of John and Anne Luther, residents of East Palestine, but natives of England. In 1888, Mr. Luther was a member of the National republican convention which met at Chicago, having been elected to represent the eighteenth congressional district, he is also a member of the republican central committee and of the executive committee. He is one of the leading citizens of the county, and an intelligent, energetic man. Himself and wife are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Ten children were born to Nathan and Jane Cope, named as

follows: Byron, Mrs. Melinda Kinnear, Mrs. Louisa Gray, Joseph W., John D., M. D., Allen, Samuel F., Charles, deceased; Mrs. Emma Dildine and Mrs. Mary E. Phillips. Nathan Cope was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1817, on the farm which his grandfather bought from the government in 1810. He passed his life on the farm, and was a celebrated fruit grower, having invented a process of preserving fruit which is used by almost all fruit dealers at this time. He died in 1878. His wife was Jane Hole, a daughter of Nathan and Sarah Hole. She was born in 1824, and is now living at New Waterford. Nathan Cope and wife were members of the Society of Friends by birthright. Joseph W. Cope, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1849, in Columbiana county, Ohio. His boyhood was passed on the farm, and he was given a good education, having been graduated from Mount Union College. In 1875 he was married to Miss Clara Denton, daughter of Hiram and Margaret Denton. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Denton, three of the sons being now engaged in the practice of law in Indiana. Hiram Denton died in 1873, and his wife in 1886. To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cope three children were born; Sidney N., born in April, 1878; Frank T., born in April, 1884, and an infant now deceased. For two terms Joseph Cope has served as a justice of the peace. He is engaged in a large fruit business, owning a fine fruit farm in Fairfield township, and a large fruit house at New Waterford.

Samuel M. Eaton was one of four children born into the home of James and Nancy Eaton, the others being: Mrs. Sarah A. Laughlin (deceased), Mrs. Elizabeth Beight, and James (deceased). The father was born in Washington county, Penn., about the year 1809. He learned the cooper's trade, and worked at it for about ten years. In the year 1821 he removed to Ohio with his parents, who settled in Middleton township, and there he remained for the balance of his days. He married Nancy Meek in 1833. She was the child of Samuel and Elizabeth Meek, mention of whom is made in another place. James Eaton died from the effects of an accident caused by the running away of a pair of horses that he was driving, in 1847. His wife died January 20, 1888. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Samuel M. Eaton was born in 1834. When twenty-six years old, he married Miss Almira Fronk, daughter of George and Rebecca Fronk. Three children are the fruit of this union, George H., John F. and Nancy M. Mrs. Eaton died in 1868. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Palmer. She passed away in August, 1870. His present wife was a daughter of Washington Flowers. Sylva C. (deceased), Fred C. and Laura L., are the children of the last marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton are members of the United Brethren church, of which he is a trustee. He was also a township trustee for three terms on

the republican ticket, and in 1889 was elected assessor of the township, and has served two terms. His farm is one of the best in that locality, and exhibits the care and attention bestowed upon it.

Molly, wife of John Rusher, now deceased; Mrs. Catherine Bear; Mrs. Mary A. Arterhaultz; Mrs. Barbara Walker; Jacob, deceased; John, deceased; Peggie, deceased; Nancy, deceased; Mrs. Fannie Patterson, Henry and John were the children born to the union of George W. and Nancy Flower. The former was a native of Terry county, Penn., and came to Ohio with his parents in 1824. They settled at Brookfield, Trumbull county, at a time when there was great trouble to obtain the common necessities of life, even having to go as far as Cleveland for their salt, a half bushel of which made a man wealthy. George bought land from a man by the name of Hinkley, and remained on it until his death in 1848. His wife died about 1870. They were devout members of the Dutch Catholic church. John Flower was born in 1815, in Pennsylvania. When the family moved to Ohio the father was obliged to go out to work in order to earn enough money to pay for his land, and the boys were obliged to remain at home to clear the land, and the girls to take their spinning wheels and seek work among the neighbors. When thirteen years of age John began life for himself, his father having permitted him and his brothers to go away from home on their promise to pay off the debt on the farm. John hired out for nine months at a salary of \$27 for that time. After filling his contract he had saved \$25 as his share toward paying off the debt. During that time the boy went barefooted, and had only rags to cover him during the winter months. When eighteen years of age he married Mariah Coles, and by her had two children: Mariah and John. His second wife was Margaret Denham, who bore him three children: Mary Ann, deceased; Jacob and Cyrus. Mrs. Flower died soon after her marriage, and he was again married, Elizabeth Main becoming his wife. Six children have been born of the latter marriage: George, Almira, wife of Alonzo Lattie; Nancy, deceased; Mrs. Clara Parks, Enoch and Freddie. Mr. Flower is a splendid example of what pluck and energy will do for a man. He has a beautiful home at East Palestine, and has the regard of all who know him. He is engaged in speculating in coal lands and other property.

One of the enterprising and progressive farmers of Unity township, Columbiana county, Ohio, is Josephus Harrold. Mr. Harrold first saw the light August 14, 1849. He was reared on his father's farm, in Columbiana county, and was given a good education, completing the same at Mount Union college. On the 31st of March, 1874, he took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Sarah Yarian, who was a daughter of John and Sarah

Yarian. The former was born January 15, 1810, and died on August 16, 1886; his wife was born July 6, 1808, and died on June 5, 1879. They were communicants of the Lutheran church, as are also Mr. and Mrs. Harrold. Three children have come to gladden and complete the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harrold, they are: Elma L., born March 11, 1877; Olive B., born July 22, 1884, deceased December 22, 1884; and Nettie G., born September 29, 1887. In 1883 Josephus Harrold was elected clerk of the township, and discharged the arduous duties of that office with efficiency and satisfaction to all. He takes a great interest in educational affairs, and is to be found among the leaders of any and all enterprises promising the public welfare. Michael Harrold, the father of Josephus, was born in Unity township, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1817, the son of Christian Harrold, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, at an early day. Michael died November 4, 1883, mourned by many who knew his splendid qualities of character. His wife was Sarah Seidner, daughter of John Seidner, who was a Pennsylvanian. Sarah was born November 30, 1816, and her demise occurred August 20, 1884. Their children were: Ephraim, of Mahoning county, Ohio; Josephus, Mrs. Lavina Yarian, Mrs. Catherine Unger and Emanuel, who resides on the old homestead property in Unity township.

William H. Helman, and a sister by the name of Kitte, who is now the wife of Dr. McDonald, of East Palestine, were the only children born to Charles and Elizabeth Helman. Charles was born in Columbiana county, and for many years was a merchant at New Lisbon, and later at Washingtonville. He was a son of William Helman, who was a merchant of German descent. Charles, and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Baum, were both consistent members of the Lutheran church, and were much beloved by those who knew them best. Their son, William H., came into this world on the 20th of November, 1857, at New Lisbon, where his younger days were passed in going to school during the winter months. When fourteen years of age he began to learn the tailor's trade with William Huston, and remained with him for five years, in the meantime attending school and delivering packages. For the last named service he received \$3 a week. It was his custom to get up at 3 o'clock in the morning and work until it was time to go to school, so great was his desire to obtain an education and at the same time earn his daily bread. In the spring of 1887 he went to East Palestine, and was there in the employ of Chamberlin & Co., for one year, after which he embarked in the tailoring business with the assistance of a very dear friend by the name of Huston, who aided him to get his start. Mr. Helman practically does the business for the city of East Palestine and the surrounding territory, having attained to that large trade when not more than

twenty-two years of age. In 1878, he married Miss Rose Pancake, daughter of William and Maria Pancake, who are both deceased, the father from injuries received while in the Union army during the rebellion. Roy, Charles and Willie, are the children of this marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Helman are members of the Presbyterian church, and the former is a member of Welcome lodge, No. 729, I. O. O. F.; Goodwill Encampment, No. 111, I. O. O. F., of Salem; of the American Mechanics, and also of the Knights of Maccabees, C. H. France tent, No. 70. For two terms he has been a councilman on the republican ticket.

Few men can boast of a more eventful life in different parts of this country than can S. M. Hoon, a prominent citizen of East Palestine, Ohio. Mr. Hoon was born in Beaver county, Penn., February 3, 1853, the son of Eli and Margaret Ann Hoon. The father was born of Pennsylvania Dutch parents, and the mother descended from the proud old Nicholson family of Staffordshire, England. S. M. Hoon was the oldest of four children. Lovina, the oldest daughter, married John Sutherin, after which she married Robert Dickson; Elvira, the youngest girl, married John Wooton, and Alvarado, the youngest son, married Mattie Davis. All of these children are still living. Mr. Hoon spent his boyhood in his native state, his first work having been while acting in the capacity of "jigger" boss, the duties of which office were to see that each man working on the construction of the N. C. & B. V. railroad, in his immediate neighborhood, had three drinks of whiskey a day, the salary being 22 cents a day. For two or three seasons he was engaged in driving a mule team on a canal boat, and later hired as cook on the steamer Monitor, which plied between Pittsburg and the iron works of the Shenango valley. At this time he began to have a desire for an education, and until he was twenty years of age, he spared no labor to give himself a good schooling. At the time of the panic in 1873 he lost the little property which he had saved, on account of being thrown out of work. He went west and embarked in the mercantile business in Missouri, but lost all through fire. With nothing but the clothes on his back, with ten inches of snow on the ground, he found himself penniless, in a strange country, but was fortunate enough to have a true friend, who loaned him \$50, with which he started a small lunch stand. In a year he had saved \$1,000, and with this he again started on his travels. He visited the different tribes of Indians on the western plains, and learned their customs and habits. He finally wound up at Ottumwa, Iowa, with but 25 cents in shin plasters in his possession. Securing a position on the C. B. & Q. railroad, as a brakeman, he remained in that company's employ until 1877, at the time of the great strike. Returning to Pennsylvania, he remained there until May, 1888, at which time he settled in East Palestine,  
18—A.



Ohio. Mr. Hoon married Mary Ann Lawton, daughter of John and Mary Ann Lawton, in 1880. Both of these parents were natives of Staffordshire, England. Five sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoon, viz.: Merl, born December 19, 1881, and died June 21, 1882; Wilbur, born April 1, 1884; Walter, born June 5, 1886; Samuel, born November 8, 1888, and Omer, born October 2, 1889, and died April 3, 1890. In 1878 S. M. Hoon enlisted in the East Palestine Grays, then Company D, Tenth Ohio National Guard, and later Company E, Eighth regiment Ohio National Guard, and was promoted from the ranks to the captaincy of the company, his election to this office having occurred in April, 1887. He was commander of the company April 27, 1889, during the encampment of the command, and was also present and in command during the Washington centennial celebration, at New York city, on May 2, 1889.

Archibald Jamieson was born in Pennsylvania in 1802, and removed to Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1832, settling in Fairfield township. He was one of the pioneers to whom the country owes so much for his fearless and tireless spirit. He obtained his first start by clearing land and getting the crops in payment for his labor. He died in Logan county, Ohio, in 1888. His wife was Elizabeth Peebles, who was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Peebles, natives of Ireland. The Jamiesons were Scotch. William Jamieson, the grandfather of William A. Jamieson, the subject of this mention, with six of his brothers, were soldiers in the revolution, having served during the whole war, and paying their own expenses meanwhile. Mary E., Margaret J., Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, Mrs. Sarah Chenney, now deceased, were children of his first wife. She went to California with her husband in 1840. They traveled overland and when they arrived there she was the only white woman within fifty miles of where they lived. George T., deceased, who served for three years in the Seventy-sixth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, during the late war; Harriet, deceased, and Cornelius H., who is now general agent for the Masonic Insurance company, of Iowa, and who served three years in Company C, One Hundred and Fourth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, during the rebellion, and William A., were the children born to Archibald and Elizabeth Jamieson. The last mentioned son was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, August 1, 1847. He lived on a farm until his sixteenth year, when he was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for twelve years, after which he engaged in the lumber business at New Waterford, Ohio, in company with Wilhelm and Martin. Subsequently he became interested in the East Palestine Lumber company, and is now superintendent and a stockholder of the same. In 1868 he took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Sarah A. Pearson,

daughter of Dr. Golden and Sarah Pearson. The former was a physician of enviable reputation who practiced in Columbiana county for many years, being one of the first homeopathic physicians of the county. He died December 11, 1885. His wife was Sarah Heacock Pearson. She belonged to the Society of Friends. Her death occurred in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson are members of the Presbyterian church; he is also a charter member of Welcome lodge, No. 729, of the I. O. O. F., and of the Good Will encampment of Salem, Ohio, having been the first man taken into the Union league in Unity township during the war.

William W. Kegarise was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in February, 1883, and was one of eleven children born to George and Susanna Kegarise. The names of the other children are: Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter, Mrs. Mary Simons, Samuel C., James, deceased; Rosanna, deceased; Mrs. Catherine Toulmin, Mrs. Margaret Roy, Mrs. Clarisa Shuster, Adam M. and Lucy, deceased. The father was born in Indiana county, Penn., in March, 1813, and came to Columbiana county, Ohio, with his parents about 1826. His wife was Susanna Libert, daughter of George and Eva Libert, both Pennsylvanians. George Kegarise died September 5, 1883, and his wife, May 8, 1887. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a most estimable woman. William was reared in his father's care. When old enough his father hired him out to a man with the understanding that he was to be sent to school three or four months during the winter, but it resulted in his being allowed to attend school for nine days. When thirty-one years of age, he married Miss Elizabeth Taylor in 1864. She died January 30, 1870. April 1, 1873, Mr. Kegarise espoused Miss Eva Warner Libert and she passed to her eternal rest February 17, 1888. He is a man who commands the respect of all with whom he comes in contact. The Methodist Episcopal church of Petersburg numbers him among its most valued members, and no good work is allowed to pass him unnoticed.

John King, an old and respected agriculturist of Unity township, was the son of Thomas and Lucy (Jenkins) King. Their five children were: John, Eliazer, Rebecca (deceased), Mrs. Sophia Taylor, and Mrs. Polly Forney. Thomas was born in Ireland about the year 1784. His parents brought him to America in 1800, and settled in Washington county, Penn., where the father died. Thomas moved to Ohio when his son John was two years old, that being in 1825. His death occurred in August, 1856, and his wife's in 1848. The latter was a daughter of Andrew Jenkins, who emigrated from Ireland and settled in Lawrence county, Penn. Thomas and Lucy were devout members of the Presbyterian church, and reared their children in that faith.

John King was born in September, 1823, in Lawrence county, Penn. His parents removed to Ohio two years later, and he was reared in the last named state, where he attended the public schools. He was a scholar in the old "Hively" log school-house, which has since been replaced by a more substantial structure. In 1843, he espoused Sarah Ann Mellinger, daughter of Melchor and Katherine Mellinger, who were of German parentage. After his marriage he took his bride to his home, which consisted of an old log house with a stick chimney. By dint of much hard labor and economy, Mr. King has become the owner of a fine farm of 200 acres of well improved land. Their eleven children are: George, deceased; Lucy J., deceased; Katherine, deceased; John R., deceased; Mary A., deceased; three children that died in infancy; John C., born in 1856, and Thomas J., born in 1858. Mr. and Mrs. King are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is also a member of lodge No. 417, of F. & A. M.

Ezra Latta, one of the enterprising business men of Unity township, was born in Beaver county, Penn., being one of two sons born to John and Mary (Rinehart) Latta. The father was a Pennsylvanian. He afterward located in Ohio, and later in Illinois, where he died. His widow again married and had six children by her second husband. She finally returned to Ohio, and died in Middleton township in 1875. The other son of her first marriage was John Latta. Ezra was educated in an old log school-house, known as New Ridge school-house. Subsequently he learned the milling business, having been apprenticed to a man who operated a flour-mill at Old Falston, Beaver county, Penn. After completing his apprenticeship he removed to Columbiana county, Ohio, and rented a mill of John Crum, which he operated for ten or twelve years, when he was obliged to abandon the business on account of failing health. At this time Mr. Latta moved to Western Ohio, and thence to Michigan and Indiana, and for several years was located at Fort Wayne. In the course of time he returned to his old home, and finding that the mill had changed hands, he decided to purchase it. The man who was operating the mill offered him one-third of the profits for his services, which he accepted. Subsequently he engaged in farming, and has since continued in that vocation. In 1844 he was married to Miss Mary Huesten, daughter of Abram and Mary Huesten, who at that time were residents of Ohio, but who formerly came from Virginia. Six children are the fruit of this union: Marion C., now a resident of the state of Washington; Webster (deceased), Emma (deceased), Louisa, wife of Joseph Near, of Southwestern Kansas, and Alonzo Cooper, who lives with his father. Mr. and Mrs. Latta are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of East Palestine, and are held in high esteem by their neighbors and friends.

Hugh Laughlin was born at Philadelphia, Penn., May 12, 1845, the son of Robert and Mary Laughlin. His parents were poor and unable to give their children any educational advantages, and when but seven years of age Hugh was thrown onto the world to gain his own livelihood. In the latter part of 1855 he removed to Ohio and hired out as a farm laborer, receiving his board and clothes for his services. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Tenth Pennsylvania reserve corps, and for three years served his country with devotion. He was with the Army of the Potomac in all of its battles, having served at Gettysburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and in many other engagements. Mr. Laughlin was twice wounded, the first time being at Charles City cross roads, by a shell, and subsequently by a rifle ball. In June, 1864, he was mustered out of the service, and in the following year entered the employ of the Carbon Hill Coal Mining company, of Columbiana county, Ohio, as weightmaster, and was continued in that capacity until 1867, at which time he was made superintendent of the mine. For two years he filled the latter office, at the same time having had charge of the company's store. In 1869 the office of manager of the Massillon Coal Mining company was tendered him, and until 1874 he occupied that responsible position. At the expiration of this time he returned to Columbiana county to take charge of the opening of a mine for the State Line Coal company, of East Palestine, Ohio, and since that time has been superintendent for the latter concern, having charge of the accounts and all business connected with the works. This is without doubt one of the largest coal companies in the state. Mr. Laughlin is a member of the East Palestine city council, and is one of the most progressive and substantial men of the city. Mr. Laughlin has been married three times, his first wife having been Miss Sarah Eaton, whom he married October 31, 1867. She died October 9, of the following year. April 21, 1870, he took unto himself in marriage Elizabeth Palmer. In 1875 she passed to her reward leaving one daughter, Mary Belle. The present Mrs. Laughlin was Miss Almira Koch, of East Palestine, to whom he was united in marriage March 11, 1877. Although having started life with but poor chances of success, apparently, with all the disadvantages of a meagre schooling, these difficulties have been overcome until this man now stands prominently in the business world, with a clean business and social record.

Joseph Elliott MacDonald, the subject of this biography, was born in Allegheny City, Penn., on March 6, 1841, and is of Scotch descent and revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Joseph MacDonald, emigrated from Scotland in the year 1779, being then a young man of twenty-one years of age. Soon after his arrival in this country, he enlisted in the continental army, and partici-

pated in the revolutionary war up to its close. Soon after the closing events of the war he settled on a large tract of land on Buffalo creek, near the village that is now known as Worthington, Armstrong county, Penn. He married a Miss Margaret Garver. He died in 1844, in the advanced age of eighty-six years. Jacob MacDonald, the father of Joseph E., was born in 1808, on the site where his father first settled, and is therefore in his eighty-third year, and is to-day a hale, hearty old man of his years. He married Miss Sarah Farman in 1830, in State Lick, Armstrong county, Penn. After his marriage he removed to Kittaning, Armstrong county, Penn., and there engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, being a cabinet-maker by trade. He remained there until four of his children were born, and from there he removed to Allegheny City, Penn. The family consisted of four sons and five daughters, all living to-day, with the exception of the eldest child and daughter. Joseph E. is the fifth child of the family. At the age of three years, his father removed to Worthington, Armstrong county, Penn., where he spent his boyhood and youth. Nothing occurred in his boyhood and youth, to relieve the monotony of those days, but like most of boys he "grew up with the country," and developed and strengthened sinew and muscle. He received an academical education. In the years of 1858-9 he attended the Sewickley academy, located near the town of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Penn. He commenced the study of medicine, in the fall of 1860, in the village of Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland county, Penn. Dr. D. B. Sturgeon, his brother-in-law, being his preceptor. He attended medical lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated at the Cincinnati college of medicine and surgery, in 1869. When the war of the rebellion broke out he responded to the call of the proclamation of President Lincoln for seventy-five thousand three months' men, by enlisting in an independent company, at Pittsburg, known as the "Duncan Guards," commanded by John W. Duncan. The company was recruited within three days to its full quota of 100 men, and entered Camp Wilkins the 22d day of April, 1861, for drill and equipments. The company was afterward organized into the Eighth regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves. The regiment moved from Camp Wilkins, together with the Erie regiment, to Camp Wright, and remained in the latter camp up to the 28th of August, 1861, when both regiments were discharged, and reorganized for three years' service. In November, 1862, his preceptor, Dr. D. B. Sturgeon was commissioned second surgeon general of the United States army, and was assigned to the department of New Mexico, and ordered to report at Santa Fe, for duty. Being of an adventurous nature he accompanied his preceptor, and together they took their departure for the far west, on the 18th day of November, 1862, and

arriving at Fort Leavenworth a few days thereafter, they again embarked from that place for their destination on a government train, not a railroad train by any means, but a train drawn by long-eared, mongrel and bovine male genus of quadrupeds attached to "prairie schooners." Crossing the plains in 1862 was no easy feat and entirely different from what it is to-day. The Union Pacific railroad was never thought of then, and the mode of traveling then across the plains was not the swiftest, or the most comfortable, but at least it was unique and imposing. Council Grove was then the remote frontier town, and beyond the pale of civilization, there being no settlements between it and the Rocky mountains, with the exception of two forts, Forts Laramie and Lyon, and an occasional ranche every hundred miles or so. Resuming the journey from Council Grove, and following the old Santa Fe trail, they proceeded by easy marches at the rate of twelve and fifteen miles a day, and arrived at the Big Bend, on the Arkansas river on Christmas day. The route was one continuous empty waste, with no relief to the eye except Indians and their villages, and myriads of buffalo, antelope and wolves, and the whole expanse of this vast prairie seemed to be a boundless uncertainty, and the trail they were traveling existed only in the imagination of the geographers. On New Year's day, 1863, they forded the Arkansas river, at Bent's Fort, which was a trading post, and known to-day as the "Big Timbers." The river was running full of ice and freezing. The fording was conducted in rather a novel way. About one-half the mules and oxen were driven over first, without the wagons, and chain after chain were attached to each other, until they reached the entire width of the river. Then wagon after wagon was brought to the bank, and the continuous chain hooked to the point of the wagon pole, and the wagon drawn through the river by the teams on the opposite shore, and with a rope attached to the chain it was brought back to the point of starting. This operation was repeated some sixty times, until the entire train was safely landed, without a single accident. The next stopping place of any special note was Fort Lyon, Colorado, an old frontier fortification that was erected shortly after the Mexican war. From there they continued their toilsome and weary journey, and on the 28th of January they entered a pass in the Raton mountains at Trinidad, Col., and at which point Pike's Peak could be distinctly seen at a distance of about 150 miles. After entering the mountains their troubles only begun. Their journey thus far was comparatively pleasant compared with that which was to follow. After many vicissitudes and suffering with intense cold, together with the annoyance of wagons and teams sliding over embankments, they reached a gorge in the mountains, and crossed what was called Purgatory river. Here they encountered a terrific snow-storm,

and became so completely snow-bound and barricaded on all sides with mountains of snow that they were unable to proceed further on their journey, and were obliged to remain in that condition and in that locality for twelve days before they could proceed on their way. After enduring all manner of hardships and privations, they finally reached Fort Union, New Mexico, the 12th day of March, after a toilsome journey of three months and twenty-four days. MacDonald remained here in the employment of the government, in the quarter-master's department in the capacity of weighclerk, until the following September. Whilst here he had the opportunity and pleasure of becoming acquainted with that world-renowned and famous frontiersman—that great hunter, Indian fighter, scout and guide—Kit Carson, who was at that time a brigadier general, United States volunteers, in command of two regiments, composed of Mexicans. From Fort Union, in June, he started with a government supply train for Fort Fillmore, in the Mesilla country, located on the Rio Grande river, opposite the old city of El Paso, Mexico. On the route he passed through what is called the "Journando Del Muerto" (journey of death), so called from the fact that it is a sterile table land without water, grass or timber, and many have perished in their attempt to cross its barren, desolate and trackless waste, and the many graves that were passed would indicate that it was in fact a "journey of death." After resting a few days at Fort Fillmore, he set out to return to Fort Union by the same route, and arrived there in due time. He has had opportunities when there of seeing nearly all the Indian tribes of the countries lying east and west of the Rocky Mountains. He has seen the savage warrior and hunter as nature presents him, stripped of all the decorations in which writers of fiction have dressed him. He has seen them in the exciting chase after the buffalo; has been in their wigwams, and has witnessed their war dance with all their savage nature hideously intensified. He remained at Fort Union until the following September, when he concluded that he would set out and return to the States; taking what was called the Semerone route to avoid the mountains he passed through western Texas and the Indian territory. Nothing very remarkable occurred during the return journey; although they were occasionally annoyed by the Indians. Taking advantage of dark nights, they would enter camp, and despite the precaution of the guards, they would succeed in running off with some of the mules. The most enjoyable part of the return journey was, on arriving in the buffalo country, where immense herds of them could be seen in every direction. They were so numerous they would wander in and mingle with the oxen that were herded at night to graze. Often large herds of them would pass within stone's throw of the train.

Hunting the buffalo affords the most exciting interest that can well be imagined, and it required some experience to get within shooting range of them, unless mounted on a trained pony for that purpose. But in those days, they were so numerous, that by getting to windward, and concealing one's self as much as possible by crawling on all fours through the prairie grass, and stalking them to their watering places, a hunter on foot could often bag as many as those on trained ponies. At least such was the experience of MacDonald. He used a Colt's revolving rifle, and at long range, could bring down a buffalo, when the experienced white hunter with his old muzzle-loader, and the Indian, with his bow-arrow and spear, would fail. Those who have never experienced the sport of buffalo hunting, can have but a faint conception by any description that can be given by pen paintings of the exciting interest and the immensity of the sport. In November, he returned to his parents' home in Wilkinsburgh, Allegheny county, Penn., after rather an eventful career of one year. In May, 1864, he located in Unity, Columbiana county, Ohio, where he continued in the practice of his profession up to December, 1865. From Unity he removed to Sullivan, Ashland county, Ohio, and practiced there for the period of nine years. In April, 1865, he returned to Columbiana county, and located in East Palestine, where he has continued in active practice of medicine up to the present time. He has been married twice, and is the father of four children, two sons and two daughters. In politics, he has always been an active republican. He has voted for six presidential candidates, Gen. Grant being the first he ever voted for.

Solomon Henry Maneval was born at Pine Run, Lycoming county, Penn., on the 19th of November, 1853, his parents being Louis and Elizabeth Maneval. This family is of French extraction, and this branch of it is the only American offshoot of the parent stem. No other families of the same name have been heard of by them in America. Young Solomon left his home when but thirteen years of age and began self support by working in a saw-mill at Williamsport, subsequently he learned the carpenter's trade, and when twenty years of age commenced to realize the dream of his youth, by securing a competent teacher to guide his footsteps in the paths of knowledge. There was something in the boy that made him yearn for knowledge. He had high ambitions and the courage to confess them. On the 11th day of May, 1875, he was united in the bonds of matrimony, to Miss Celesta Gleckler, of Mahoning county, Ohio. This accomplished lady was the daughter of John and Louisa Gleckler, who were Pennsylvanians. The date of her birth was January 13, 1855. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Maneval removed to Osceola Mills,



in Columbiana county, Penn., and there finished the study of law that had been begun some time before. He was duly admitted to the bar, and in 1879, settled at East Palestine, and there opened a law office. In 1886, he conceived the idea of founding a newspaper, and with limited capital, he established the *Palestine Reveille*. It made its first appearance November 15, 1886, and its outspoken and fearless attitude at once made it the "people's paper." It was printed on the first power press in Palestine. Mr. Maneval is still its editor and proprietor. His enterprise and public spirit have not as yet had their full reward, but he is held high in the estimation of the people. Three children constitute the accomplished home circle of Mr. and Mrs. Maneval, they are: Minerva L., born October 30, 1877; Caroline E., born January 14, 1881, and Alice E., born July 7, 1883.

Joseph and Agnes Meek were the parents of seven children, all of whom are married and have families of their own. Joseph was born in Unity township, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1813. He was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Meek, who were of Irish descent. Samuel, his father, died in 1856, while his mother, Elizabeth, departed this life in 1845. His wife, Agnes Boies, was a daughter of John and Nancy Boies, who were of Scotch parentage. Mrs. Meek is still living, and she resides in East Palestine with her eldest son, Seth. These worthy parents were members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Meek took an active interest in township affairs. He was township assessor for a number of years, and he was always foremost in every good work. John B. Meek first saw the light in 1845. His youth was spent in attending school and in farm work. He was a student at Mt. Union college for one term. Upon reaching the years of manhood he returned to his father's farm and continued in agriculture until 1887, when he moved to East Palestine and became a partner in the East Palestine Lumber company. His marriage was solemnized in 1870, and has resulted in the birth of three children: Olive M., Joseph A. and Stella D. Mrs. Meek was the daughter of Rev. Isaac and Mary Eaton, who were the parents of five children, she being the third from the oldest. All have departed this life except Mrs. Meek and Hon. A. Y. Eaton. Eaton is a graduate of Mt. Union college, and is now a successful lawyer in the state of Minnesota, where he has twice been elected to the state senate. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Meek, also their three children, are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which church Mr. Meek is a trustee and steward, while their daughter, Olive M., has charge of all the music. This was a very fine example of a true American home circle, until near the close of the year 1890, when the circle was broken by the marriage of their daughter, Olive M., to John Gould, who

resided in East Palestine. Mr. Gould is an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, and is to be found among the board of stewards.

One of East Palestine's most efficient business men is Daniel Moore. Mr. Moore was born in 1848, in the state of Pennsylvania. He was reared on a farm, and the death of his father, while Daniel was a mere youth, cut short his school days as he was obliged to work for his own living. When he had reached his twenty-seventh year, he came to East Palestine and engaged in the coal business, and subsequently purchased an interest in the undertaking business of Mr. Rainey, his brother taking an interest also. After the lapse of about five years, he bought his brother's share and from that time to this, has continued to operate the business alone, the firm of Moore Brothers having been dissolved at that time. In the year 1875, Mr. Moore married Miss Luella Conkle, by whom he has had four children. The first, an infant, died a short time after its birth, the others are: Milton, born in 1879; Mary, born in 1884, and Lizzie born in 1887. He is a member of the Maccabees and also of the American Mechanics, and his wife is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. In the fall of 1889, Mr. Moore was elected land appraiser of Unity township. Although he is an adherent of the democratic party, his political views are very liberal. James and Rosanna Moore were the parents of the above. Their other children were: John, deceased; Mrs. Mary Warner, Joseph M., Mrs. Jennie Custer, Mrs. Wilma A. Robinson, Mrs. Rose B. Rauch and Willie, who died at five years of age. James Moore was born in Pennsylvania, and in 1860, moved to Ohio, where he died soon after. His wife was a daughter of Daniel McCarter, of Irish descent, who lived in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Moore still lives at East Palestine.

Leander M. Nevin, the efficient clerk of Unity township, was born June 25, 1860. His father was a farmer, and young Leander was brought up to work and industry. He was given a good scholastic training in the common schools, and later at Mount Union college, from which he was graduated in the commercial department. When twenty-three years of age he was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Schoeller, by whom he had one child, named Anna M., born March 23, 1884. The mother died January 19, 1886. She was a daughter of William and Susan Schoeller. The former was a native of Germany, and the latter of Scotch-Irish descent, a daughter of Dr. James J. Johnston, a prominent patent lawyer of Columbiana county, and also of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Nevin was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and was much beloved in the community. Mr. Nevin was again married, this time to Julia Schoeller, a sister of the first Mrs. Nevin. Bessie L., born February 10, 1889,

is the fruit of this union. Besides holding the office of township clerk, Mr. Nevin is also a member of the school board, and is one of the leading republicans of the county. Both himself and wife are communicants of the United Presbyterian church. They have a very desirable residence about a mile from New Waterford, and doubtless have a bright and happy future.

Deweese C. Nevin is one of the most intelligent and successful business men of New Waterford; 1855 was the date of his birth, and James and Sarah Nevin, a mention of whom is made elsewhere, his parents. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools, and later at the Poland seminary, where he remained for two years. He then entered the Iron City Commercial college, from which he was graduated in 1876. After leaving college, Mr. Nevin spent two months in traveling through the east. Returning home, he purchased the interest of T. W. Pennell in the lumber business and continued to operate that until the spring of 1878, when he went west and remained there for one year. In 1879, he returned home and remained on the homestead farm until the fall of 1880. In June, of the latter year, he espoused Miss Florence J. Strain, daughter of E. G. and Elizabeth Strain, of Brooke county, W. Va. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nevin: Cyde D., born June, 1882, and Merrill F., born in August, 1888. After his marriage he embarked in the lumber business again and continued in it until the spring of 1885, when he closed out the business and formed a partnership with L. M. Nevin and W. J. Schoeller in the foundry business now operated so successfully by them. Since 1887, Mr. Nevin and his brother have been largely interested in horses, and they now own a thoroughbred of note, named Dr. Sherman, which they purchased in Kentucky. D. C. Nevin was elected a justice of the peace of Unity township in 1889. He is the administrator of a large number of estates, his executive ability making him a most efficient guardian. Himself and wife are prominent members of the United Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder. They are active in church and school work, and are interested in every movement looking toward the uplifting of mankind.

Peter Overlander was born in York county, Penn. In 1835 he removed to Ohio with his family, and settled in Petersburg. He was a farmer and mason. His death occurred in June, 1870. His wife was Susannah Foreman, also a native of York county, Penn., She died in June, 1886. They were members of the Lutheran church, and were upright and respected people. Their children were: Eliza, wife of Harvey McCowan; Jacob, Mrs. Susanna Ripple, Mrs. Catherine Anderson, William, who was killed in a railroad accident March 30. 1855; Jesse, a locomotive engineer, who lives in Omaha; Peter, an engineer on the P., F. W. & C. rail-

road; Mrs. Elizabeth Ludwig, wife of George Ludwig, ex-sheriff of Youngstown, Ohio. Ferdinand was born June 18, 1833, in Maryland. He was but two years old when his parents removed to Ohio. His education was limited. When of age, he learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at it until 1880, when he purchased a farm within two miles of East Palestine, and settled down to agriculture. He married Susanna Overlander in 1854, and they are the parents of the following children: Fidelia, Lorenzo D., Mrs. Mary E. Bortner, Katie, William S., Lizzie, and three others that died in infancy. In 1863 Mr. Overlander enlisted in the Union army, under Capt. Kennedy, of the Tenth Ohio cavalry, and was honorably discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, after a faithful service of eighteen months, he at that time having been rendered unfit for further service by disability. He is a member of the East Palestine lodge, No. 117, of the F. and A. M.

Peter Rich was born in Pennsylvania. He settled in Unity township, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1802. He married Elizabeth Mason, whose father gave him a piece of wild land in that region, and on this he settled, and made himself a home. His children were: Polly, deceased; Ann, deceased; Sarah, deceased; Abigail, deceased; Christena and Catherine, who live on the old homestead; John, deceased; Jacob, deceased, and George. The father died in 1853, and his wife two years later. George Rich, the subject of this sketch, was born in Unity, Middleton township, in 1814. His early life was spent on the farm, and in learning the carpenter's trade, which his father had learned before him. He followed his trade until 1845, when he embarked in agriculture, in which he has since continued. In the latter mentioned year Mr. Rich married Nancy Knight, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Knight. The former was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in that state about 1868, his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Ewing, was also a Pennsylvanian. She died in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Rich have had five children: Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Mrs. Anstie Engle, deceased; her three children were: Winnie, Newton and Richard; John K., who married Hattie Richardson, by whom he has had three children: an infant, deceased; Anstie E. and Mary A.; Allen P., a resident of Beaver Falls. His one child is Harry; and Byron L., who is married and now resides in Blairsville. Mr. and Mrs. Rich started a home with but the scant necessities of life. Economy and good management have given them a pleasant home and ample means for their declining years.

Conrad Roderus was born in Nurenberg, Germany, June 13, 1828. In 1852 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Pittsburg, where he engaged in shoemaking. April 6, 1855, he was united in marriage to Catherine Hermansdorfer, of German

parentage, by whom he had six children; they were: Henry, Charles, Mrs. Maggie Haefliger, Mrs. Mary Ludavig, Louisa, and Fred, the latter deceased. The parents were members of the Evangelical Lutheran church. The affectionate wife and loving mother passed to her rest April 6, 1872. After a time Mr. Roderus married Lena Kirchbaum, by whom he had two children, Fred and Anna. The father died April 13, 1875. His wife is still living. Henry Roderus was born in Pittsburg, June 5, 1857. He was given good educational advantages. In 1882 he came to East Palestine, and purchased the grocery stock of M. W. Beyer. After operating this business for six years he also purchased Beyer's stock of dry goods, and now carries on a large and increasing trade in both of these lines. He married Miss Hulda F. Saalbach, in 1879. She is the daughter of Louisa Saalbach. Their three children are: Frederick C., born January 23, 1880; Elsie, born September 14, 1882, and Leo, born December 30, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Roderus are communicants of the Presbyterian church, and he is also a member of lodge No. 417, of F. & A. M.; New Lisbon chapter, No. 92, R. A. M.; Salem commandery, No. 42, of K. of T.; Welcome lodge, No. 739, I. O. O. F.; Home lodge, No. 222, K. of P., and he has filled all of the chairs of the K. of P., of which he was a delegate to the grand lodge, at Cleveland, and has been master of the the F. & A. M., and in addition to these is a member of the General Logan council, No. 44, Jr. O. U. A. M.

Samuel S. Rupert is the descendant of one of the oldest families of Columbiana county. For many years members of this family have been substantial and influential agriculturists. Mr. Rupert was born June 13, 1855, on his father's farm. His education was practical and thorough, such as any bright boy can obtain in the public schools of this country. The date of his marriage to Miss Hattie Yarian was in 1881. Mrs. Rupert's parents were George and Mary Yarian. Annette F., born August 15, 1882, is the result of this marriage. Mrs. Rupert is a communicant of the Lutheran church, and the family is among the most respected and beloved of the community. Their farm of some ninety-two acres is a model of thrift and prosperity. It is situated about a mile from the town of New Waterford.

Benjamin and Elizabeth Rupert had eight children, named as follows: Ephraim, Isaac, Enoch C., Mary I. (deceased), Samuel S., Mrs. Ethalinda Ward, Benjamin and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Ward. Benjamin Rupert first saw the light in Unity township, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1817, and died in Fairfield township, February 10, 1871. His wife, Elizabeth (Rummel) Rupert, was also a native of Columbiana county, she is still living on the farm left her by her husband. Benjamin was the son of Jacob, who was a soldier in the war of 1812. Ephraim was born in

Unity township in 1845. He was reared on the paternal farm and given a common school education. When of age he began for himself. At twenty-six years of age he married Miss Samantha Yarian, daughter of George and Mary Yarian, pioneer settlers of the township. Luella, Benjamin S. and George E. are the children that have come to grace this happy home circle. Mr. Rupert has always been a democrat, and the family are communicants of the Lutheran church. The children are bright and accomplished, and give promise of bright and happy careers. The farm consists of eighty acres of highly cultivated land, well stocked, and with commodious and substantial buildings.

William J. Schoeller was born in Frankford, Germany, in 1840, and came to America with his parents in 1843. Landing at New York they made their way to McKeesport, which was then but a village, and there the father died in 1852, at the age of fifty-two years. His children numbered seven. His wife was Caroline Viatzell. She is still living in Beaver county, with a son. The family were originally members of the Lutheran church, but joined the Presbyterian denomination after the death of the father. William J. was given a good common schooling and when sixteen years old engaged himself with a man by the name of J. F. Stevenson, at McKeesport, to learn the moulder's trade. After an apprenticeship of four years he became an employe in a stove factory at Allegheny, taking a floor for himself. In 1862 he left the company to enter the employ of the Bidwell Plow company, with whom he remained until 1873. One year later Mr. Shoeller removed to Columbiana county, Ohio, and in 1876 established the Harrold machine shops, which is now an extensive concern. He also assisted in the erection of the United States Manufacturing company's plant. In the course of two years he located in New Waterford and opened a foundry in connection with L. M. and D. C. Nevin, under the firm name of Nevin Brothers & Schoeller. This is now a flourishing house, and it has a high business standing in the community. In 1864 Mr. Schoeller married Miss Susan Johnson, daughter of Dr. James Johnson, a patent attorney of Washington, D. C., and they have had four children: Carrie, deceased, was the wife of L. N. Nevin; Julie, wife of L. N. Nevin; Mamie and Edward. Mrs. Schoeller died in November, 1886. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

James C. Scott, a leading citizen of New Waterford, Columbiana county, Ohio, was the son of William and Abigail Scott. The father was born in Virginia about 1795, and in 1805 removed to Columbiana county, Ohio, with his parents, who built a stone mill on Bull Creek, which at the time of its erection was one of the best in the state. The date of its establishment was about 1822, and for many years thereafter the grists of the sur-

rounding territory were brought to be ground there. William died in 1847, and his wife in 1867. She was also a Virginian. Her parents brought her to Elk Run township, Columbiana county, Ohio, about 1805, when she was ten years old. These parents were Quakers. Their lives were filled with usefulness, and their deaths with peace. James C. came into the world in Knox township, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1829. His early youth was spent in assisting his father to clear the land for farming. He worked in his father's grist-mill, in Knox township, when he was obliged to stand on a block in order to reach the flour chest. His father died when James was eighteen years of age, and the entire charge of the mill then devolved upon him. After two years the family leased the mill and went to Iowa. While on a visit to his old home looking after the interests of the property the man who rented the mill employed him to manage it for him until his time had expired. In the course of time Mr. Scott sold the property, and went to Indiana, and there erected a saw- and grist-mill, which he afterward sold. He then returned to Ohio, and built a grist-mill at Westville, which, in 1859, he traded for a farm. His wife was Miss Margaret J. Cobbs, a daughter of Lewis and Jennet Cobbs. After two years of farming he removed to New Lisbon, and purchased a grist-mill, which he operated for four years. In 1873 he established the mill which he now runs, it being one of the best in the county. His children are: Samuel C., Seth P., William G., Sadie R., who graduated from Mount Union college, in the class of 1890, and Annie D. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Samuel C. and Seth P. manage and operate the "Tip Top mills," at present, as their father is unable to look after the business.

David R. Shannon is one of the most enterprising young merchants of New Waterford Columbiana county, Ohio. Mr. Shannon was one of eight children born to Oliver and Sarah Shannon, their names being: James deceased; John, a merchant of Elmsworth; Maggie, Mrs. Sarah Crawford, Robert, a resident of California; Mrs. Aggie Dean, Oliver, deceased; and David R. The parents were born in Ireland and emigrated to the United States in 1828. For two years they lived in New York state and then removed to Pittsburg, Penn., where they lived for twenty years, after which they went on a farm and continued in that occupation for five years. At the expiration of that period, they located in Elmsworth, Penn., where they now reside. They are members of the Presbyterian church in that place, and are among the intelligent and benevolent members of the community. David R. was born in Allegheny county, Penn., in 1862. He was the recipient of a good education, and when twenty-four years old, in 1886, married Miss Lula R. Payne, daughter of Charles and

Sarah Payne, now dead. They were both of Irish parentage, the former having been born in Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. David Shannon, one child has been born, named Sarah M., born April 21, 1890. In 1886, David Shannon came to New Waterford and embarked in the general mercantile business, and has since built up a large and growing trade. He is regarded as a man of much business ability, and of undoubted integrity.

William, Jacob, Valentine, Henry (deceased), Jessie, George, David, Anna, the wife of George Warner (now deceased), Mrs. Margaret Fausnaught, Mary, Mrs. Elizabeth Burke, and Sarah (deceased), were the children of Peter and Sophia Smith, the former of whom was born near Hagerstown, Md., about 1769. Soon after his marriage he removed with his wife and one child to what is now Mahoning county, then Columbiana county, Ohio. He settled on a farm of 100 acres, which he converted from wild land into fields of waving grain. He started for the scene of action during the war of 1812, but met others returning from the war who said that it was over, so he returned to his home. The father belonged to the Reformed church, while the mother was a Lutheran, and so well had they lived that they went to rest without fear, the father dying in 1852, and the mother three years later. They were godly people, faithful to God and man, and both now sleep side by side in the old Springfield cemetery. Thus ended the lives of two of the brave, simple pioneers of Columbiana county. William Smith was born in Mahoning county, since changed to Columbiana, in 1817. His boyhood was but a repetition of the boyhood of the pioneer's sons. Having attained to the years of manhood, he married Rachel McNutt, in March, 1839. She was the offspring of Alexander McNutt, a Virginian. Seven children blessed this marriage: Peter, Mrs. Sarah Warner, David S., Cowden M., Rachel, William A., and George S. The mother died in January, 1886. For many years they were devout members of the Reform church. Mr. Smith has been a justice of the peace of Unity township for twenty-one years, and has also served as assessor at several different periods. He has a well improved farm, upon which he does a general farming and stock-raising business. His life has been a success.

David S. Smith was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in the month of February, 1843. His father was a farmer, and David was brought up on the farm, there learning the wholesome lesson of industry, which has since stood him in such good stead. When about fifteen years of age he began to work during the summer months for himself, remaining at home in the winter, until he was of age, when he became a clerk in a general store, and was thus employed at different places, among them being East Palestine, in his native county, until he removed to Kansas, where he obtained employment in a general mercantile



business, and remained there for two years. At this time Mr. Smith returned to the locality of his home, and two years after his return from Kansas he embarked in the drug and hardware business with a man by the name of Lamb, under the firm name of Lamb & Smith. After six years of this partnership Lamb took the drug business and Mr. Smith the hardware department, at the same time admitting a Mr. Fraser to partnership, the firm being Smith & Fraser. In the course of time Mr. Smith sold his interest in the firm of Smith & Fraser, and purchased a half interest in a stock of general hardware, stoves, etc., in the same town of East Palestine, Ohio, the firm, under the name of Smith & Crawford, enjoying a good trade. Miss Callie Boice became his wife in November, 1882, and they have been blessed by the birth of one child, Mary, born in July, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are influential and earnest members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a ruling elder. They are continual workers in every movement, promising the enlightenment and welfare of the community. Mr. Smith is a member of the Maccabees lodge, No. 70.

James Sutherin has from a humble beginning made a very decided success in life, both as a business man and as a loyal and efficient member of the community in which he lives. He was born in England in 1836, his parents being James and Elizabeth (Gillholn) Sutherin. The father was a coal miner, and lost his life in 1850 by the caving in of a mine in which he was employed. His wife being sick at the time of the accident never recovered from the shock. Until seventeen years of age the son remained in the land of his nativity. He had no educational advantages after his tenth year, but through books and periodicals has come to be a well informed, intelligent man. In 1853 he left England to seek a more congenial lot in America, and on arriving in Pittsburg had but one dollar in money. He secured a place in a coal mine and began driving a mule in the pit. After several years he removed to Cannelton, Penn., where he continued his former occupation as a miner. Putting his hard earned savings into the oil business it was all lost, and he was again obliged to face the world empty-handed. In 1875 he had regained enough money to lease the Prospect Hill mine, and in 1877 he bought the Beaver Block mines, which have been entirely finished by him. In 1881 the Nagley mines were leased, and besides those vast interests he has a three-quarters interest in the Salineville mines and is also interested in Missouri mines. Mr. Sutherin controls in all about 4,000 acres of coal land and is now one of the largest coal operators in the state of Ohio. His marriage was solemnized to Sarah Douglas, in 1856, and has resulted in the birth of the following offspring: James W., George D., Thomas D., Isabell, Sarah, Mary, Lavina, Eliza,

Martin, Clark, Walter, John, William and Elizabeth. Mrs. Sutherin was also born in England. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherin are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he has filled nearly all of the lay offices in his church. For two terms he was a member of the school board, was a justice of the peace for one year, and has been a member of the town board of East Palestine. He was the first republican justice of the peace to be elected in the town. Mr. Sutherin is a Mason, having joined in 1862, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Maccabees. His residence is one of the finest in the county, and his name is held in the highest esteem wherever known.

Robert F. Taggart was one of the ten children born to John and Margaret A. Taggart, the other children being: Matthew, deceased; James C.; Matthew, who was a prominent attorney, deceased; Rebecca D.; Thomas, deceased; Mary, deceased, who died in Philadelphia while visiting the centennial of 1876; John C.; Margaret, wife of Oliver V. Linn, a lawyer of the state of Washington, and Eva N. The father was born in 1812, in the vicinity of East Palestine, the son of John Taggart, a native of Pennsylvania, who removed to Ohio in 1802. The mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Elder, was the daughter of Matthew Elder, of Irish descent. These parents were active members of the Presbyterian church, of which the father was a ruling elder for a number of years. He died in September, 1876, and his wife, who was born in 1818, died in August, 1888. Robert F. was born in Columbiana county, in 1845. He was reared on his father's farm, and was given a good common schooling. In 1872 he married Miss Eva H. Brewster, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Brewster. Two children have come to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Taggart, namely, Raymond B., born March, 1875, and Margaret E., born in September, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Taggart are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Taggart is secretary and treasurer of the State Line Sewer Pipe company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country. He is a keen, intelligent business man and an exemplary citizen.

John H. Tritt was born July 20, 1824, in Columbiana county, Ohio. Until he was thirty-one years old he was employed on his father's farm and in the mill, which was operated in connection with the farm. At the latter age he married Miss Clarissa M. Carter, April, 1850, being the date of the ceremony. She was the child of James and Prudy Carter, of Columbiana county. For a number of years Mr. Tritt operated a saw and grist mill, after which he removed to Springfield and opened a general store where he did a large business for thirteen years. Subsequently he bought a farm and settled on it with the expectation of remaining there the rest of his days, having already enough

of this world's goods and to spare. His life of uprightness and strict integrity has won for him the regard of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He was a charter member of the Allen lodge No. 272, of the F. & A. M. The parents of John H. Tritt were James and Hannah Tritt. James was born near Harrisburg, Penn., about 1804, and came to Ohio with his parents in 1818. They settled in Wayne township, Columbiana county. He died in 1885, his wife having preceded him in 1878. They were valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which James was a class leader. Their lives were filled with usefulness and well doing. Six children were born to them: Keziah J., deceased; William M., Hester Ann, (deceased); Daniel (deceased); James (deceased); and John H., a brief outline of whose life is given above.

William C. Wallace is one of the most prominent and successful agriculturists of Columbiana county. His parents were John and Tamar Wallace, who were blessed by the birth of four children: Mrs. Elizabeth Fiske, who died while living in California; Ezekiel, of Iowa; Mrs. Mary A. Gaston, a resident of California, and William C., the subject of this sketch. These children were all born in Elk Run township. The father was born in Ireland, and came to America with his parents, who settled in Washington county, Penn., later removing to Columbiana county, in 1812. John was born in 1800, and died in 1849. Tamar (Williams) Wallace was a daughter of Jesse Williams, of Columbiana county. These parents were members of the Associated Reform church. John was a justice of the peace of Elk Run township for over twenty years, and was also a captain in the state militia. At the time of the death of the father and mother the family was left in straightened circumstances, and were obliged to work for their living. William C., who was born in Columbiana county, December 28, 1842, lived with an aunt for some time after the death of his father. When the country was in need of brave men he enlisted in the One Hundred and First regiment Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, and was honorably discharged after serving for two years. After the war he went to Iowa and remained there for a year, after which he returned to the scenes of his childhood, and has since lived in Ohio. September 15, 1870, Mr. Wallace married Miss Lucinda Long, a daughter of Israel and Elizabeth Long. The former still survives his wife, who died when Lucinda was a small child. Charles L., Marie E., Paul and William O. are the fruit of this marriage. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Wallace is a ruling elder, he is also a member of East Palestine lodge No. 417, F. & A. M. Starting life without a dollar he has made a signal success. He owns a magnificent farm of 300 acres, and has one of the finest homes in Unity township. His family are given

every educational advantage they desire. He is president and director of the East Palestine Pottery works, which is a large concern employing 130 men, and is interested in the East Palestine Lumber company, and president of the Stock Raisers Mutual Live Stock association, and is a director in several insurance companies.

Joseph E. Ward is one of East Palestine's most prominent merchants. Mr. Ward was born in England, February 12, 1883, and there learned mine engineering. When twenty-three years of age he came to America. Landing in New York, he immediately made his way to Pittsburg, and from there to East Palestine. Not having a superabundance of this world's goods, he at once secured a position in a mine and continued in that work for seven years, during which time he opened the State Line mines, among the largest mines of the country. Having saved some money, he embarked in the general mercantile business with a man by the name of Young, the firm name being Young & Ward. After five years Mr. Young purchased his interest and Mr. Ward then built a store of his own and stocked it with goods, since which time he has been doing one of the largest trades in the village. In 1869 he was married to Mary Young, daughter of George and Elizabeth Young, natives of England. By this marriage he had three children: an infant that died at birth; George and Mary. In November, 1874, his wife passed to her reward. Margaret Young, sister of his first wife, became his wife in 1887, and has borne him the following children: Thomas, Albert (deceased), and Elizabeth. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Ward is a class-leader. For two years he was an efficient member of the town council, and he is now a prominent member of the Masonic lodge, No. 417, F. & A. M., Sons of St. George, and also of the Protected Home Circle. This family is one of the most respected in the town. George and Margaret Ward, parents of Joseph, had the following children: Thomas (deceased), Joseph, John (deceased), Mary, wife of John Wright, and Margaret, wife of William Hall. The father was born in England in 1798. He emigrated to America with his family in 1873 and died at the home of his daughter in 1882. Margaret (Clegg) Ward, the mother, was also a native of England, having been born there in 1808. She passed to her reward in 1883, mourned as a loving mother.

Henry Ward was born near Bull's Run, in Pennsylvania, in 1822. His father, Aaron Ward, was a farmer and brought up his son to honest toil. In 1858 Henry was joined in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Boatman, daughter of Jacob and Catherine Boatman. Jacob Boatman was born in Bucks county, Penn., in 1802. His father was a soldier in the revolution. Jacob's death occurred in

1886. His wife was born in 1807, and died in 1877. Eight children were born of the union of Henry Ward and Elizabeth Boatman, their names being: Mrs. Mary Smith, Leeman W., Mrs. Louisa Atchinson, Elsworth, Charles S., Sherman B., Elizabeth, deceased, and James. On the 25th of December, 1879, Henry Ward was called to his eternal rest, leaving a broken home circle and a host of mourning friends. Charles S. Ward, son of the above mentioned parents, was born in Unity township in 1867. He was given a good education, and upon attaining his majority was united in marriage to Miss Nancy J. Parker. Harry, born in 1889, is the fruit of this union. Mr. and Mrs. Ward are valued communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Ward has a farm of 107 acres of the best of land and does a general farming and stock-raising business. His future is bright compared with present prospects.

John Wright, a much respected citizen of East Palestine, was one of four children born to Andrew and Ellen Wright, natives of County Down, Ireland, whence the father moved to England after the death of his wife, about 1848. Their children were: Jane, the wife of Robert Newell, of England; John, James, and Andrew, who is in the British army, now stationed in India. After living in England for some time the father took one of his married daughters and went to Ireland, where he died in 1878. These parents were upright, Godly people, and were both valued communicants of the Presbyterian church. John, the subject of whom we write, was born on the 6th of January, 1843, in Ireland. He was very young at the time of the family's removal to England, but his boyhood's memory clusters around the land of his birth. Many are the interesting anecdotes he remembers of Irish life, one of them being that one of his grandmothers observed the 6th of January as Christmas, and his mother, the 25th of December, thus, much to his joy, giving John two days of feast and happiness instead of one. His early life was spent in hard work as fireman at the mines. Finally he became an engineer, and hoisted coal up the deep shafts. Some time afterward he married Mary Ward, the date of the ceremony being in April, 1862. She was a daughter of George and Margaret Ward, both of English birth. The father-in-law came to America with his son-in-law, he being an engineer also, and died at Mineral Ridge, Ohio. Mr. Wright came to Pennsylvania about 1868, and was engaged in various different occupations until his return to England to bring his family back with him, in 1872. In 1874 he settled at East Palestine, Ohio, where he now has a large and flourishing mercantile business. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Wright is an ordained local preacher. Their children are: Ella and Walter, deceased, and George, Joseph,

Maggie and John, who now grace the home circle. Mr. Wright was a member of the first health board of East Palestine, and has been also a councilman.

James M. Young was born in Mercer county, Penn., April 12, 1852, the son of Matthew J. and Letta Ann Young, their other children being: Alice Ann, wife Ross Dickson; Almaretta, wife of Thomas Zanhizer; Izolia, wife of James Lutten, and Elizabeth, wife of M. Rice. Matthew Young was born in Clarksville, Mercer county, Penn., where he lived until his death in 1879. His father was also named James. The latter was born in Pennsylvania, of Irish parentage. Letta Ann Foster, who married Matthew, was of Scotch descent. She died in 1872. James M. Young, of whom we write, was brought up after the usual manner of farmers' sons. When eighteen years of age he began to take care of himself. In 1874, his marriage to Miss Maria M. Hasson was solemnized. She was a daughter of William and Maria Hasson. William was born in Ohio, and now lives in Iowa. He was one of the first gold seekers of Placer county, California. His wife died in Jackson county, Iowa, in 1858. James M. and Maria Young are the parents of five children, viz.: Claude Hollis, born March 16, 1875; Byron Everett, born November 24, 1876; Sadie M. born February 9, 1881; Myron Brewster, born August 22, 1885; and Letta Fern, born September 26, 1887, and died September 5, 1890. In the spring of 1883, Mr. Mullen, of the State Line Coal Co., recognizing the superior abilities of Mr. Young, engaged him to superintend his large farm, consisting of 275 acres. Since 1875, Mr. Young has been in his employ, and his present position is due to the fact that he always discharged the duties assigned to him with promptness and efficiency. This is one of the best farms in the county, and is stocked with the finest breeds of horses and cattle.

#### WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Elmer E. Black, attorney and counsellor at law, was born in Salineville, in 1861, and is the son of James and Sarah (Carnahan) Black, natives respectively, of Ireland and Pennsylvania. Until his seventeenth year Mr. Black attended the schools at Salineville, and later entered Mt. Union college where he completed a classical course, and in 1883, entered the Cincinnati law college where he fitted himself for the legal profession, graduating in the class of 1885. On completing his legal course he returned to Salineville, and began the practice of his profession, which he has since continued, and of which he does the principal share in this part of the county. He has not been long in the practice of law, but has already taken a prominent part in the court business of Columbiana and other counties, and in his pro-

fession he is now recognized as a safe counsellor, and judicious practitioner. He takes an active interest in political affairs, as a republican, and has done his party effective service in a number of campaigns. He is a member of the K. of P. He was married in 1886, to Miss Rhoda McGilvary, daughter of John and Elizabeth McGilvary, of Salineville, a union blessed with the birth of one child, a daughter, Ruth. Mrs. Black belongs to the Presbyterian church.

James Black, foreman of the O. & P. Coal Co's. mines at Salineville, is a native of Ireland, born in county Donegal in the year 1829, the son of John and Margaret (Hay) Black, both of whom died in their native country. Mr. Black remained in Ireland until 1848, at which time he came to the United States, locating in Armstrong county, Penn., where he entered the iron mines of Brown, Mosgrove & Co., where he remained a short time and then engaged in coal mining near Pittsburg. He was thus employed until 1854, at which time he came to Salineville and entered the employ of James Farmer with whom he remained a limited period, after which he worked for different men in the mines until the firms were consolidated in 1867, when by reason of his superior business qualifications and thorough knowledge of mining, he was made foreman, a position which he has since retained. Mr. Black was married in September, 1852, to Sarah J. Carnahan, daughter of Adam Carnahan who has borne him seven children, of whom the following are living: Margaret J., Elmer E., David C. and Orville. Mr. Black served a short time in the late war as member of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteers, but the time of his enlistment was so near the close of the war that the regiment saw but little active service. He is a republican in politics and the Episcopal church holds his religious creed. Mrs. Black belongs to the Methodist church.

Prominent among the well-known young business men of Salineville is William E. Brown, Jr., member of the well-known firm of Brown Bros., coal operators, who was born March 12, 1855, the son of Matthew and Frances Brown. He received his educational training in the city schools, which he attended at intervals until his sixteenth year, and then engaged with his father in the mining business, in which capacity he continued until 1885. In 1887, in partnership with his brother, John C., he assisted in organizing the well-known firm of Brown Bros., and together they purchased the Anderson mine, and December the same year leased the mine which they now hold and operate. These two mines comprise the richest and most valuable mining properties in Columbiana county, and the firm has much more than a local reputation in business circles. The Brown Bros. are enterprising in all that term implies and in their business

ventures they have met with success such as few achieve in a much longer life. Miss Sarah Raffle, daughter of Robert Raffle, became the wife of William E. Brown, in 1885, and their home has been blessed with two children, one of whom still lives, a son, James A. Brown. Fraternally Mr. Brown belongs to the Junior Order of the American Mechanics, and the Presbyterian church holds his religious creed. His wife is also a Presbyterian.

John C. Brown, a prominent business man of Salineville, and senior member of the firm of Brown Brothers, coal operators, is a native of Columbiana county, born in Salineville in the year 1855, the son of Matthew and Frances Brown. He attended the schools as opportunities permitted, until about the age of eighteen, and then engaged with his father in the mining business, which he followed until the latter's death, when he and his brother purchased the mine and have since controlled the same. Mr. Brown has been quite successful in his business ventures and ranks among the substantial and enterprising citizens of Salineville. In 1877 his marriage was solemnized with Miss Mary A. Lewis, daughter of Daniel Lewis, a union blessed with the birth of one child, a daughter, Meda E. Mrs. Brown died in July, 1888. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, as is also Mr. Brown.

Matthew Brown, Sr., late owner and manager of the Brown coal mine near Salineville, was a native of Scotland, and son of John and Margaret Brown. He was born in 1827, and at the early age of ten or twelve years began working in the mines of his native country, and was there employed until 1852, at which time he came to the United States, and worked at different occupations in various parts of the country until 1854, at which time he became a resident of Salineville, and, after working in the mines a few years was promoted to the responsible position of superintendent of the Hayes mine, which he held until 1860. He then accepted a similar position in one of the mines of the Cleveland rolling mill company, which he purchased six years later, and which he operated very successfully the remainder of his life. He was married in 1855, to Frances M. Powell, daughter of John Y. Powell, who bore him seven children, four living, viz.: John C., Rhoda M., William E. and Tena M. Mr. Brown was one of the enterprising citizens of Salineville, and a man in whom the people reposed great confidence. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, as was also his wife, and belonged to the I. O. O. F. He departed this life in the year 1888.

Stephen Bunn, proprietor of a feed store and agricultural implement house, of Salineville, was born November 29, 1825, in the state of Delaware, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Kinney) Bunn, the parents of German and Irish descent, respectively. Soon after the birth of Stephen, the family moved to York state and settled on a farm where they remained two



years, and then went to Venango county, Penn., where they resided until the mother's death. The father afterward removed to the home of his oldest daughter, in Iowa, in which state he died in 1886, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. By reason of the frequent changes in the location of his father's family, Mr. Bunn's early educational advantages were, of necessity, quite limited, but since arriving at maturity he has acquired a sufficient knowledge of the practical branches to enable him successfully to transact the business of a very active life. At the age of about eighteen he left the paternal roof and commenced life for himself as a cattle drover, and afterward engaged in farming, which he followed until his marriage which was solemnized in 1846, with Miss Elizabeth Dean, daughter of William Dean, of Pennsylvania. Shortly after his marriage he engaged in the hotel business at East Rochester, Columbiana county, where he kept a stopping place for the traveling public for about eight years, and was then similarly occupied for some time at Salineville, where he afterward engaged in teaming, which he followed until enlisting in the United States army, in 1862. He became a member of Company F, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio volunteers, in August of that year, and during his period of service principally did detached duty, in consequence of which he did not take part in the numerous battles in which his company participated. At the expiration of his term of service he resumed his former occupation of teaming at Salineville, which he followed about twenty-one years, when owing to failure of his eyesight, caused by injuries received in the army, he was compelled to abandon this work, and soon afterward engaged in the business with which he is at present identified. He is assisted by his son and is in the enjoyment of a lucrative patronage. By his first wife, who died in 1866, he had a family of several children, the following of whom are living: George W. and William E. His second wife, Mary Deveny, whom he married in 1866, has borne him three children, whose names are as follows: Edwin A., John D. and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Bunn are members of the Disciples church, and are classed with the highly respected citizens of Salineville. Mr. Bunn's second wife died May 29, 1890.

Edwin A. Bunn, clerk in the feed and farm product store of his father, Stephen Bunn, is a native of Salineville, and dates his birth from July 28, 1867. His early life was spent in acquiring an education in the schools of the town, until the age of sixteen, at which time he entered the employ of J. F. Lacock, of this place, and at the age of nineteen entered the employ of his father, with whom he has since continued. He is well versed in the details of business, and the success of his father's house is largely due to his skillful management. He was married in

1889, on Christmas day, to Miss Elizabeth M. Dobson, daughter of Aaron and Frances (Adams) Dobson, natives of Columbiana county, and residents of Salineville. Mr. and Mrs. Bunn are active members of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics Mr. Bunn is a supporter of the republican party.

William Burns, proprietor of Burns' livery and undertaking establishment, was born in the city of Salem, Ohio, in the year 1853, the son of Dudley and Catherine (Ward) Burns, natives of Ireland. When he was quite young his parents left Salem and removed to Carroll county, Ohio, where his early days were passed on the farm, attending school at intervals in the meantime. On arriving at manhood's estate he engaged in farming, which he followed until thirty years of age, when he began building and contracting in Salineville, which business he continued about six years. He then purchased of Hugh McIntosh the building he now occupies, which he converted into a livery stable and undertaking establishment, the largest enterprise of the kind in the town. He has made this business quite successful, and is now one of the leading business men of Salineville. Mr. Burns was married in September, 1881, to Elizabeth Betlin, daughter of Abram Betlin, of Carroll county, Ohio, to which union two children, Paul A. and Blace S., have been born. Mr. and Mrs. Burns are both members of the Roman Catholic church, at Salineville.

One of the well-known pioneers of this part of the Ohio valley was Silas Burson, a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in the year 1785, the son of Benjamin and Hannah Burson. The ancestors of the Burson family came from England in the time of the colonies, and it is said some by that name assisted in founding the first settlement of Virginia, at Jamestown. The early years of Silas Burson were spent in Ohio, to which state his parents moved when the country was a wilderness, uncheered by the presence of white men. Accordingly, the subject's life was that of a pioneer, in consequence of which, his education so far as schools were concerned, was quite limited, as his time was largely taken up assisting his father in clearing and cultivating the farm. He remained with his parents at the different places where they resided until 1828, at which time he was married to Jane Dunbar, whose parents, James and Jane Dunbar, were natives of Scotland, but at the time of which we write, were residents of eastern Ohio. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Burson moved to Salineville and engaged in the manufacture of salt, which business occupied his attention until he purchased and removed to the present Burson farm, where his daughter now lives, about the year 1834. Of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Burson, three are now living: George, Amos and Hannah. Mr. Burson was by birthright, a member of the Society of Friends,

and remained true to the teachings of that faith until his death. He took an active interest in political matters as a republican, and was a great friend of the colored race. He died November 6, 1864, and his wife followed him to the grave in October, 1883. Mrs. Burson and her sons, Isaiah and John, and her daughter Hannah were among the original members of the Salineville Presbyterian church and its strongest supporters. Although not residents of this county, at the present time residing in Carroll county, the Burson family have always been prominently identified with Columbiana county, and deserve an appropriate mention in its history.

I. B. Cameron, a popular business man of Salineville, proprietor of "The Busy Bargain" store, the leading mercantile establishment of the town, was born in the city of Nairn, Nairnshire, Scotland, in the year 1851, and is the son of Hugh and Ann (MacDonald) Cameron, both natives of the same country, the father dying in 1852. The remaining members of the family, consisting of the mother and six children, came to the United States the following year, and located near Salineville on a farm, thence into the town, in 1855. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools until about the age of sixteen, when he accepted a position in a mercantile house in Salineville, in which capacity he continued about three years for different firms. The better to prepare himself in merchandising, he subsequently took a full course in a commercial college at Pittsburg, after which he returned to Salineville, and became book-keeper of his former employers, Messrs. Brown & Dysart, with whom he remained until 1874. In that year Mr. Cameron and Mr. Dysart formed the mercantile firm of Dysart & Cameron, and did business in Canton, Ohio, until 1875, when they came to Salineville, where the partnership was dissolved in 1880, Mr. Dysart retiring. Mr. Cameron continued the business at the old stand until 1885, at which time he purchased the mercantile stock of Hon. W. T. Cope, and has since that time, under the head of the "Busy Bargain" store, conducted the largest and most successful dry goods house in the town. In his business relations Mr. Cameron has been uniformly courteous and honorable. In his social life he is public-spirited, full of energy, always willing to aid public enterprises by his personal efforts as well as by his purse. He occupies a prominent place in the estimation of the people. His political affiliations are with the republican party. He was a candidate for the office of county treasurer at the republican primaries in the spring of 1889, and developed remarkable strength, having been accorded 1,993 votes in a very hotly contested canvass. He has been active in local affairs as member of the county central committee, and chairman of the township and town committees. He has also held the office of town

treasurer, and been delegate to a number of republican conventions, both state and congressional. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, as is also his wife. He was married in 1875, to Miss Laura A. Irwin, daughter of John B. Irwin, of Cleveland, but formerly of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron have one child, a son, Roy MacDonald Cameron, who was born in the year 1883.

Samuel S. Carnahan, a prominent coal operator and proprietor of the Empire mine of Salineville, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1839, and is a son of Adam and Eliza (Collins) Carnahan, both natives of the same state. After his father's death in 1848, Mr. Carnahan began work in the mines, and continued in that employment until 1869, at which time he was made superintendent of the O. & P. coal company's mines at Salineville, which position he held until 1887. In the latter year he purchased the mine and has since operated it with success and financial profit, being at this time one of the most enterprising coal dealers in this part of the Ohio valley. He enlisted in 1864, in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio volunteer infantry, and was in the service a part of one year as member of the army of Virginia, under Gen. Grant. Mr. Carnahan is one of the progressive citizens of Columbiana county, and socially occupies a prominent place in the estimation of the people. He took an active part in the municipal affairs at Salineville, as member of the town council, to which body he belonged nine years, and he has also served seven years on the school board. He is an active politician of the republican party, and belongs to the I. O. O. F., K. of P., G. A. R., and Masonic orders. He was married in 1870, to Mary Reaser, daughter of John H. and Barbara Reaser, natives of Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Carnahan's wedded life has been blessed by seven children, six living, as follows: Lida E., Clarence A. C., James E. M., Walter G. J., John C. and Samuel W. Mr. and Mrs. Carnahan are members of the Methodist church.

Among the successful business men of Salineville worthy of special mention is J. F. Collins, junior member of the mercantile firm of McGarey, Conley & Collins, who was born in Salineville in 1859, the son of Thomas and Susan (Sweeney) Collins, natives of Ireland. The parents came to the United States in a very early day and located near the town on a farm, having been among the pioneer settlers of this part of the county. J. F. Collins was reared amid the active scenes of farm life, attended the common schools at intervals during the years of his minority, and remained under the parental roof until 1873, at which time he entered the commercial department of Mt. Union college, near Alliance, Ohio, where he pursued his studies one year for the purpose of preparing himself for merchandising, which he early

chose for his life work. Soon after leaving college he entered upon his mercantile career as a book-keeper with the firm of McGarey, McGonagal & Co., in which capacity he continued three years, when he purchased an interest in the business which he still holds. He has been quite successful as a merchant and is one of the popular salesmen of Columbiana county, and also one of its popular and highly respected citizens. He was married in 1882 to Mary Nixon, daughter of John and Eliza Nixon, who came from Ireland to the United States, in 1851, and located at Salineville, where the mother is still living, the father having died in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Collins are members of the Roman Catholic church, and Mr. Collins is an earnest supporter of the democratic party. They have one child, Harold, who was born November 8, 1884.

J. B. Crowl, editor and proprietor of the *Salineville Record*, one of the sprightly local papers of Columbiana county, was born in New Lisbon in 1865, the son of George and Jane (Stout) Crowl, natives respectively of Ohio and New Jersey. George Crowl was the inventor and patentee of the celebrated Crowl corrugated iron roofing and siding, which is now extensively manufactured in all parts of the United States, and in some European countries. J. B. Crowl attended the common schools until sixteen years of age, at which time he became a student in the high school of Cambridge, Guernsey county, which he attended for some time with the object of preparing himself for college, but circumstances over which he had no control prevented him from putting his cherished plan into execution. Shortly after quitting school he entered the office of the *Cambridge Jeffersonian* where he learned the "art preservative," and after remaining two years on that paper, accepted a similar position on the *East Liverpool Gazette*, with which he was identified about four years. He then engaged in job printing at Salineville, and shortly afterward established the *Salineville Record*, a republican paper devoted to the interests of the town and county, which under his successful management has since become one of the popular and well-known local sheets in this part of the state. Mr. Crowl is a skillful printer, a forcible writer, and his paper has become the medium through which a great deal of important local matter is given publicity. Mr. Crowl is a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he holds important official positions, and also belongs to the K. O. T. M., of which he is now record keeper. He is also a member of the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics, and F. & A. M.

John H. Deveny, the leading merchant tailor of Salineville, of which place he is native, was born in the year 1859, and is a son of William and Grace (Nixon) Deveny, who were among the early settlers of Washington township. His life, until his

nineteenth year, was spent in acquiring an education in the city schools, and in the meantime he became thoroughly acquainted with the tailor's trade with his father, who, as stated elsewhere, was the most successful tradesman of that kind in this part of the county. He mastered the details of the business and on the death of his father, in 1882, succeeded to the proprietorship, and has since that time had entire control of the business, which, under his successful management, has largely increased in volume. Mr. Deveny is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Salineville Blue lodge, Hanover chapter, and Steubenville commandery. He is also a member of both the subordinate lodge and encampment of the I. O. O. F. and is a democrat in his political belief, but takes little interest in general politics, preferring to give his attention to his business interests. Mr. Deveny and Miss Lydia Miller, daughter of Capt. A. D. Miller, a prominent capitalist of Allegheny City, Penn., were united in marriage in 1884, and to their union one child, Stella, was born, in 1887.

William Deveny (deceased), a former prominent citizen of Columbiana county, was born in Dillsburg, Penn., in 1830, and came with his parents to Ohio in 1836, locating at Plymouth, where he remained until his removal to Salineville in 1856. He was a merchant tailor and conducted the leading establishment of that kind in Salineville, where he did a large and lucrative business until his death, which occurred in January, 1882. He was married in 1857 to Grace Nixon, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Johnson) Nixon, of Salineville, and raised a family of nine children, whose names are as follows: John, Viola, Eva, Nora, Bessie, William, Abram, Joseph and Oliver, all living. Mr. Deveny was a leader in the Methodist church, at Salineville, and for a number of years a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. A man possessing those rare qualities and characteristics which compelled the friendship of all with whom he came in contact; he died as he had lived beloved by all who knew him, and the testimonials tendered at the time of his death but too plainly attested the power exercised by him over the hearts of his friends. His widow, Mrs. Grace Deveny, still survives, and surrounded by her family, resides on the old homestead property.

William Dodds, merchant and traveling salesman, was born in December, 1841, and is the son of James and Jane Dodds, natives of Scotland. William Dodds and a brother Andrew, left their native country in 1862, coming to America and locating near Braidwood, Ill., where they both engaged in mining, which they followed for a short time. The subject afterward came to Salineville, and here in 1866, was married to Mary Hunter, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Hunter, who came from

Scotland to the United States, about the year 1847. Soon after his marriage Mr. Dodds returned to Illinois and again entered the mine, but one year later came back to Salineville, which has since been his home. Owing to impaired health, he was for some time obliged to retire from active life, but about 1874 he engaged in the general mercantile trade with which branch of industry he has since been identified. In connection with his store, he is now engaged in selling goods for a wholesale house, in which, as in other enterprises, he has met with encouraging success. His marriage has been blessed with three children, but two of whom, James H. and Maggie Blanch, are living. Mr. Dodds is an earnest supporter of the prohibition party, and with his wife, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

James H. Dodds, manager of the general mercantile house of William Dodds, his father, was born in La Salle county, Ill., in the year 1867. When he was but one year old the family removed to Salineville, Ohio, in the schools of which he received his educational training until 1884, at which time he entered Berea college, near Cleveland, where he pursued his studies two years, completing the prescribed course of that institution. Returning to Salineville he was for some time engaged in teaching, and in 1887, the better to prepare himself for business life, he completed the commercial course in Mount Union college, after which he taught in the public schools for about two years. He abandoned teaching in 1889 and took charge of his father's mercantile establishment, of which he has since been the able manager. He is a young man of fine business qualifications, of liberal culture and has before him a future of great promise. Politically he is a republican fraternally a member of the Masonic order.

Benjamin Evans, dealer in general merchandise, is a native of Wales, and first saw the light of day in the town of Garndiveth, in the year 1844. His parents, Isaac and Jemima (Waters) Evans, both natives of the same country, came with their family of seven children to America in 1850, locating in Washington county, Penn., where they resided until 1857, when they came to Salineville, where they resided until their respective deaths, the mother dying in 1858, and the father in January, 1888. The subject's education was derived from the resources at command in Washington county, Penn., and Salineville, and in 1858 he engaged in coal mining, at which he was employed until entering the United States army in 1861. He enlisted in Company I, First Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served for a period of three years, having been mustered in September 14, of the above year, and honorably discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn., September 14, 1864. During his period of service he was with his regiment in many of the bloodiest battles of the war, including, among others, Shiloh, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chicka-

mauga, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Adairsville, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain, and Chattahoochee River. After the last named battle, the regiment was under Sherman and was mustered out of the service at the date above mentioned. In the battle of Mission Ridge, Mr. Evans was severely wounded in the neck, the effect of which was to compel him to remain from the field for some months in hospital, and from the effects of which he still suffers. On returning from the army he resumed coal mining at Salineville, which he continued until 1877, when he embarked in the mercantile business in the western part of the town, but upon the death of his father, in 1888, he moved to the stand occupied by the latter, where he has since sold goods. Mr. Evans was married in 1867 to Miss Joanna, daughter of James E. and Gwennie James, both of whom were natives of Wales, but at the time of the marriage, residents of Pennsylvania. The following are the names of the children born to this union: Dora B., Effie C., Louis W., and Benjamin F. Mrs. Evans and children are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Evans is a member of the Masonic fraternity, G. A. R., and a republican in politics.

William Garside, deceased, one of the pioneers of Columbiana county, was a native of England, born in the year 1813. His parents were John and Sarah (Greenwood) Garside, who came with their family to America in 1818, and located in Salem, where they resided a few years, and then removed to a farm near Newgarden, where they passed the remainder of their lives. William Garside was reared to agricultural pursuits, and divided his early years between attendance at school and assisting his father in the management of the farm. When twenty years of age he began working at the carpenter's trade, which he had previously learned, and followed that occupation in the vicinity of his father's farm until 1840, when he purchased the place, and resided upon the same until his death. In 1840 he married Miss Maria Boring, daughter of George and Agnes (Goshorn) Boring, by whom he had a family of nine children, the following living: Mrs. Maggie Hendricks, Mrs. Emma Smith, Samantha, James M., John G. and Elmer E. The following are the names of the deceased members of the family: Sarah A., William E. and Sanford H. Mr. Garside was a self-made man, and from a very humble beginning arose by his own exertions to a place among the prominent and well-to-do citizens of Washington township. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and took an active part in political affairs, as a member of the democratic party. He died in 1889 at the age of seventy-six years. Mrs. Garside, with her son and daughter, still own and operate



the homestead, and live a quiet and peaceful life. They are all members of the Presbyterian church.

John H. McGillvary, proprietor of the McGillvary house, the leading hotel of Salineville, was born August 1, 1830, in the province of Nova Scotia, and is a son of Daniel and Margaret McGillvary, natives respectively, of Nova Scotia and Scotland. In the year 1834, Mr. and Mrs. McGillvary moved to Columbiana county, settling in Madison township, where they resided until 1844, when they moved to Washington township, where the father's death occurred in 1852. While in Madison township the subject of this sketch received his educational training in the common schools and he resided in Washington township. He removed to Salineville in 1869, at which time he engaged in the hotel and livery business. In 1865 he purchased the farm which he now owns in Yellow Creek township, and which he still carries on. As a landlord, Mr. McGillvary has become quite popular and his hotel is one of the favorite stopping places for the traveling public in this part of Ohio. For some years Mr. McGillvary was engaged in the mercantile trade at Highlandtown, where he did a thriving business until his removal to Salineville, in the year above mentioned. June 3, 1858, Mr. McGillvary and Miss Elizabeth Adams, daughter of John and Hannah Adams, of Jefferson county, were united in marriage, a union blessed with the birth of five children, four of whom are living, viz.: Hannah, born November 27, 1859; Margaret, born November 27, 1860, died July 20, 1889; Rhoda, born May 16, 1863; Alexander D., student at the university of New York, born July, 1868, and Ida May, born December 15, 1873. Mr. McGillvary takes a live interest in political matters and wields an influence for the republican party. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

William Gilson (deceased), at one time a prominent farmer of Columbiana county, of which he was a native, was born in Madison township, January 29, 1817. He was the son of Richard and Martha Gilson, who, with their family, moved from Madison to Washington township about the year 1820, and located on the farm, near Salineville, where the subject spent the early part of his life in acquiring an education and assisting his father in the fields. He was married October, 1840, to Miss Lydia Hart, daughter of John and Prudence Hart, of this county, and shortly thereafter removed with his wife to a farm which he had purchased, and upon which he resided until his removal to Salineville a few years previous to his death. While on the farm his first wife died October 23, 1858, and in December, of the following year, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Grafton, of this county, who still survives him. By the former marriage, there were seven children, but four of whom are now living, viz.:

John H., Richard E., Phila A. and Amy A. To the second marriage were born two children, of whom one, Ariel C., is living. Mr. Gilson was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, and took an active part in local politics as a member of the republican party; he was a man who, by his own exertions, arose from comparative obscurity to prosperity, and at the time of his death was one of the most successful farmers in this part of the Ohio valley. He possessed those rare qualities that enabled him to bind many persons to him in the bonds of friendship and love, and when he was called away by death, June 19, 1888, was deeply mourned by the entire community. He furnished three sons who served in the war of the Rebellion, one of whom, Calvin W. Gilson, died in the service April 3, 1864 at Memphis, Tenn.

James A. Hays (deceased), a late prominent merchant of Salineville, was born in the year 1847, in Carroll county, Ohio, son of William and Elizabeth (Booth) Hays. From his tenth until his eighteenth year he resided in the family of an uncle and during that time attended school and became sufficiently qualified to engage in teaching, which profession he followed for a limited period and afterward accepted a clerkship with a Chicago coal firm. He remained with this company until his marriage in 1875 to Miss Caroline Williams, daughter of Joseph Williams, after which he embarked in the mercantile business at Carrollton, opening a clothing store, which he operated very successfully about nine years. At the end of that time he engaged in the same trade at Salineville, where he carried on a very successful business until the spring of 1883, when by reason of an accident which incapacitated him for active business, he sold his stock and retired to private life. From that time until his death he was never able for business and in order to seek for the health which appeared to be denied him, traveled quite extensively throughout various parts of the country. In 1888 he contracted a severe cold which developed into pneumonia and which resulted in his death the same year. Mr. Hays was a good man, a successful merchant and a prominent citizen. He was for some years an elder in the Presbyterian church, and all religious and moral movements found in him a zealous supporter and liberal patron. He was one of the leading democrats of Salineville and used all honorable means to promote his party's interest. The following are the names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hays: Eva S., Earl W., Paul J., Mary E. and Jay W. Mrs. Hays resides with her family in the home of her late husband.

The Rev. Robert Hays, a very prominent citizen and minister of Washington township, Columbiana county, Ohio, was born in Beaver county, Penn., in 1821, his parents being James and Mary

(McKernan) Hays, of Scotch and Irish descent, respectively. Robert was reared in his native state, where he received a liberal education. His father died while Robert was in his early youth, but the young man was so determined to complete his scholastic training, that he borrowed money sufficient to pay his way through college, and entered Allegheny college, at Meadville, Penn., where he was graduated fully prepared to enter upon his ministerial duties. In 1849 he began his career at Bethel on the 15th of April. He remained in that place until 1883, having also had charge of the church at Long's Run during a part of this time. He also organized a church at Salineville, and for two years preached there without receiving any compensation. When he left this charge in 1874, the church had a membership of 150, and was in an advanced state of prosperity. Mr. Hays has been in the service of the church for forty-one years, and from all indications he has yet many years left to give to this work. Susan Williard, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lindesmith) Williard, became his wife in 1850, and has been an earnest and helpful co-laborer in her husband's good work. Their four children are: John C., William, Elizabeth, wife of James Hogue, and one other deceased. Although Mr. Hays has not given his attention to the accumulation of property, his economical and industrial habits have served him to such good advantage that he now owns 160 acres of land, with suitable and substantial buildings, and 120 acres where John lives.

William Johnson, one of the oldest living residents of Columbiana county, was born in Pennsylvania, September 21, 1801, and is the son of Thomas and Mary (Mapele) Johnson, who were natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively. When he was two years of age his father was drowned, after which sad event the mother with her family, accompanied by her father's family, came to Ohio, and settled near Amsterdam, on the head waters of Yellow creek, where the grandfather entered a quarter-section of land, upon which they all lived for a time. Misfortunes overtaking the land, having fallen into other hands, the family afterward settled near Hammondsville, and from thence settled on a tract near Summerset, which they leased, and upon which they lived for some years. The family was here divided, the mother removing to a farm on Yellow creek, where, in October, 1826, William was married to Sarah Yeagley, a resident of that neighborhood, where they lived about ten or twelve years. Mr. Johnson and his family then moved to a farm near Summerset, which he had previously purchased, and after residing on the same five years, moved to the vicinity of Salineville, where he also purchased a farm, which he afterward sold, and with a part of the proceeds invested in valuable city property. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had a family of nine children, the

following of whom are living: Thomas, Mary, John and Sarah M. Among the deceased are the following: Elizabeth, Elias and William Henry. Mrs. Johnson departed this life in 1867, at the age of sixty-two years, and in 1870 Mr. Johnson was re-married to Mrs. Jane Williams, a widow, resident of Salineville, who died in 1885. Mr. Johnson has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and has been a prominent member of the democratic party. He is a Presbyterian in his religious belief, but was formerly a Methodist, from which church he withdrew. He makes his home at this time with his youngest daughter, Mrs. Sarah Green, and numbers his descendants as follows: Nine children, thirty-five grandchildren and fifty great-grandchildren.

John W. Johnson, owner and proprietor of the Johnson house, a well known hotel of Salineville, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1838, the son of William and Sarah (Yeagley) Johnson, of whom a notice appears elsewhere. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, near Salineville, acquired a fair education in the common schools, and at the age of eighteen engaged in agricultural pursuits for himself, and continued to follow that useful calling until his twenty-fourth year. He was then united in marriage with Miss Sydney Adams, daughter of James and Sydney Adams, of Pennsylvania, after which he moved to Salineville, and engaged in the coal work, where he was employed for about five years. At the end of that time he purchased the establishment which he now operates as a grocery store and hotel, and is doing a very thriving business. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had eight children, four of whom are now living, viz.: Annie V., Mary L., J. F. and Joseph E. Mr. Johnson's political affiliations are with the democratic party, and in religion he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John J. Kirk, senior member of the firm of Kirk Bros., leading clothiers of Salineville, was born in Columbiana county, in the year 1848, and is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth Kirk. Mr. Kirk spent his youthful years on his father's farm, received a fair English education in the common schools, and on attaining his majority, engaged in the pursuit of agriculture for himself on a part of his father's land. He afterward purchased 200 acres of his own and resided upon the same until 1884, at which time in partnership with a brother, E. O. Kirk, he bought the James Hay stock of clothing, and began dealing in that line in Salineville, where he has since carried on a large and lucrative business. Mr. Kirk was married in 1872, to Mary A. Bowden, daughter of George and Rachel Bowden, of Cleveland, Ohio, and to their union have been born seven children, four of whom are now living: Mattie, John, James and Ada. Mr. Kirk is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, being one of the oldest

living members at Salineville. He is a republican in politics, and has held the office of justice of the peace and county coroner. Mrs. Kirk is a member of the Methodist church.

Isaac Kirk (deceased), a former well-known citizen of Columbiana county, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in the year 1804, the son of Caleb Kirk. Caleb Kirk came to Ohio in an early day, and first located near Smithville, and afterward lived in the vicinity of Newgarden and Mt. Gilead. He was a cabinet maker by trade, but after his removal to this county, engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed until his death in 1846. Isaac Kirk began life for himself as a carpenter, when about eighteen or nineteen years of age, and worked at the same for some time in Cleveland, when that present thriving city was but a small town, he afterward located near Ironville, in Jefferson county, and engaged in the manufacture of salt, and subsequently followed the same business at Salineville, which town was his home until his death. Being a man of great energy, he soon acquired considerable surplus capital, which he invested in real estate and a flouring mill, erecting the latter about the year 1840. He continued to invest in land from time to time, which, increasing in value as the years went by, made him at the time of his death, one of the largest, as well as one of the wealthiest, owners of real estate in the county. He was married in 1843 to Elizabeth Welk, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had ten children seven still living, viz.: Mrs. Sarah Vasey, John J., W. F., Mrs. Mary Rogers, C. P., E. O., and Harry. Having been reared among the Quakers of Pennsylvania, and his ancestors being of that faith, he always adhered to the teachings of that society and his life was in harmony with his profession. He was the first mayor of Salineville, and held minor official positions, but was never a partisan in the sense of seeking office. He was a very successful business man, and his death which occurred in 1880, at the age of seventy-six years, was felt as a great loss to the community.

Joseph G. Lacock (deceased), one of Salineville's most worthy and honored citizens, and at the time of his death, one of the leading men of the county, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, January 23, 1817, the son of Joseph and Naomi (Pool) Lacock. His early life was spent on the farm, and in the common schools he acquired the rudiments of an education which supplemented by a valuable practical knowledge in after life, made him one of the intelligent and well informed citizens of the community. He removed with his father's family to Wheeling, and later to Portsmouth, where he resided until about 1840, when he came to Salineville, and entered the mercantile establishment of James Farmer, where he soon rose to be a member of the firm. Upon the retirement of Mr. Farmer, Mr. Lacock and W. T. Cope suc-

ceeded him, and established the well-known firm of Lacock & Cope, which carried on an extensive business for a number of years. Subsequently, Mr. Lacock withdrew from the firm, and purchased a large flouring mill in Salineville, which he operated quite successfully, and was also one of the principal stockholders of the Salineville bank. He was successful in all of his business enterprises, and was a man in whom the people reposed great confidence. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and as a republican took considerable interest in local and general politics. His death in 1882, caused great grief in the community and a large circle of sorrowing friends paid at his grave their highest tribute of respect. Mr. Lacock was married in 1848, to Rhoda Farmer, daughter of John Farmer, a pioneer of Columbiana county, and had two children: J. F. and Etta. Mrs. Rhoda Lacock, a woman of most estimable character, departed this life in 1883.

Alban Lange, one of the successful merchants of Salineville, is a native of the kingdom of Saxony, Germany, and dates his birth from May 27, 1856. His parents, Frederick and Cristliebe Lange, remained in the old country until 1881, when they came to the United States, where the father still lives, the mother having died in 1887, at the age of seventy years. The early life of the subject was spent in Germany, acquiring an education and assisting his father on the farm, and at the age of seventeen, in 1873, came to America and located in Salineville, which has since been his home. Upon his arrival here he first found employment as a coal miner with the Cleveland & Pittsburg coal company, with which he continued until injuries compelled him to abandon this work and engage in more sedentary employment. Accordingly he engaged in the mercantile business, which he has since continued, being at this time the proprietor of a large general store which has a very extensive patronage in Salineville and surrounding country. Mr. Lange and Miss Thekla Youngworth, of Germany, who came to America in 1874, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, and their marriage has been blessed with six children, viz.: Ottmer, Willie, Arthur, Walter, Ella and Lizzie. Mr. Lange has risen by his own exertions and is now one of the well-to-do citizens of Salineville. He is a democrat in politics, and while ardent in belief of his party's interests, has never been an office-seeker.

Charles F. Maple, proprietor of the leading meat market of Salineville, and fourth child and oldest son of James and Ann (Hoey) Maple, is a native of Salineville, born in the year 1862. He was educated in the schools of the town and remained with his father on the farm until after his marriage, when he engaged in his present occupation which he has since followed and in which

he has met with very encouraging success. He keeps a well appointed meat market and by studying the demands of the trade, has largely increased the number of customers by whom he is patronized. Mr. Maple and Miss Frances Lawrence, daughter of William H. and Sadie (Green) Lawrence, were wedded in 1886, and two children have been born to them, one of whom is living, Edna. Mr. Maple is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and votes the republican ticket, although taking but little interest in political affairs.

James Maple (deceased), was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, near the present town of Irondale, in the year 1831, and was the son of James and Nancy (Corbett) Maple, natives of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, James Maple, came to Ohio in a very early day and located near the present site of Irondale, where he lived until 1838, when he moved to Salineville and engaged in the manufacture of salt, which business he followed until his death. The father of the subject, whose name was also James, was born in Fayette county, in 1793, and died in Columbiana county, Ohio, a number of years ago. The early life of our subject was spent in Salineville, and on January 4, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Ann Hoey, daughter of John and Mary (Little) Hoey, of this county. After his marriage he engaged in farming near the town on a farm which he had previously purchased, and resided on the same until 1868, when he removed to another farm, which originally formed a part of the Kirk estate. Here he farmed and carried on the butcher's business until 1887, when, on account of poor health, he retired from active life, but continued to manage his agricultural interests. He was a successful farmer and an enterprising citizen, and his death, which occurred July 16, 1889, was felt as a great loss by the community. He was a member of the Methodist church, belonged to the Odd Fellows fraternity, and for a number of years was an active supporter of the republican party. The following are the names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Maple: Minerva, Lucy, Addie (deceased), Charles F., Annie, Rosa, James, Maggie and Lula. Mrs. Maple resides on the homestead property, and is a woman highly respected in the community where she lives.

John McGavran (deceased), a former well known citizen and pioneer of Columbiana county, was born in Virginia in the year 1799, the son of Mark and Hannah McGavran, natives of Scotland, from which country the family emigrated to the United States over a century ago. The early life of John McGavran was spent with his parents on the farm and his educational training was of that meager kind common to the early settlements in this country. At the age of about twenty he came to Ohio and engaged in the manufacture of salt at Mooretown, and there

remained until his removal to Washington township, this county, in 1834. On coming here he located upon a farm near Salineville, which he had previously purchased from the government, and during the rest of his life followed agricultural pursuits with such success that he was enabled to accumulate a comfortable fortune, consisting of valuable real estate in various parts of the country. He married in 1834 Mary Burkett, daughter of Philip Burkett, of Pennsylvania, and by her had seven children, but one of whom, Jennie McGavran, is now living. She resides on the home place, manages the farm and business pertaining thereto, and is one of the intelligent and highly respected women of the township. Mr. McGavran was, in his time, quite prominent in the political matters of the community, and held several offices of trust at different times. He was bitter in his opposition to slavery and assisted in the escape of many an unfortunate colored man by means of the celebrated "underground" railroad then common in this part of Ohio. He was always a strong advocate of temperance, being brought up in the regular Baptist church. In addition to his farming, he was extensively engaged in stock-raising, in which enterprise he was not surpassed by any one in his part of the county. His death, which occurred in 1872, was mourned by the entire community which felt the loss of one of its best citizens. His wife preceded him to the grave some years, dying in 1859.

Albert Montgomery, deceased, a former leading merchant and miller of Salineville, was born March 25, 1838, the son of John and Hannah Montgomery, natives respectively, of Ireland and England. Until 1861 his life was spent principally at New Castle, Penn., and later moved to Ohio, and his first business venture was merchandising at New Castle, where he resided until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in 1861, in Company B, One Hundredth Pennsylvania infantry, with which he served during the war, and with which he was in many of the leading battles, including Bull Run, Antietam, Wilderness, Gettysburg, and many others, in all of which he bore the part of a brave and gallant soldier. He returned from the army in 1864, and came direct to Salineville, where he engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods, which followed for some years, and then began the manufacture of flour, which he continued until his death. Few men in Salineville commanded the respect and confidence that were reposed in Mr. Montgomery, and his death removed one of the most valuable citizens of the city. He was married in 1868, to Miss Henrietta Lacock, daughter of Joseph and Rhoda (Farmer) Lacock, and of their family of six children, four are now living, viz.: Alden, Bernina, Edith and Ella, all of whom reside with their mother at the home place. Mr. Montgomery died May 22, 1885.



John Nile (deceased), whose memory is still cherished by a large circle of friends in Washington township, was born in Columbiana county in October, 1830, the son of John and Jane (Starkey) Nile. Mr. Nile's early life, like that of many others, was uneventful, having been passed upon the homestead farm, where he assisted his father, who for many years was an invalid. The father's death left John in possession of the place, and for some years thereafter he operated the same, looking after his mother's interests. He sold the homestead in 1876, and purchased the farm in this township, upon which he lived when his death occurred, and upon which his widow still resides. Mr. Nile's marriage was solemnized in November, 1858, with Agnes, daughter of Ethelbert and Martha (Colwell) Sharp, of Carroll county. They raised a family of nine children, eight now living, whose names are as follows: William J., Eva N., Minnie C., Annie V., Elmer S., John E., Stella A. and Luella. The oldest child, Martha J., is deceased. Mr. Nile was a man highly respected by all who knew him, and his death, which occurred in December, 1884, was felt as a sad loss to the community. In political matters he was independent, having always preferred to use his judgment in the selection of candidates. Mrs. Nile still resides on the homestead farm, which, with the assistance of the eldest son, she manages quite successfully. One daughter, Nora, married Alva McLain, a general merchant of Mechanics-town, Ohio, and two other daughters, Minnie and Anna, operate a millinery and dressmaking establishment at the same place.

Henry Nixon, postmaster of Salineville, is a native of Ireland, born in county Down, April 12, 1849. His parents, John and Eliza Nixon, also natives of Ireland, came with their family to America in 1851, and located in Salineville, where the mother is still living, the father having died in 1878. John Nixon was a prominent resident of Salineville, and during the greater part of his life followed the occupation of tanning. He was a conscientious, upright man, and in his death the family lost a devoted husband and kind father, and the community a most valuable citizen. Until his eighteenth year the subject of this mention spent the greater part of the time in acquiring an education, but before attaining his majority he made a trip to Missouri where he followed farming for three years. Returning to Salineville at the end of that time, he accepted a position with McGarey & Black, millers, for whom he managed business for eleven or twelve years. In 1889 he was appointed postmaster of Salineville, taking charge of the office in August, of that year, and has since discharged his duties in a manner eminently satisfactory to all concerned. Mr. Nixon and Miss Lillie Scaife of Pittsburg, were united in marriage in 1875, and to their union two children have been born: Helen and Fannie. As a republican Mr. Nixon

has taken an active part in political affairs, local, state and national, and as a citizen is a liberal supporter of all movements having for their object the public good. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and with his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Edward Pumphrey, one of the old citizens of Columbiana county, of which he is a native, was born in Wayne township, in the year 1819. He is the son of William and Elizabeth (Shivers) Pumphrey, who were among the pioneers of Columbiana county, moving here from Pennsylvania as early as 1814, settling on a farm in Wayne township. The early life of Edward was spent on the home place, acquiring an education from the primitive resources then at command, and assisting his father with the work of the farm. At the age of eighteen or nineteen, in partnership with a brother, Milo Pumphrey, engaged in the manufacture of barrels which they carried on quite successfully for some years and which they abandoned about 1825, and engaged in farming. They operated in partnership for some time, when Edward purchased his brother's interest and carried on agricultural pursuits in Wayne township, where he afterward sold his farm, and with the proceeds purchased the beautiful place in Washington township, where he now resides. Mr. Pumphrey has accumulated a handsome competence which has enabled him to retire from active life, but he still looks after his farm and manages the business pertaining thereto. He was married in 1844 to Nancy Todd, daughter of Benjamin and Charlotte (Clarey) Todd, natives of Maryland, but descendants of English ancestry, who came to the United States at a very early day. Mr. and Mrs. Todd came to Ohio in pioneer times and made a settlement in Wayne township, not far from New Lisbon. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Pumphrey, eight children have been born, five living, viz.: William W., Homer, Edward D., Lizzie and Minnie. Mr. and Mrs. Pumphrey are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, belonging to the Salineville congregation, of which Mr. Pumphrey is the oldest communicant. Their oldest son William, when a boy of seventeen years, enlisted in the late war and served the part of a brave and gallant soldier for two years, returning at the end of that time uninjured. He is married and resides in Canton where he is now engaged in the mercantile business. The second son, Homer, is also married and resides at Cannon City, Col., where he holds a position under the state government. Edward and family reside in Denver, Col., where he is engaged in commercial business and real estate. The daughters still reside with their parents.

Robert Raffle, a prominent business man of Salineville, dealer in general merchandise, was born in county Durham, England, in the year 1829, and is the son of Ralph and Mary (Dunn)

Raffle. The subject's mother died in 1842, and a short time thereafter he left England, and coming to the United States engaged in coal mining at Tamaqua, Penn., where he remained for a period of three years. At the end of that time he engaged in the mining business at McKeesport, where he remained eleven years, and then came to Salineville, where he was similarly employed about three years. He then abandoned mining and embarked in the mercantile business, which he still carries on, and which he has conducted with success and financial profit. Mr. Raffle was married in 1851 to Miss Ann Graham, whose parents, William and Elizabeth Graham, were both born in England. Thirteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Raffle, of whom the following are living: Mary A., Elizabeth E., Thomas, Sarah, Ralph, Hannah, Robert, William, John, Cora Belle and Myra. All but three of the above children are married, and they all reside in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Raffle are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church, and while not taking much interest in political matters, Mr. Raffle votes the republican ticket. The subject's father, Ralph Raffle, came to the United States, about one year after his son, and settled in Salineville. At the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in the First Virginia infantry, Company I, for the United States service, and was with the same three years. He located in Salineville, at the close of the war, and died here in 1881.

Francis Rogers, freight and ticket agent of the C. & P. railroad at Salineville, was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, in 1832, and is a son of Thomas and Nancy (Melrose) Rogers, both of whom died in the old country. Until eighteen years of age, Mr. Rogers attended the common schools and followed the farmer's occupation, but in 1879 bid farewell to his native heath, and came to the United States, locating first at Cedarville, Ohio, where for some months, he was engaged in the construction of the A. railroad between Columbus and Dayton. In the fall of 1889, he came to Salineville and found employment with the C. & P. railroad company, and upon the completion of that road in 1852, he was given the position of switchman at Salineville. In 1854, he was given entire control of the station at this place, since which time, with the exception of seven years, he has been local freight and ticket agent, the duties of which he has discharged in a manner well pleasing to the company by which he is employed. During the intervals between 1866 and 1873, he was employed in the mercantile business with Messrs. Farmer & Cope, but retired from the firm in the year last mentioned. Mr. Rogers was married in May, 1853, to Mary A. Hoey, daughter of Andrew Hoey of Ireland, to which union the following children have been born: Andrew H., Thomas A., John F., Jennie S., and Cora E. Mr. Rogers is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a republican

in politics. He and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.

James Sharp, the most extensive as well as the most successful farmer of Columbiana county, was born on the place where he now lives in Washington township, in the year 1816, the son of James and Nancy (Boyd) Sharp. His early life was spent in acquiring an education in the country schools, and assisting his father on the farm until about twenty-five years of age, at which time, in 1841, he was united in marriage with Mary A. Campbell, daughter of James Campbell, after which he removed to Carroll county, where he remained two years. During this time he rented land but afterward in partnership with a brother, William Sharp, purchased a quarter-section near the homestead upon which they resided until the father's death two years later. The father died February, 1846, and the mother in August, 1845, and after the former date the homestead property reverted to the heirs. At this time James sold his interest in the partnership farm and purchased the homestead, to which he removed in 1847, and upon which he has since resided. Since the latter year he has by reason of his industry, perseverance, and superior business qualifications added to the home place from time to time, until he now owns and controls 1,000 acres of good land, the largest and by far the most valuable farm in Columbiana county. His success is largely due to stock-raising and wool-growing, which have been his chief industries and from the profits of which he has been enabled to acquire such a valuable tract of real estate. Mr. Sharp takes an active interest in all public enterprises and as a republican has wielded a strong influence for his party in this county. He is an earnest member of the United Presbyterian church, as was also his wife during her life. Mrs. Sharp, by reason of her many noble qualities of head and heart, won many warm friends during her life, and in her death, which occurred in 1886, the husband lost a devoted companion, the children a loving parent and the community one of its most valued members. The following are the names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sharp: Robert C., James P., Martha, and Lile I., all living.

William A. Skinner, proprietor of one of the leading mercantile houses of Salineville, is a native of Ohio, born in Belmont county, in the year 1840, son of Calvin and Anna (Morrison) Skinner, both natives of the same state. When he was five years of age his parents removed to Morgan county, Ind., where, upon a farm, his early life was passed, attending school at intervals and assisting his father in the fields. At the father's death, in 1853, the property reverted to the heirs, and William being the eldest son, to him fell the lot of managing the farm, and he remained upon the same looking after his mother's in-

terests until his twenty-fourth year, when he removed to Salineville, Ohio, and engaged in coal mining. He followed this occupation until 1877, at which time he was elected marshal of the town and constable of the township, the duties of which offices he discharged in a satisfactory manner for seven years. He also served the township as trustee of the schools two terms, and upon his retirement from the same, hired as clerk with J. W. Ogle & Co., which continued until 1887, when Mr. Skinner purchased new stock and went into business on his own account. His business venture has been financially successful, and his lines of groceries and provisions, stoves and tinware, are as complete as those carried by any other merchant in the city. Mr. Skinner was married in 1864, in Indiana, to Mary J., daughter of Christopher and Margaret Johnson, of Ohio, but at that time residents of Indiana. Mrs. Skinner departed this life in 1872, and in 1874 Mr. Skinner married his present wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Maple, daughter of Milton and Mary Maple, the issue of which marriage has been the following children: Francis C., John A., Mary A., Olive B., Lulu M. and one deceased. Mr. Skinner is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knight of Macca-bees fraternities. He votes with the republican party, and is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is also his wife.

Joseph Spidel, dealer in boots and shoes at Salineville, was born in Hanover township, Columbiana county, in the year 1859, the son of George and Margaret (Monk) Spidel, natives of Germany, but for a long time residents of this county. His parents being farmers, Mr. Spidel's early experience in life, like that of many other boys, was confined to the routine work of the farm, with attendance at the country schools at intervals during the years of his minority. He resided under the parental roof until 1874, at which time he left home and engaged with a man by the name of William Asterly, of Mahoning county, with whom he learned the shoemaker's trade, completing the same in 1876. He worked some months at Salem and then removed to Salineville, where he engaged in his trade in partnership with Jonathan Hoffe, with whom he remained about one year, after which he continued business by himself until 1883, at which time he effected a co-partnership with his brother Charles Spidel, in the general boot and shoe trade. This firm continued until 1889, at which time Charles retired and Joseph has since carried on the business with success and financial profit. Mr. Spidel is a member of the Catholic church and votes the republican ticket.

Prominent among the successful self-made men of Columbiana county is James Strabley, owner and manager of the Strabley coal mines, at Salineville, who was born in this town in 1859 to Maximillian and Sarah (Smedley) Strabley. His only educa-

tional training was acquired before his twelfth year, and while still young he entered the employ of the Ohio and Pennsylvania coal company, under James Black, in which capacity he continued for a period of nineteen years, during which time he laid aside from his earnings sufficient means to enable him to engage in business for himself. His first venture in this direction was the purchase from the O. & P. coal company a lease of a portion of their property known as the Jones and Hayes mine, which he now owns and which he has operated to great financial advantage. In 1889 he accomplished the successful work of penetrating 400 yards of earth to the part of a five foot vein of coal supposed by the former operators to have become exhausted, but which Mr. Strabley found to be highly productive. Since the latter year he has confined his operations to the development of this vein, which has proved profitable beyond his expectations, and his mine is now one of the most successful in this part of the country. Mr. Strabley deserves great credit for the manner in which he has arisen from the toils of poverty and obscurity to the place he now holds in the industrial and social life of Salineville, a position indeed more envious by reason of the many obstacles he has been compelled to surmount. Financially he is one of the solid men of Salineville, and socially few in the community stand higher in the estimation of the people than he. He is a strong advocate of temperance, a republican in politics, and a devoted member of the Roman Catholic church, as is also his wife. He was married in 1880 to Bridget M. Freeman, daughter of Patrick and Sarah Freeman, who came to America in 1864, and at the marriage of their daughter were residents of Salineville. Mr. and Mrs. Strabley are the parents of five children, four living, viz.: Angelo, Isabelle, Eva and Emma E.

H. A. Thompson, a prominent business man of Salineville, senior member of the banking firm of H. A. Thompson & Co., is a native of Pennsylvania, born in the city of Pittsburg in the year 1824. His parents were William and Margaret (George) Thompson, the father a weaver by occupation, which calling he pursued until his death, in 1832. The year after his father's death H. A. Thompson left the parental roof and came to Ohio, locating at Mooretown, where he made his home with an uncle, Thomas George, a prominent farmer of Jefferson county. While here he assisted with the farm work, attending the country schools at intervals in the meantime, and in 1848 purchased land in Carroll county, and engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. On this farm he resided for a period of fifteen years. He subsequently disposed of this land and purchased a farm farther west, near the village of Wattsville, where he lived for seventeen years, at the end of which time, in 1880, he sold his real estate and entered the employ of the Salineville Banking company,

with which he remained one year. After this company had closed its business he became a partner in the banking company of Cope & Thompson, which partnership continued until 1887, when Mr. Thompson purchased his partner's interest, and with a nephew, W. A. Thompson, as partner, under the firm name of H. A. Thompson & Co., has since done a general banking business, the establishment being one of the strongest of the kind in Columbiana county. Mr. Thompson has proved a successful business man, and in social and public affairs he takes an active part. He has conducted himself in his business and private life so as to command a large circle of friends, and his prosperity fully attests his ability and integrity. Mr. Thompson was married in 1848 to Miss Hannah Graham, of Pennsylvania, and by her he had three children, but one of whom, Maggie, the wife of Prof. F. B. Sawvel, of Youngstown, is now living. Her husband, F. B. Sawvel, holds the position of principal of one of the schools in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are both members of the United Presbyterian church, and as such have been potent factors in accomplishing much good in Salineville.

William A. Thompson, junior member of the banking firm of H. A. Thompson & Co., is a native of Ohio, born in the town of Wattsville, Carroll county, March, 1857, and is the son of R. G. and Jane (Hudson) Thompson. His early life was spent in his native town, in the schools of which he laid the foundation of his education, and later, in 1876, entered Westminster college, New Wilmington, Penn., where he pursued his studies one year. He subsequently attended the Hopedale Normal college, Harrison county, Ohio, one year, and returning to Wattsville, in 1878, was for the next three years engaged in teaching, in which he met with commendable encouragement. Since 1881 he has been a resident of Salineville, where, in 1887, he followed the teacher's profession and book-keeping, having held the position of book-keeper for some time with the banking firm of Cope & Thompson. He was for a part of one year in the mercantile business in Wellsville with E. H. Wells & Co., and in 1887 effected a co-partnership in the banking business with his uncle, H. A. Thompson, which still continues. Mr. Thompson is public spirited in all the term implies, and as a local politician has wielded a strong influence for the republican party in this county. He possesses superior business qualifications, and in every walk of life has the respect and confidence of the people of the community. He was married in 1885, to Eva Deveny, daughter of William and Grace (Nixon) Deveny, of Salineville, a union blessed with the birth of two children, Allison D. and Bessie. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the United Presbyterian church.

Hon. Joseph F. Williams (deceased), at one time one of the most prominent citizens of Columbiana county, was born in

Chester county, Penn., August 15, 1809, the son of Edward Williams, an early resident of that state and a descendent of Irish ancestry. Owing to the limited resources at command during the days of his youth, Mr. Williams' scholastic training was of a limited nature, but he made the best of his opportunities, and in time became one of the best informed men of the community in which he resided. In early life he learned the blacksmith's trade in Wayne township, this county, and became extraordinarily proficient in the same, so much so in fact that he obtained a wide-spread reputation as a maker of fine machinery used in the factories and mills, which in early days, comprised the principal industries of Salineville. September 6, 1832, he married Miss Mary Gilson, daughter of Richard and Martha Gilson, and immediately thereafter removed to Salineville, where he followed his trade very successfully for several years. In 1839, he purchased a farm of 160 acres near Salineville, to which he added at different times and upon which he resided the remainder of his life. He was an able politician, and an energetic worker in the democratic party. In 1845, he was elected to the state legislature, and served with such credit as a member of that body that he was returned in 1847, and upon the expiration of his second term was elected to represent Columbiana and Jefferson counties in the state senate, in the deliberations of which body he took a prominent part. He continued agricultural pursuits for some years, and afterward began speculating in oil property in which he was, in the main, successful, although having suffered several serious reverses. Having accumulated a comfortable competence, he retired from active life in 1864 and moved to Wellsville, and after a residence there of nine years returned to the farm where his death occurred December 11, 1882, at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. Williams possessed strong powers of mind, and in him were developed in a remarkable manner those rare traits of character which not only commanded the respect of his fellow men, but which also bound them to him in terms of intimate friendship. He was essentially a self-made man, and in making up a list of Columbiana county's representative citizens, his name would surely be given a very conspicuous place. His wife, who was a fit helpmeet to him during the early years of adversity and the later years of prosperity, was called to her reward on the 3rd day of August, 1879. They were both members of the Presbyterian church, of which, for many years, he was an elder, and to the efforts of Mr. Williams is largely due the success of the Salineville congregation. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Williams, the following are living: Martha J., Richard G., Joseph D., Mary Ann, Sarah Caroline, and Rachel Adaline. The deceased members of the family were Edward D. and John K.



## WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

One of the substantial agriculturists of Wayne township, Columbiana county, Ohio, is John M. Donaldson, who was born in 1832, the son of James and Rebecca (Gardner) Donaldson. The former was born in Cecil county, Md., in 1777, and came to Washington, Penn., in 1785. He was a son of David and Jane (Marquis) Donaldson. David was born in Ireland and emigrated to America in 1765. On the voyage, he lost a son, who fell into the sea and was drowned. David was a soldier in the revolutionary war and also in the whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania. His wife was born in Holland, and lived to be one hundred and three years old. James Donaldson was married in 1813, and had ten children, six of whom are now living, they are: Eleanor, Julia A., Hannah, Mary, James G. and John M. The father settled on the farm now operated by our subject, in 1805, there being 133 acres in the property. When he entered the land there was not a tree cut nor any other progress made toward converting it into tillable soil. In 1812, General McIntosh encamped on the farm and gave it the name of "Smoky Camp." The father built him a little log cabin and went earnestly to work clearing the land and erecting a suitable dwelling. He was a mighty hunter and his gun furnished the bulk of the food used by the family. When he came here in 1805 to buy the land, he walked the whole distance and only had 50 cents left after paying the government price, but nothing daunted, he made his way back to Pennsylvania and brought his family to their new home. His death occurred when he had reached the age of seventy-three years. He was a noted man in the community, and did much toward settling the country roundabout. Both himself and wife were founders of the Bethesda Presbyterian church in Wayne township, were zealous Christian people, always engaged in doing good and encouraging their less fortunate neighbors. It was amid such surroundings as these that John M. Donaldson was born and raised. He attended school in the old log school-house and then settled down to tilling the soil. He owns 179 acres of fine land and is a respected citizen. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of New Lisbon. Mr. Donaldson has in his possession the old flint lock gun that his father used so valiantly, the piece is now over 100 years old. It was Mr. Donaldson's uncle who was so prominently connected with Fort Donaldson, and for whom the fort was named.

Thomas Fleming came into this world on the 4th of August, 1846, having been born to John and Mary (Scott) Fleming, the former of whom was born in Allegheny county, Penn., in 1806, and removed to Ohio with his parents in 1815. He was a son of

John Fleming, who came to America from Ireland. John was three months in crossing the ocean, and landed in this country a very poor man. He first settled in Allegheny county, Penn., but in 1815 came to Wayne township, Columbiana county, Ohio, and settled on wild land. He suffered all the hardships and perils incident to a pioneer's life, and died in that township. Thomas was given a common school education, and in 1875 married Miss Mary K. Livingston, daughter of William Livingston. Five of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Fleming are now living. Their names are: Homer C., John, Frank, William and Cora. Mrs. Fleming was born and reared in Columbiana county. Thomas Fleming has come to be recognized as among the most prominent and substantial men of the township. He has been a trustee, clerk and land appraiser of the township, and in all of these responsible offices has evinced the same determination to do right no matter what the result be, as has characterized his whole life. He is a successful farmer, and now operates 160 acres of highly cultivated land.

William H. Johnston first saw the light in 1824. James and Catherine (Montgomery) Johnston, his parents, were both born in Ireland, the father in county Fermanagh, and the mother in county Tyrone. James moved to Ohio in 1819, and was married there in 1822, his wife having settled in Ohio in 1818. After their marriage they located in Wayne township, and rented sufficient land for a farm. Having lived in this way for several years, the father went to Boston, and worked nine months' and saved \$100 from his hard made earnings. Returning to Ohio on foot, he entered eighty acres of wild land and erected a log house in which he installed his family and settled down to clear his farm. The family suffered many trials and hardships incident to pioneer life. William was sent to the pioneer log school-house for a time, but his education was soon cut short by an accident happening to his father, which so crippled him that William was obliged to remain at home to support the family. In 1863 he married Mary A. Patterson, a daughter of Joshua S. and Mary (Grafton) Patterson, and this marriage resulted in the birth of six children: Alfretta J., Ella K., Amy, Wesley, Dora and another now dead. The mother of these children was born in 1835, and died February 3, 1885. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was a good wife and devoted mother. Mr. Johnston is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. At his father's death, the old homestead was left to his sister and himself, and they remained on the property until 1867, when he bought the splendid farm where he now resides. He has 320 acres of the best land under the highest cultivation, well stocked with domestic animals and buildings. Mr. Johnston is one of the leading farmers of the township.

John Louden is the descendant of an old and well-known American family, formerly having their home in Loudon county, Va. Mr. Louden's parents were John and Margaret (Reed) Louden. The father came from Loudon county, Va., in 1808, and settled in Wayne township, Columbiana county, Ohio, with his parents. His father entered 320 acres of wild land, and cleared out a farm. John Louden, the subject of this biographical mention, was born in 1838. His boyhood was divided between the farm and the old log school-house. In 1830 he took Nancy A. Chain to wife, and they have had six children, named as follows: William, Mary A., Maggie, Thomas, Anna and John. The mother is also a native of Columbiana county. Mr. Louden served as an accessor of Wayne township for four terms, and his services were most acceptable. Both himself and wife are active and influential communicants of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Louden operates a farm, consisting of some eighty acres, which is well stocked and cultivated; the farm buildings are neat and substantial, and betoken thrift and prosperity on the part of their owner.

Hugh W. Maley was born in Carroll county, Ohio, June 8, 1834. His parents were James and Bridget (Hanlon) Maley, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. Hugh came to Columbiana county from Carroll county with his parents when he was but two years old. He was educated in the old log school-house near his father's farm, and his memory is still fresh with the appearance of that ancient building with its ponderous log frame, slab seats and greased paper serving the purpose of window lights. His first teacher was a man by the name of Thomas Tighe, and by him he was duly ushered into the mysteries of arithmetic, spelling, etc. In 1867, Mr. Maley married Miss Mary C. Burns, daughter of Dudley and Catherine (Ward) Burns. Dudley Burns was born in county Donegal, Ireland, and came to America at the time of the construction of the Sandy & Beaver canal, on which he was a workman. To Mr. and Mrs. Maley, ten children have been born, of whom nine are living, they are: John J., Bridget M., Mary F., Irena G., Joseph I., Lucretia, Hugh W., Anna and Elizabeth. The mother was born in Ohio, in 1844. Mr. Maley was an efficient member of the school board for fifteen years, served two terms as an assessor and also two terms as a constable. He and wife are communicants of the Catholic church.

John R. Maley is one of the progressive and successful farmers of Wayne township, Columbiana county, Ohio, as well as a leading citizen. He was born in Hanover township, July 25, 1838. Both of his parents were born in county Donegal, Ireland. Their names were James and Bridget (Hanlon) Maley. These parents settled in Ohio in 1823, in which year they emi-

grated from the land of their nativity. Carroll county was their first residence but the father soon removed to Columbiana county, and there purchased 160 acres of land with the money that he had received from the sale of his Carroll county property. His new farm had but few improvements, but he rapidly converted it into a fine farming property. Both himself and wife were Catholics and stood high in the community. Their son John R. was reared on the farm and given all the educational advantages at hand. Succeeding to the farm on the death of his parents he married Miss Ellen Collins, in 1870, and by her had six children. Those living are: Minnie D., Thomas, George W., John E. and James. Mrs. Maley was born in 1842, the daughter of Thomas and Susan Collins. Mr. Maley is a trustee of the township and for two years was a member of the council of Salinesville. Both himself and wife are communicants of the Catholic church and are highly esteemed by all who know them best.

The Sharp family has been prominently identified with the settlement and growth of Columbiana county for many years. The first member of the family to locate there was James Sharp, who was a native of Washington county, Penn. He removed to Ohio about 1812, and settled in Wayne township, where he entered and cleared 100 acres of land. Subsequently selling this property he bought 160 acres in the same township, and remained there until his death. He was a prominent member of the whig party, and had considerable talent as an orator. He held many township offices and wrote most of the legal instruments for the township for many years. His wife was Nancy (Boyd) Sharp, who was born in Beaver county, Penn. James Sharp, Jr., one of the representative agriculturists of Columbiana county, is a son of the above mentioned parents. Mr. Sharp was born in Wayne township in 1816. His education was acquired by much self denial and hardship. As he had to work on the farm morning and night, and the farm was two miles from the nearest school-house, often the boy would have to run the whole distance in order to avoid being late to school, which to him was a calamity, as he was very desirous of knowledge. Although he never had more than six weeks' schooling a year during the few years of his boyhood, he has through books and papers come to be one of the best informed men of the community in which he lives. For four winter terms he taught school, but most of his time has been in farming. In 1841 Mr. Sharp espoused Mary A. Campbell, who was the daughter of James and Mary A. Campbell. Seven children have blessed this union, four of whom are living, they are: Robert C., James P., Martha and Lile. The mother was born in Beaver county, Penn., in 1823, and died in 1886. She was a communicant of the United Presbyterian church, as is also her

husband. For twenty-three years he has been an elder of his church, and for twelve years served as a trustee of the township, and for several years was a school director. He owns 1,000 acres of land, and his life has been rounded by true success.

#### WEST TOWNSHIP.

Joseph Coulson, a merchant of East Rochester, Columbiana county, Ohio, was born November 4, 1822, in the town where he now resides. He is a son of Jabez and Sarah (Garret) Coulson. His father was born in Fayette county, Va., and when quite small came to the township where our subject now lives. He was born January 17, 1797, and died in 1887. His mother was born in Chester county, Penn., and came to Columbiana with her first husband, whose name was Nathan Pim. He died in 1813, leaving her a widow with six children. Afterward she was united in wedlock with the father of our subject, Jabez Coulson, and to this union were born four children, one of whom died in infancy. The mother was born in 1783, and died July 31, 1850. The father was again married to Abigail Regester, which union resulted in the birth of one child, John. The children by his first wife are: Rachel Bowersock, who died in California, and Benjamin, who lives in Iowa. Our subject's stepmother is still living. He got his early education in a log school-house which was kept by the Society of Friends. He attended there at intervals until he was twenty-one years old, when he began teaching, which profession he followed during eight successive winters, receiving from \$16 to \$20 per month, of twenty-four working days. During the summer he put in his time on the farm. In 1858 he entered the business in which he is now engaged, and has continued at it ever since. In addition he has acted as express and railroad agent, and in 1859 was appointed postmaster, which office he held until about the middle of Cleveland's administration. November 25, 1849, his nuptials were solemnized with Sarah E. Bashaw, who was born in 1830, and died June 29, 1866. The product of this union was four children, two of whom still live, Vesta Vail, who lives in Iowa, and Lizzie. He was married again in 1868 to Sarah L. Bashaw, who was born about the year 1835, in Licking county, Ohio.

E. S. De Ford was born in Carroll county, Ohio, and is the son of N. B. De Ford, a native of the same county. He attended college at Mt. Union, Ohio, for nearly three years. As soon as he finished his school course he returned to East Rochester and went into the milling business in partnership with his father. The establishment known as the "East Rochester Mill" is owned by N. B. De Ford & Son, and is located in the town above named. It was built about the year 1848, by D. Davis, and the first power

used was water furnished by Clear fork. Davis owned the mill off and on about forty years, and other parties had control of it at different periods until it finally fell into the hands of Wilhelm & Stackhouse. Owing to business disagreements and financial embarrassment, the property went through the courts in foreclosure proceedings, and was purchased in 1887 by N. B. De Ford & Son, present owners. The mill is now in excellent condition and can be run by water or steam power, as is preferred. Its capacity is about 300 bushels per day, and it uses the Garden City or Short system, having a full set of rollers. The firm of De Ford & Son is composed of energetic men of business, and they enjoy an extensive patronage. The subject of our sketch, in 1884, led to the matrimonial altar Miss Almada Cunningham, the popular daughter of Richard Cunningham. The union was blessed with the birth of two children, Mark D. and Gertrude M., both bright and promising. Mr. De Ford is a member of the Masonic order, and also of the K. of P., and takes an active interest in matters concerning them.

Harrison Emmons, a well-to-do merchant of New Alexander, was born October 3, 1840, near Bayard, this township. He is the brother of David Emmons, whose sketch is elsewhere given, including their parentage and descent. Our subject received a common school education, and in September, 1861, enlisted in Company I, Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served for three years. His company was attached to the first regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, Second brigade, Third division, and Fourth army corps, under Buell, Rosecrans, Grant and Sherman. It participated in the battles of Stone River, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and the Atlanta campaign. At Missionary Ridge, where Gen. Hazen was in command, Mr. Emmons' regiment was the first to plant the colors on the works. He made a faithful and dutiful soldier, serving his full time, and was lucky enough not to receive a wound. He was mustered out at Camp Corwin, near Chattanooga, Tenn., after which he went back on the farm, where he remained until the spring of 1867, and then moved to Iowa. After staying there about eight years he came back to the place where he now lives, and engaged in mercantile business. In this he has met with success, and enjoys a large and increasing trade. In the year 1865 he united his fortunes for life with Mary Lower, daughter of Michael and Nancy (Smith) Lower. To this marriage were born ten children, nine of whom are living: William S., Nancy (Chist), Albert F., Delmer O., Ida M., Harrison, Charles, James and Mary. His oldest son is a graduate of the Michigan university law school. Mr. Emmons and wife are members of the Disciples or Christian church. He holds the position of postmaster at New Alexander, and has been township treasurer

for nine successive terms. The father of Harrison Emmons was Enos Emmons, who was born near Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1808. His father moved from Virginia to this county in 1804. He settled near Salem, but about the year 1811 went to West township. There Enos Emmons lived until his death, in 1888, which occurred at the home of his son, Harrison Emmons; and his wife followed him to the grave in 1889. Enos Emmons was one of the oldest and most respected pioneers of Columbiana county, and his long life was one of usefulness.

David Emmons is at present postmaster of East Rochester, and also runs a grocery store in the place. He dates his birth from March 28, 1843, and is the son of Enos and Catherine (Reamer) Emmons. His father was born near Leetonia, in Columbiana county, in 1808, and died in 1888. His mother was born near New Alexandria, in 1811, and departed this life in 1889. They had a family of nine children, four of whom still survive: George, Harrison, David and Lucinda. His grandparents on his father's side were Elias and Mariam (Lovinger) Emmons, and those on his mother's side were George and Catherine (Smith) Reamer. His paternal grandparents were natives of Maryland, and the others came from Pennsylvania. The subject of our sketch attended the common schools until he was eighteen years old, and in 1862 enlisted in Company I, Eighty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served four months. In the fall of 1863, he re-enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio volunteers, with which he remained until the expiration of his time, when he was transferred to Company D, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. Among other engagements in which he took part with his command, was the hard fought battle of Murfreesboro. He escaped without receiving any wounds, and after the close of hostilities, returned home and resumed work on the farm, in which he continued until about six years ago when he went into the grocery and butchering business. In 1868 he was joined in wedlock with Mary A. Whiteleather, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Firestone) Whiteleather. The issue of the union was five children, of whom four still survive: Van Evert, Frank A., Emmet and Ralph R. Their daughter Mary is dead. Mr. Emmons and wife are members of the Christian church of the town in which they live. Politically Mr. Emmons is classed with the republicans and he is a member of the G. A. R.

J. A. Kibler is best known as the proprietor of the Sandy Valley stock farm, which is located a half-mile from East Rochester. This farm was put in shape for stock breeding in 1884 by the subject of our sketch. His specialty is horses and Jersey cattle. He has about fifteen head of cattle at the pres-

ent writing (1890), and fourteen trotting and pacing horses, which are well bred. He keeps his stock in fine form and the entire surroundings of the farm indicate that the proprietor is a man who understands his business. Mr. Kibler was born in Columbiana county, near Kensington, in 1839. His parents were John J. and Margaret (Phillips) Kibler, who had eleven children, all living but one, namely: J. A., I. N., David, Elizabeth (Watson), Samuel L., Henry, John J., Flora (Kelly), Sherman and Ida (Wickershan). His father was born in Virginia in 1824 and died in 1886. His mother was a native of Carroll county, Ohio. Our subject got his education in youth in the usual manner attending school in winter and working on the farm in summer. He kept this up until about eighteen years of age, when he went into the stone cutting business, at which he worked about ten years. At that time he took up the breeding of fine stock in connection with general farming. He has met with success in this pursuit as set forth above. He was married in 1871 to Susan L. Neill, daughter of Henry and Martha (Van Meter) Neill. Their union has been blessed with three children: Frank P., Charles F. and Martha P. Mr. Kibler is an intelligent, progressive and popular citizen.

Charles Oborn, the popular landlord of the hotel of East Rochester, Columbiana county, was born in the year 1841, at Seneca Falls, N. Y. He is a son of John and Sarah (Chapin) Oborn. His father was born at Bath, England, in 1810, came to America about the year 1837, and settled in New York. His mother was born in Oswego county, N. Y., in 1814, and died in 1878. These parents had a family of seven children, only two of whom are now living, Charles and J. S. Two of the brothers gave their lives to their country during the late civil war. The subject of our sketch, after receiving an ordinary common school education, went through a course of study to qualify himself for engineering. He passed the examination in Green Bay, in 1876, and was given a first class grade. He afterward followed the business of engineering and machinist in which he proved very successful. He bears good testimonials from his employers as to his qualification and character. He continued in this pursuit until about 1888, when he went into the hotel business, in which he has met with flattering success. In the year 1883, he joined his fortunes in matrimony with Nancy A. Hively, a daughter of George and Savannah (Linard) Hively. This union resulted in the birth of five children, three of whom are living: Glen Ervin, Altie Dean and Zelfhia. During the war Mr. Oborn enlisted in Company F, Twenty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, and during his service received one wound in the left arm. He served faithfully with his command until discharged on account of his disability. After the war, he became a member of the charitable and



patriotic organization known as the G. A. R. It only remains to add that Mr. Oborn and family are very highly respected by all who know them, and his hotel is a popular place of resort for all who visit East Rochester.

John F. Whiteleather, a successful teacher and farmer of this township, was born in 1840, on the farm where he now resides. He is the son of David and Elizabeth (Firestone) Whiteleather. His parents had four children, the living ones being Nancy (Foulks), John F. and Alice (Emmons). The father and mother are both dead. Our subject's paternal grandfather was Christopher Whiteleather, whose father was sent to America with the Hessians to fight for King George in the revolutionary war, but he deserted the British army and joined the Americans, with whom he fought until the close of the war, under Gen. Washington. Our subject's grandfather on the father's side, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his maternal grandfather was John Firestone, who was of German descent. Our subject attended the common schools during the winter, and worked on the farm during the summer. He attended college at Mt. Union, Salem, Damascus and New Lisbon. Mr. Whiteleather has devoted his life mostly to teaching, which profession he has followed thirty years. During this time he has taught some forty-two terms and is one of the oldest teachers in the county. He has met with remarkable success and never expelled a pupil during his entire career. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served 120 days. In 1863, he united his fortunes for life with Mary Walter, daughter of Rev. Henry and Catharine (Smith) Walter. They became the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living: David V., Thomas N. B., Walter S., Howard G., Minerva E., Mark C., John and Henry L.

#### YELLOW CREEK TOWNSHIP.

B. M. Allison, proprietor of the Model Flouring mills, of Wellsville, was born near Pughtown, Hancock county, W. Va., December 27, 1850, and is the son of Enoch and Mary (Bartley) Allison, natives of West Virginia and Ireland, respectively. His paternal grandfather was Burgess Allison, a native of Maryland, who settled in Hancock, W. Va., in the year 1800. His maternal grandfather was Andrew Bartley, who came from Ireland in an early day, and was also one of the pioneers of the above county and state. B. M. Allison was reared upon a farm and early engaged in the milling business at Wellsville, Ohio, where, as proprietor of the Model mills, he earned the reputation of an expert manufacturer of flour. In 1889 he erected the Model mill at Wellsville, which from its peculiar construction and unique design,

is doubtless the most complete mill of its kind in the United States if not in the world. It is a four story structure, 24x40 feet in dimensions, and is built in sections so as to be easily taken apart and transported to a distance if necessary. It is supplied with the Smith Brothers' machinery for the manufacture of flour by the latest improved process, has a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day, and is pronounced by connoisseurs to be as nearly perfect as it is possible to construct a mill of its kind. It has been exhibited at Jackson, Mich., Buffalo, N. Y., Cincinnati, Ohio, and other places, and can be constructed and in full operation at any place in three days. Mr. Allison is to be congratulated upon his success as a manufacturer of flour and his mill is certainly a very valuable addition to the town of Wellsville. Mr. Allison was married in 1875 to Mary A. Bunting, of Wellsville, who has borne him two children, a boy and girl, Harry G. and Mary E.

Henry Aten, a prominent farmer of Wellsville was born in the old stone mansion he now occupies, October 3, 1814, and is the son of Henry and Mary (Morgan) Aten. Henry Aten, Sr., was a native of Maryland, born September 23, 1773, and his wife was a native of Pennsylvania, born November 29, 1782. They settled in what is now Wellsville, Columbiana county, in 1804, and improved the farm upon which the subject now resides, a part of which is occupied by the town plat. The residence in which Mr. Aten now lives, was erected in 1811, and is still in a state of good preservation, having been remodeled in 1874. The elder Aten was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his death occurred April 28, 1876, at the remarkable age of one hundred and three years. Born a subject of Great Britain under the reign of George the Third, he was permitted to see the republic grow from a small beginning to the greatest country in the world. The subject of this sketch succeeded to the homestead and has always followed farming as an occupation. He is one of the substantial citizens of Columbiana county, and also one of the oldest and is widely and favorably known throughout this part of the state. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and in politics is a supporter of the prohibition party. Mr. Aten was married January 8, 1867, to Eliza A., daughter of John and Ann (Russell) Dever, the issue of which union is five children: George McCarrell, born November 24, 1867; Carrie P. (deceased), Henry W. (deceased), Lydia J. F., born February 24, 1877, and Mary C., born September 24, 1883.

Richard Aten, a prominent and well-known retired citizen of Wellsville, was born in Yellow Creek township, Columbiana county, January 30, 1810, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Morgan) Aten, natives respectively of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The family settled in Yellow Creek township, this county, as early

as 1804, having been among the pioneers of eastern Ohio. The above parents reared a family of six children, whose names are as follows: Charles, James, Richard; Frances, wife of John M. Chadwick; Henry, and Catherine, wife of Albert Cattlett. Richard Aten was reared on the old homestead, and in early life engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed until 1832, when he embarked in the general mercantile trade in Wellsville, which he carried on successfully until 1840. He disposed of his stock in the latter year, and again engaged in farming, which he carried on until 1860, when he retired from active life and removed to Wellsville where he has since resided. In 1835 he married Valinda, daughter of E. Swearinger, of Yellow Creek township, a union blessed with the birth of two children, viz.: Henry and Sarah A., wife of Dr. John W. Hammond, both deceased. Mrs. Hammond died leaving two children: Harry and Frances. Mr. Aten is one of the oldest residents of Wellsville, and also one of the most highly respected. Politically he is a republican and the Presbyterian church holds his religious creed.

George B. Aten, the popular and efficient postmaster of Wellsville, was born October 22, 1837. He is the son of James and Margaret J. (Logan) Aten. His paternal grandfather, Henry, settled in Wellsville, in 1804. James was born in Wellsville. He was a graduate of the Cincinnati college of medicine and practiced in his native town for several years. Later he entered into business and was thus engaged for about twenty-five years. His death occurred in 1864, he being fifty-two years old. His first wife was Margaret J. Logan, by whom he had two children, George B. and Frances M., who married C. R. Boyce. His second wife was Emily C. Bye. Their four children were: Frank, Mrs. P. C. Young, and two now dead. George B. Aten was educated in the schools of his native town. Upon the breaking out of the war his patriotic spirit was fired, and he enlisted April 3, 1861, in Company K, Third Ohio volunteer infantry, and served for three months; at the expiration of this time he re-enlisted in the same company, and served for three years. He was taken prisoner while the army was in Georgia, and taken to Belle Island, from which he was paroled. He never faltered at the word of command, and was ever found at his post, than which no greater praise can be given a soldier. After the war Mr. Aten engaged in farming for several years, but subsequently entered the grocery business. He was interested in the manufacture of sewer pipe for several years, with Angus Lunond, in District of Columbia. In 1877 Mr. Aten returned to Wellsville, and engaged in the grocery business. Miss Hannah E. Riggs became his wife in 1864. She is the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Northcroft) Riggs, of Wellsville. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Aten three children have been born: Henry J.,

Willett R. and Elizabeth C. Mr. Aten is a member of the I. O. O. F. and also of the G. A. R. He was appointed post-master of Wellsville in 1886, and has since filled that position with much satisfaction. He is a man of much force of character and of undoubted ability. He is a democrat.

Harmer Blackburn, a well known citizen of Columbiana county, now retired, was born in Yellow Creek township, June 27, 1815, the son of John and Eleanor (Maylone) Blackburn. John Blackburn was one of the early pioneers of Yellow Creek township, and died here a number of years ago in the vigor of young manhood. Of his children, only one, Harmer, grew to maturity. The maternal grandfather of the subject was Daniel Maylone, a native of Ireland, and a pioneer of Yellow Creek. Harmer Blackburn grew to manhood in his native township, and for some years was engaged in flat-boating on the Ohio river, between Wellsville and New Orleans. He followed this with good success, and afterward engaged in farming, which he subsequently abandoned for the mercantile business, which he carried on in Wellsville for a period of twenty-seven years. He abandoned business in 1888, and since that time has been living in retirement. His wife was Sarah Grafton, daughter of James Grafton, of Yellow Creek township, and born January 9, 1822. She was a most estimable lady, and died April 12, 1885, after a married life of forty-two years. Mr. Blackburn has taken an active part in local affairs, and has filled nearly every office in the township. He is a democrat in his political affiliations, and in religion is a member of the Disciples church.

Charles Francis Bough, the only son of Stacy P. and Mary (Todd) Bough, and the oldest of a family of one son and two daughters, was born on a farm one mile west of West Point, Madison township, Columbiana county, Ohio, January 15, 1859. He received his early education in the schools of his native county, continued his literary and legal studies in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and received the degree of L. L. B. in 1882. He was a remarkably successful teacher in the schools of his county, was admitted to the bar March 5, 1885, but did not engage in the active practice of his profession until the spring of 1890, when he located in Wellsville, Ohio, in the office of Judge P. C. Young. Mr. Bough was married October 14, 1889, to Miss Susie M. Crawford, the fourth daughter of Daniel and Mary Crawford, of Madison township.

John Boyce, third son of Robert and Christina Boyce, was born in 1833, and is now one of the leading farmers of Yellow Creek township. His early education was such as could be gleaned from an irregular attendance at the common schools. He has always devoted himself to working on the farm. His marriage took place November 27, 1862, his bride being Catherine

McBane, who was born October 25, 1834, of Scottish parents. Her father and mother were the parents of six children, two of whom are dead, Angus and Daniel. The living ones are Agnes (Van Fossan), Margery (Chisholm), Jane (Van Fossan), and Catherine (Boyce). Our subject and wife have four living children: Emma K., Ella E., Samuel H. and John S. Mrs. Boyce is an active member of the Presbyterian church, and takes much interest in matters connected therewith. The family are popular and much esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances.

George W. Boyce, one of the well-to-do farmers of Yellow Creek township, was born September 28, 1828, near where he now resides. His father, Robert Boyce, was born in Ireland about 1779, and came with his parents to America when but a few months old. He was married to Christina Wilhelm, and they were the parents of five sons and six daughters. After marriage they located land in section 11 of Yellow Creek township, on which he reared his large family. The father died in 1850 and the mother in June, 1878. The maternal grandparents of our subject were George and Matilda Wilhelm, who had five children, the only one living being Catherine Taggart. Our subject attended the common schools at intervals until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he began farming as a regular occupation, and has continued in that vocation ever since, prospering all the while. He was married in 1869 to Elizabeth McBane, who was born in 1843, her parents being Daniel and Elizabeth (Noble) McBane. They were natives of Scotland and had nine children in all, six of whom still survive. Our subject and wife have three children: Addie M., Robert G., and Helen E. Mrs. Boyce is a member of the Presbyterian church of Oak Ridge. The family are highly respected and enjoy a wide circle of friends.

John C. Catlett, furniture dealer, was born in Wellsville, Ohio, May 30, 1841, the son of Albert G. and Catherine A. (Aten) Catlett. The father was a native of Fort Bellfonte, Md., and a son of Hanson Catlett, of Scotch-Irish descent. Albert Catlett came to Wellsville prior to 1837, clerked for a while in the dry goods house of A. G. Richardson, and after his marriage embarked in the wholesale grocery trade, in which he continued until his death in 1848. His wife was the daughter of Henry Aten, who settled in Yellow Creek township, this county, as early as the year 1807. They had two children, Hanson Catlett and the subject of this biography. John C. Catlett was reared in Wellsville, in the schools of which he received his early educational training, and later, attended the Washington and Jefferson college. He taught school for some years, in which useful calling he met with flattering success, and embarked in his present business in 1873. Mr. Catlett is a public-spirited citizen, and served as mayor

of Wellsville, and two terms as member of the city council. He was married January 22, 1873, to Julia F., daughter of William Abbey, of Hartford, Conn., to which union three children have been born: Albert, Fred and Henry, deceased.

Clement Chettle is one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Yellow Creek township. He was born in Cambridge, England, in 1841, and his early life was spent there. He emigrated to America in 1854, landing at New York, from which place he found his way to Pittsburg. He obtained his early education at the common schools of Pennsylvania. In 1860 he apprenticed himself to James Lemmond, in Pittsburg, for the purpose of learning the chair-maker's trade. He remained with him for three years and then went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he worked at chair-making for William Pierce & Son. He continued there for six months and accumulated \$300, with which he began business for himself in 1868, at Mount Olivet, Pittsburg, as dealer in cane, perforated and wooden seat chairs of every description. In 1874 he removed to Allentown, now the thirty-first ward of Pittsburg, where he conducted his business until 1885. In 1888 he sold out and came to Columbiana county. Our subject was united in matrimony with Mrs. Mary Kaugh, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Linhart) McNall, the ceremony taking place January 11, 1862. They are the parents of four children: Clement, Mary Tindle, John and Minnie S., besides Adam Kaugh, a son of Mrs. Chettle by her first marriage. Our subject and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the family enjoy a high standing in the community.

James W. Clark, attorney at law, was born in Liverpool township, Columbiana county, May 15, 1855, and is a son of Rev. Samuel W. and Sarah F. (White) Clark. His paternal grandparents, James and Mary (Watt) Clark, were natives of Ireland and early pioneers of Jefferson county. His maternal grandparents were James and Agnes (Fergus) White, of Washington county, Penn., but who spent their old age with their son-in-law and daughter in Columbiana county. Samuel W. Clark was a clergyman of the United Presbyterian church, and at one time was pastor of the East Liverpool and Calcutta churches. He also attained considerable prominence in politics, having represented Columbiana county two terms in the state legislature, and Jefferson county as delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1872-3. He resided in Liverpool township until 1867, at which time he removed to Jefferson county, where his death occurred in 1881. James W. Clark was reared in Columbiana and Jefferson counties, and received a liberal education at Westminster college, New Wilmington, Penn., from which he was graduated in 1877. He studied law with Battin & Andrews of Steubenville, was admitted to the bar in 1879, and at once

commenced the practice of his profession at Steubenville, where he remained until March, 1881. In April, 1882, he came to Wellsville, where he has since practiced in the courts of Columbiana and other counties. He has been city solicitor, and is now mayor of Wellsville. In 1881 he was married to Anna M., daughter of Robert and Rebecca Cox, of Steubenville, and has four children: Arthur, Ethel, Helen and Robert. Politically Mr. Clark is a republican, and has rendered his party valuable service.

Alexander Denham, retired merchant and manufacturer of Wellsville, was born in Douglass, Lanarkshire, Scotland, May 24, 1811, the son of John and Grace (Kennedy) Denham. He was reared on his native heath and came to America in 1836, locating in Pittsburg, Penn., where for nine years he was employed on the public works of that city and elsewhere. In the spring of 1845, he located at Wellsville, Ohio, and embarked in the general mercantile business which he successfully conducted for a period of twenty-seven years. In 1874, he purchased an interest in the machine shop of Stevenson & Co., with which he was identified until September, 1887, at which time he retired from active life. He was married December 9, 1845, to Mary, daughter of John and Jane (McCully) Logan, of Allegheny, Penn., a union blessed with the birth of three children: Jane, John and Mary. Mr. Denham is one of Wellsville's most worthy citizens and a man widely and favorably known in this part of Ohio. He has been prominent in local affairs, and has at different times been called to fill various official positions in Wellsville. Politically he is a republican, and for a number of years has been an active member of the United Presbyterian church. He is the last charter member of the United Presbyterian church of Wellsville, formed in 1848.

Rev. John C. Desmond, pastor of the Catholic church of Wellsville, was born in Cork, Ireland, in September, 1849. He received a classical education in Cork; came to America in 1871, and pursuing his studies, was ordained priest at St. Mary's seminary, at Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1879. His first charge was at South Thompson, Geauga county. In 1882 he was assigned to Lectonia, and has been in this county almost ever since. He assumed his present charge at Wellsville in May, 1889. Rev. Mr. Desmond is popular with his congregation, and enjoys the confidence of the citizens at large.

Among the successful business men of Wellsville is Albert Evanitcka, proprietor of a well known boot and shoe house, who was born in Pomerania, Prussia, October 31, 1848. He is the son of Adam and Caroline Evanitcka, who came to America in 1863 and settled in Akron, Ohio. The subject was fifteen years of age when he came to this country, and from 1863 to 1873 he resided in Akron, where he followed the trade of house paint-

ing, which he learned in that city. In the latter year he came to Wellsville and embarked in the boot and shoe trade which he has since continued, his store being among the most popular business places of the city at this time. In 1871 he was united in marriage with Amanda, daughter of Henry Bechtel, of Akron, Ohio, by whom he has one child living, namely, Arthur. Mr. Evanitcka is a member of the Lutheran church and a democrat in politics.

Wallace A. Fogo, a machinist connected with the C. & P. railroad, was born in Wellsville, August 19, 1849, and is the son of Wallace and Harriet (Walker) Fogo. (See sketch of A. S. Fogo.) Mr. Fogo was reared and educated in his native town, and having decided to make mechanical pursuits his life work, entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the machinist's trade with P. F. Geisse, with whom he remained for a period of three years. After becoming proficient in his trade, he began working at the same in Wellsville, and has continued as a journeyman from 1866 until the present time. He is a skillful mechanic and thoroughly familiar with every detail of a machinist's trade. Politically, he is a republican, and socially, is one of the popular and highly esteemed citizens of Wellsville. January 11, 1888, he was united in marriage with Lizzie, daughter of David and Mary (Brighton) Jones, of New Lisbon, a union blessed with the birth of one child, Clarence B. Fogo.

Andrew S. Fogo, superintendent of the water works of Wellsville, was born in Yellow Creek township, Columbiana county, June 9, 1842, and is the son of Wallace and Anna (Smith) Fogo. His paternal grandfather, John Fogo, was a native of Kilmarnock, Scotland, whose wife, Mary Fogo, was also a native of the same place. They came to America in 1819, and settled in Washington township, this county, where, with the assistance of his sons, the father cleared a farm, on which he remained until his death, August 7, 1855. The following are the names of the children of John and Mary Fogo: John, Mary, Jennie, George, David and Wallace. The maternal grandfather of the subject was Andrew Smith, a native of Scotland and an early settler of Washington township, this county. Wallace Fogo was born in Scotland, and came with his parents to this county in 1819. He was for a number of years a blacksmith, and afterward engaged in the mercantile business at Wellsville, which he carried on until his death, in September, 1885. The following are the names of the children of Wallace and Anna Fogo: John, Alexander, A. S., and Mary. By a subsequent marriage Mr. Fogo had several children, among whom were Wallace L., Mary L., and David A., drowned in the Scioto disaster. The subject of this mention was educated in the Wellsville schools, and at the age of eighteen began working at the machinist's



trade, which he followed for a number of years, and for the past five years has been superintendent of the water works. He entered the army at the breaking out of the war, enlisting April 25, 1861, in Company K, Third Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served four months, and was then honorably discharged. He was married in 1864 to Henrietta, daughter of Thomas and Jane (McCloud) Grafton, of Wellsville. The following are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Fogo: Frank, Harry, Wallace L., Alonzo and Harriet R.

William C. Fraser, a well-known contractor and builder of Wellsville, Ohio, is a son of John and Margaret Fraser, whose parents came from Scotland about 1804. His grandparents on his father's side were Duncan Fraser and Nancy Fraser, whose children were Hugh, Daniel, Isabella, John and Catharine. His grandparents on his mother's side was George Oglevie and Isabella Oglevie, whose children were Isabella, Ellen, William, Euphemia, Elizabeth, Ann, Mary, George and Margaret. His grandparents came to Columbiana county in the year 1808, bought land from the government and improved and lived on it until their deaths. John Fraser, father of William C., was born in Pittsburg, Penn., and moved to Madison township, this county, at an early day and engaged in farming, which he followed until his death. John Fraser was married to Margaret Oglevie, daughter of George and Isabella Oglevie. They raised a large family, of whom the following are members: Duncan; Bell, wife of John Leach; George, William C., Alexander, Nancy, Daniel W., Hugh J., John, Charles, Thomas W., Agnes M. and Elizabeth C. William C. Fraser was born in Madison township, Columbiana county, August 30, 1842. He spent the years of his youth and early manhood on his father's farm, and having a taste for mechanical pursuits learned the trade of carpenter which has been his life work. He entered the army in 1862, enlisting September 15, of that year, in Company I, Seventy-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served until honorably discharged, May 30, 1865. Since the war he has followed his trade very successfully and since 1873 has been a resident of Wellsville. He was seven years proprietor of the Fraser planing mill, which under the firm name of Fraser & Co. did a fair business. He has served as township trustee and member of the common council. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Wellsville, of which he is trustee, belongs to the G. A. R. and is identified with the republican party. April 2, 1874, his marriage was solemnized with Elizabeth, daughter of Evan and Isabella (McDonald) McIntosh, to which union one child, Charles Alexander, has been born.

One of Wellsville's leading and successful citizens is William N. Hamilton, who was born in Calcutta, Columbiana county,

Ohio, October 14, 1836. William, Sr., was a native of Darlington, Penn., and settled in Calcutta, about 1810, where he operated a tannery for many years. He died in 1840, at the age of fifty-three years. His wife, Jane Quigley, was the daughter of Samuel Quigley, formerly of Pennsylvania, who was one of the pioneer teachers of Columbiana county. Mrs. Mary March, Mrs. Jane Harvey, Mrs. Rebecca Huston; Samuel T., deceased; Harriet, Mrs. Samuel Gaston, Mrs. Carolina Calvin, John Q. and William M., are the children that were born to them. William M. remained in his native town until sixteen years of age, at which time he located in Wellsville. Having a liking for the drug business, he learned it and embarked in business for himself, in 1856, and has since conducted a large and growing trade. His marriage to Miss Ellen R. Patterson was solemnized in 1860. Mrs. Hamilton is the daughter of Dr. John F. and Nancy C. (Mackenzie) Patterson, of Wellsville. Their children are Mary, who married Charles Stone; John F. and Jennie M. Mr. Hamilton and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He has made a marked success in life and is accounted as one of the substantial business men of Wellsville. His political faith is founded on the tenets of the democratic party.

J. W. Hammond, M. D., a leading physician of Wellsville, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, February 8, 1831, and is the son of Thomas and Margaret (McDonald) Hammond, natives of eastern Virginia, and among the pioneers of Jefferson county. Dr. Hammond was reared in Jefferson county received an academic education, and in 1854, began the study of medicine at Wellsville, with Dr. David Silver. He subsequently entered the Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1856, and afterward located in Wellsville, where, with the exception of two years, spent as assistant surgeon in the One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio volunteers in the late war, he has since resided here in the active practice of his profession. He is fully abreast of the times in everything that pertains to his calling; is a skillful physician and surgeon, and is prominent in the councils of the medical fraternity in this part of the Ohio valley. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a liberal supporter, and is in every respect one of the most progressive citizens of Wellsville. The doctor was married in 1858, to Sarah A., daughter of Richard and Verlinda (Swearingen) Aten, of Wellsville, a union blessed with the birth of two children, Henry A. and Fannie.

Richard M. Haugh, one of Wellsville's enterprising and successful business men, is the son of William and Jennet Haugh, who had eight children, as follows: Nancy, wife of Robert Welch, now deceased; Jennet, wife of Robert Taggart, deceased; John, deceased; William, deceased; Margaret, de-

ceased; Andy, a resident of Turtle Creek; Samuel, deceased; and Richard M. The latter is the principal of this mention. The father and mother were born in Scotland, and came to this country while still young. For several years the father was employed as a foreman in the Pennsylvania cotton mills, and later became head foreman in the Arbuckles mills. He was discharging the duties of the latter position at the time of his death in 1853. His wife followed him to the grave in 1870, and they are both sleeping side by side in the Hillsdale cemetery, of Allegheny, Penn. The mother was a devout member of the United Presbyterian church, and raised her family in the same faith. Richard first saw the light of day at Allegheny, Penn., in September, 1847. His boyhood was passed in the public schools of Wellsville, and in working at odd jobs until his seventeenth year, when he began to learn the machinist's trade. After working at his trade for sixteen years he had saved enough to embark in the livery business. For the first three years he continued by himself, but at the expiration of that time took a man by the name of Ward into partnership with him. During the last two years of the three in which they remained together, they were engaged in undertaking business in connection with the livery. Since dissolving this partnership, Mr. Haugh has continued to carry on the undertaking establishment, and now has a large business in both that and the livery. On the 20th of November, 1870, he was joined in marriage to Miss Mary S. Turner, and their union has been blessed by the advent of seven children to their home, viz.: William J., Flora M., Ida I., John R.; Charles T., Mary B. and Carl D. Mr. Haugh is a progressive man and his energy and industry have been rewarded by prosperity.

F. M. Hawley, editor and proprietor of the *Wellsville Union*, is a native of Hanover township, this county, born December 30, 1852. His parents were Caleb and Hannah (Ball) Hawley, also natives of Ohio, and his grandparents on his father's side were Nathan and Hannah (Werson) Hawley, early residents of Chester county, Penn., and among the pioneers of Hanover township. His grandfather was a shoemaker by trade, and reared a family of four sons and two daughters. The father of the subject was born in Columbiana county, and was by occupation a carpenter. He also followed mercantile pursuits for some time at Guilford, and was one of the prominent men of the community in which he resided. The following are the names of his children: Graham, Leonard, Emanuel, Cicero; Josephine, wife of N. A. Crosser; Nathan, Frank M., and Mary, wife of E. J. Ingram. F. M. Hawley was reared in the village of Guilford, in the schools of which he received his elementary training, and later completed his studies in the high school of New Lisbon. He located in

Wellsville in 1879, as a teacher in the public school, and continued in that profession until April, 1882, at which time, in partnership with P. M. Smith, he purchased the *Wellsville Union*, of which he became sole proprietor in 1884. The paper has since been run under his editorial management, and is recognized as one of the ably conducted publications in this part of the Ohio valley. Mr. Hawley was married November 4, 1879, to Isabelle C., daughter of Martin and Isabelle (Huston) Adams, of New Lisbon. His wife dying, Mr. Hawley was afterward married, October 18, 1886, to Margaret L., daughter of William and Martha (McConnell) McDonald, of West Virginia, to which union one child, Martha J., has been born.

George A. Imbrie.- Among the live, progressive and enterprising business men of Wellsville, none are more deserving of mention than the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. Mr. Imbrie was born in Darlington, Beaver county, Penn., March 17, 1846, and is the son of George and Mary (Thomas) Imbrie, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch and Welsh lineage. The family settled in Wellsville in 1848, where the father, a well-known carpenter and contractor, followed his trade for many years, and erected many of the principal buildings of the city. He resided here until his death in 1880, at the age of eighty-four years and four months. The following are the names of his children: Margaret, James, Adaline, John, George A., Euphemia, Elizabeth and Carrie. The subject was reared in Wellsville from his second year, and after receiving a common school education, learned the trade of carpentering, which he followed four years, when he was appointed deputy postmaster under M. J. Crain. He served in this capacity four years, from 1861 until 1865, and then accepted a position as traveling salesman for a Pittsburg hardware house for which he sold goods six years. His next employment was a clerkship in the Cope Hardware company, in Wellsville, with which he was identified nine years, and in 1881 he embarked in the hardware trade for himself, and has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative business. In 1886 he erected a large three-story edifice extending from Main to Front street, containing three large store rooms, two of which Mr. Imbrie occupies for his own business, being the largest and finest store rooms in the city, as well as the handsomest business block. Mr. Imbrie was married in 1881 to Eva M., daughter of Jacob and Maria (Wooster) Groff, of Yellow Creek township, this county, by whom he has three children: George B., Mabel G. and Fannie O. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, is a republican in politics, and has held the office of township treasurer for six years.

C. W. Jones, proprietor of a popular meat-market of Wellsville, was born in Howard county, Md., October 30, 1850, and is

a son of Eli and Ellen (Davis) Jones. Eli Jones was a native of Wales, and a shoemaker by trade. He came to America in the early part of the nineteenth century, and settled in Howard county, Md., where his death occurred a number of years ago. John C. Davis, the maternal grandfather of the subject, was for a number of years a master mechanic of the B. & O. railroad, and is remembered as a man of considerable prominence where he resided. C. W. Jones was reared in his native county and came to Columbiana county in 1874, and for some time thereafter was engaged in the butcher business with A. C. Reed. In 1883 he embarked in the business for himself and at this time is conducting one of the best meat-markets in the city. In 1880 he was united in marriage with Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Louisa Edwards, of Wellsville, a union blessed with several children, the following of whom are living: Henry, Helen and Roy. Mr. Jones has served as a trustee three years and as member of the city council one year. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a republican in politics, and in every respect a first-class citizen.

Rev. P. H. Jones, the popular pastor of the church of the Disciples at Wellsville, was born in Albemarle county, Va., October 29, 1830, and is the son of James and Lucy (Murray) Jones. He received his literary and theological education at Bethany college, W. Va., during the presidency of Alexander Campbell, and entered upon his first pastoral work at New Lisbon, this county April 1, 1856. He remained in charge of the New Lisbon church three years, and was then called to Steubenville for one year, at the end of which time he accepted the pastorate of the Hopedale church, Harrison county, where he preached with great acceptance for a period of twelve years. He then removed to Stark county, and ministered to the churches of Minerva and Marlboro eight years and in 1880, was called to his present charge in Wellsville, where under his successful pastorate, the church has already more than doubled its membership, while the attendance at Sunday-school has been trebled. Mr. Jones is a popular pulpit orator, a successful pastor, and under his ministrations in the various fields of labor to which he has been called, many have been induced to abandon the ways of sin for the higher life. Mr. Jones was married September 26, 1853, to Frances, daughter of James and Jennie (Anderson) George, of Washington county, Penn. Their wedded life has been blessed with nine children: Lucy; Jennie, wife of James M. Denning; Fannie, wife of C. O. Maus; Susie, Harry; Lillie, wife of J. N. Ruth; Cyrus M., Albert B. and Mary.

Thomas B. Kerr, the subject of this sketch, is one of the leading farmers of Yellow Creek township, Columbiana county, Ohio. He was born in 1841, in Washington county, Penn. His father,

Andrew T. Kerr was a native of Belfast, Ireland, where he was born in 1816. In 1839, he came to America, landing at Philadelphia, after a voyage of thirty-one days. He worked a short time for a Quaker farmer, and afterward went to Pittsburg and subsequently to Washington county. He was married to Elizabeth Barr in 1840, and after marriage they lived for a year on a rented farm when they bought a farm on which they lived and reared a family of two sons and a daughter; John L., one of the sons, died in 1861. The living children are: Thomas B., and Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Whitehill, of Beaver county, Penn. Thomas Barr, grandfather of our subject, was born in Ireland in 1766, and emigrated to America about 1790. By his first wife he had three sons, after the birth of which the mother died. Being left in the wilderness of America alone, he had great difficulty in raising these sons, but by the assistance of a friend he finally succeeded in bringing them up. The trio lived to be men, and when twenty-one years of age they weighed 200 pounds each. Our subject still has in his possession a skillet used by his grandfather Barr in making corn gruel to feed these hopeful sons. Their names were Matthew, Robert and Hugh. Thomas Barr was married a second time to Sarah McClintoc, and they had a family of seven children, all deceased. Our subject attended the common schools until sixteen years of age, when he took a course at the Paris academy in Washington county, Penn., under the tutelage of J. C. Campbell and W. C. Richie. After leaving school, he began farming, in which he has been engaged ever since. He was married in 1865, to Nancy McBane, daughter of John A. McBane, of Inverness, Scotland. Mrs. Kerr's grandparents emigrated to America about the first of this century, and with a company of Scotch located on the farm adjoining the one on which our subject now resides. They were the parents of five children, only one of whom is living, Catherine McDonald. Our subject and his wife are the parents of six children: Mary A., Elizabeth, John McBane, Catherine I., Nettie O. and Christine R. The family are members of the First United Presbyterian church of Wellsville. Mr. Kerr was a soldier in the hundred days' service, having enlisted in 1864 in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third regiment, Ohio National Guard, and was mustered out at Columbus in August of the same year. Mr. Kerr takes much interest in the temperance cause, and is an earnest advocate of prohibition. He and his family are highly respected by all who have learned to know them.

Daniel Thomas Lawson, who has almost a world-wide reputation as the discoverer of the explosive character of water and the inventor of the Lawson Non-explosive steam boiler, was born in the Ligonier valley, Westmoreland county, Penn. His father, Thomas, was also a native of Westmoreland county, and

his mother, Ester (Moore) Lawson, was a native of Somerset county, Penn. James Lawson, the father of Thomas, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to this country shortly after the close of the revolutionary war, and settled in Westmoreland county, Penn., where he resided until his death, at the age of ninety-one years, having raised a family of six sons and three daughters. Daniel Moore, the father of Ester, mother of D. T. Lawson, was a native of New Jersey, having settled near Somerset, Penn., in 1786. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war; a man of energy and extraordinary force of character. In his new home, by industry and economy, he amassed a large fortune, for the times in which he lived, and died at the age of eighty-six years, esteemed as an honest man and good citizen by all who knew him. D. T. Lawson, the principal of this biographical sketch, was reared at Somerset, Penn., and received an elementary education at the old Somerset academy. At the age of sixteen years he entered the printing office of the *Somerset Whig*, and soon became an expert compositor. At nineteen he was a skillful and rapid workman in all departments of a newspaper office, at at which age he left home and took a position in the office of the *Democrat and Workingmen's Advocate*, in Pittsburg, Penn., of which he was promoted to the foremanship in three weeks after entering it, by the editor and proprietor, Wilson F. Stewart, Esq., who became his devoted and life-long friend. In this position, by industry and economy, he accumulated in less than a year about \$500, when he entered the Allegheny college, with the purpose of bettering his education. When his means became somewhat depleted he returned to Pittsburg, and placed himself under the tuition of Prof. N. R. Smith, in the study of geology, natural philosophy and English composition. In 1838, while yet under age, he commenced the publication of the *Western Emporium*, the first newspaper ever published in Allegheny, Penn. In this venture he was quite successful, but from close application in both the editorial and printing departments, his eyes became injuriously affected, which caused him to change his occupation. He sold his office and list to good advantage, having secured a paying business in four months from the first issue, and this ended his connection with the printing business. Advised by his physician to seek a change of occupation, he joined his brother, who was a contractor on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, near Cumberland, Md., where his general health was much improved, and his eyes relieved. Thence, after a brief sojourn with beloved mother and friends at Somerset, Penn., he located in Wellsville, Ohio, landing there on July 10th, 1839. Here he entered the wholesale house of Hampton, Aten & Co., as book-keeper, collector and general assistant. In 1840 he embarked in the grocery, produce, forwarding and commission busi-

ness, which grew so rapidly in a few years that his wholesale customers were spread over fifteen counties of eastern Ohio. He retired from the mercantile business in 1879, having been thirty-nine years in that calling, yet often engaged in other heavy undertakings. Mr. Lawson has been a close student from boyhood, spending his leisure hours on scientific, historical and biographical works, seldom wasting an hour on novels or other light matter. He has the distinction of being the only man who has ever succeeded in exploding steam boilers at will; all efforts in Europe and America having failed, although immense sums have been spent in the effort. Mr. Lawson and Frances Ann Wells, daughter of James and Sarah (Morgan) Wells, were married April 29, 1841. Mrs. Lawson is the granddaughter of William Wells, who settled upon the land where Wellsville is located, in 1797. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson are the parents of the following named children: James W., Thomas Clifford, Charles C., William R., Sarah Ester, Frances Ann and Mary Caroline. Mr. Lawson was among the original projectors and one of the most energetic promoters of the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad. He assisted in the organization of the company, and served three years as a director. He was honored by the democratic party by the nomination for representative in congress in 1868, and again in 1878, and although leading his ticket largely, the district being strongly republican, he failed of election, which result he esteemed as a blessing in disguise.

Robert Lichtenberger, funeral director, was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., December 7, 1857. His parents, Emanuel and Susan (Attick) Lichtenberger, natives of York, Penn., came to Wellsville, in 1866, where the father held the position of yard master for the C. & P. R. R., until his death, May 10, 1880. Emanuel and Susan Lichtenberger had a family of four sons, Howard, Marlett, Albert M. and Robert R. The subject of this sketch was reared in Wellsville from his seventh year, and enjoyed the advantages of an English education in the town school. His first work for himself was as a clerk in a general store, in which capacity he continued three years, and then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years a part of the time in partnership with his brother, Albert M. For the past three years he has conducted an undertaking establishment and has also been in the employ of the C. & P. R. R., as train bill clerk since 1886. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and Mystic Circle. He has served as clerk of Yellow Creek township five years, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His marriage, which was solemnized October 9, 1832, with Dora, daughter of Daniel Hamilton, of West Virginia, has been blessed with the birth of one child, a son, Homer Lichtenberger.

Marcus O. Lodge, the popular city marshal of Wellsville, was



born in Salem township, Columbiana county, February 4, 1860. His grandparents on the father's side were Benjamin and Lydia (Walters) Lodge, who came from their native state, Virginia, to Columbiana county, at an early day, settling in Salem township, where the father cleared and developed a farm. The following are the names of his children: Herod, Joseph, John, William, Samuel, Frank, Allen, Laban, Lizzie and Caroline. Herod Lodge, the father of Marcus, was born in Salem township, and married Miss Lucinda Whealen, daughter of Benjamin Whealen and Christina (Burger) Whealen, natives of Pennsylvania, and among the very earliest settlers of Salem township. Herod Lodge has always been a farmer and now occupies the old Whealen homestead. The following are the names of his children: Harvey B., Charles W., Marcus O., Perry O., Mary J., Jessie B., wife of John Sanzenbacher, and Ida C. Marcus O. Lodge was educated in the common and high schools of Columbiana county, and took a commercial course at Eastman's Business college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He taught school for three years in Franklin Square, and in 1882 embarked in the grocery business at Leetonia, where he sold goods for nearly three years, during a part of which time he served as marshal of that town, an office he filled in all about six years. In 1889 he was called to Wellsville and was appointed chief of police, and in the spring of 1890 was elected marshal for a term of two years, which office he is now filling. He is an efficient officer, and spares no pains in looking after the city's interests. On March 15, 1881, Mr. Lodge and Miss Susanna Greenawalt, daughter of George and Sarah (Zimmerman) Greenawalt, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, and to their union two children have been born: Myrtle and Walter.

A representative business man of Wellsville is Duncan McBane, who, as the name indicates, is a native of Scotland, born near the city of Inverness, November 30, 1831. His parents were Alexander and Margaret (McIntosh) McBane. They came to America in 1832, locating in Canada, where they resided until 1847, at which time they moved to Columbiana county. The father was by occupation a carpenter, and is remembered as a very skillful workman. Duncan McBane, their only child, early learned the trade of stone mason and for twenty years was a contractor, a part of the time in the employ of the C. & P. railroad, for which he did much of the stone work. He became a resident of Wellsville in 1861, and for a number of years was prominently identified with the mercantile interests of the city in the dry goods trade. He also carried on the hardware business for some time, and since 1887 has been engaged in the boot and shoe trade, his house being one of the most substantial establishments of the kind in the county. He is a member of the

United Presbyterian church, a republican in politics, and a most estimable and highly respected citizen. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret McLean, daughter of Philip and Isabella (Noble) McLean, of Madison township, has borne him one son, Alexander C., whose birth occurred July 25, 1870.

John McCarrell, M. D., was born in Washington county, Penn., August 14, 1821, the son of Thomas and Esther (McNary) McCarrell. Both parents were natives of the same county and state. Paternally the doctor is descended from Irish ancestry, his grandparents Lodowick and Martha (Leman) McCarrell having come from the old country to the United States, many years ago, and settled in Pennsylvania. The maternal grandparents of the doctor were James and Margaret (Reed) McNary, the former a native of York county, Penn., of Scotch-Irish descent, and the mother a daughter of a revolutionary soldier, who was an early settler of that state. The doctor is the eldest of a family of nine children, seven sons and two daughters. Of the sons, three became physicians, one a lawyer, one a clergyman of the United Presbyterian church, and one a farmer. The doctor was reared in his native county, and educated in the common schools and Mt. Prospect academy, near Hickory, Penn., in which he fitted himself for the profession of teaching. He began school work at the age of twenty, and after teaching nearly two years, commenced the reading of medicine at Burgettstown, Penn., in the office of Dr. William Donnon, under whose instruction he continued for some time. In the winter of 1846 he attended his first course of lectures at the Ohio medical college, at Cincinnati, in which institution he spent the greater part of three years, thus becoming thoroughly familiar with the theory of his profession. With the exception of \$100 furnished by his father, and a small amount which he had made by teaching, the expenses of his medical course were met by borrowed money which he subsequently paid from the profits of his practice. In April, 1846, he began the practice of his profession at the town of Kendall, Beaver county, Penn., and from the first his career was a very successful one. He practiced in that country until 1866, at which time he located at Wellsville, Ohio, where he has since resided in the enjoyment of a very liberal patronage. September 9, 1846, he married Mary, daughter of John and Melissa (Ramsey) Miller, of Beaver county, Penn. The doctor has been an active member of the United Presbyterian church for fifty-five years. He is independent in thought and has the courage of his convictions on all the leading questions of the day.

Prominent among the successful medical men of Columbiana county, is Dr. Samuel M. McConnell, of Wellsville, who was born in Washington county, Penn., June 7, 1844. His parents were John D. and Sarah (Morrison) McConnell, of Scotch and

Irish descent, respectively. The doctor was reared on a farm in his native county and after attending the common schools for a number of years, attended a high school with the object of preparing himself for the medical profession. He began the study of medicine in 1875 with his brother, Dr. C. McConnell, of Beaver county, Penn., and afterward graduated from the University medical college of New York city, his diploma bearing the date of 1879. In that year he began the practice of his profession in Wellsville, where he now occupies a prominent place among his brethren of the healing art. He has built up a very successful practice, and is no less prominent as a citizen, being one of the representative men of his adopted town. His marriage with Almira J. Cully, daughter of John and Martha (Wallace) Cully, of Washington county, Penn., was consummated in the year 1882. Politically the doctor is a strong advocate of prohibition.

Prof. James L. McDonald, superintendent of the Wellsville schools, and one of the popular educators of the Ohio valley, is a native of Muskingum county, this state, born September 27, 1841, the son of John and Mary (Atcheson) McDonald. He was reared in his native county on a farm, and after attending the common schools for some years, became a student of Muskingum college. Previous to completing his educational course, he taught school at intervals, in order to secure funds to prosecute his studies. After graduating, he accepted a position as principal of the schools of New Concord, Ohio, the duties of which he discharged in a satisfactory manner for four years, and then accepted a similar position at Senecaville, Guernsey county, where he taught for a period of three years. He became superintendent of the Wellsville schools in 1870, and has since discharged the duties of that position in a manner which has earned for him the reputation of one of the ablest instructors that the city has ever had. He is now serving his third term as county school examiner. Prof. McDonald is devoted to his profession, and is not unknown in educational circles throughout the state. He is a man of liberal culture, a close student and a refined gentleman. He served for one year in the late war as a member of Company I, Seventy-eighth Ohio volunteers, enlisting in the fall of 1861, and was honorably discharged in the latter part of 1862. He was married in the fall of 1867, to Rachel, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Mitchell) Henderson, of Guernsey county, Ohio, to which union several children have been born, the following living: Charles R., William R. and Mary L. Prof. McDonald and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church. He belongs to the G. A. R., and is a supporter of the republican party.

John McGaugh, a prominent farmer of Yellow Creek town-

ship, was born in 1825, in Washington county, Penn. His father, Robert McGaugh, was a native of Ireland, from which country he came to America about 1800, and located near Burgettstown, Penn. He married Mary Provines in 1818, and the fruit of that union was eight children, five of whom are still living: Mary A. (Campbell), John, Samuel, Rebecca M., and Sarah J. Our subject's grandparents on both sides were natives of Ireland. Those on the mother's side came to America about 1811, and had a family of ten children, of whom five are living, viz.: Andrew, James, Sarah, Jane (Robinson) and Rebecca (Stewart). After the ordinary terms at the county schools, our subject commenced working with his father on the farm. In 1848 he came to Columbiana county and located on part of section 16, Yellow Creek township. He has been engaged ever since in farming this place and has met with more than average success in his business. On March 30, 1848, he was joined in wedlock with Martha J. Campbell, daughter of Robert and Jane (Smith) Campbell. Her parents had eight children, the four living ones of whom are Arthur, Ebenezer, William and Martha J. (McGaugh). Our subject and wife are the parents of eight children, as follows: Robert, married to Laura Grumley, who has one child named Arthur; Mary E., wife of Robert Vance, who has three children, Homer, Arthur J. and Mary M.; Jane E., married to Henry Herbert, who has five children; John, Catharine, Martha M., Janette, Rebecca M., wife of Emory Toot, who has two children, Olive and John E.; Martha A., wife of Samuel Connor, who has three children, Robert McG., Myrtle and James; Sarah A., wife of J. H. Hayes, who has three children, Jane, Amelia and Mary; Jane and Amelia. Our subject and his family are members of the Presbyterian church at Oak Ridge, and they enjoy high standing in the community.

Giles McGregor is of Scotch descent, although he was born in New York city, August 27, 1828. His parents, John and Margaret (McBane) McGregor, were natives of Inverness, Scotland. In early life John was a drover in his native country. Having accumulated some money by shipping cattle to England, he emigrated to America in 1828, and settled in Yellow Creek township, Columbiana county, Ohio, where he purchased a large farm of 240 acres, most of which he cleared and improved. He resided there until 1886 when he removed to Wellsville. His death occurred in December, 1888, he having reached his ninety-eighth year. In March, 1890, his wife followed him to the grave at the ripe age of eighty-six years. Their ten children are: Margaret (Mrs. Alexander Smith), Giles, William, John, Mary (Mrs. George Elliott), Charles, Alexander, Emily M. (Mrs. David Downey), Donald and Jane, now Mrs. Samuel Culp. William was killed at Resaca, Georgia, during the late war. Giles passed his

boyhood on the paternal farm, going to Wellsville to live when eighteen years of age, where he obtained a position as clerk in a wholesale grocery house. Having remained in this position for two years, he embarked in the lumber business April 1, 1850, and has since continued in this vocation. August 26, 1856, Miss Sophia L., daughter of Jesse and Mary (McCoy) Moore, of Beaver, Penn., became his wife. Their two children are: John J. and Maggie J., now Mrs. C. J. Schultz. The family are communicants of the Presbyterian church. Mr. McGregor is an ardent democrat, and one of the leading citizens of Wellsville.

Norman K. MacKenzie, M. D., a successful physician of Wellsville, was born in Madison township, Columbiana county, March 4, 1818, and is a son of James and Ellen (Burress) MacKenzie, natives of Scotland, who came to America at the beginning of the present century. James MacKenzie settled in Madison township, this county, in 1807, and cleared a farm on which he resided until his death which occurred when he was ninety-nine years and three months old. He was a carpenter by trade, and served in the war of 1812 and at the battle of the Thames, served as captain of the guard, which held the prisoners taken in that engagement. He was a man of remarkable endurance, and at the time of his death, did not have a gray hair in his head, and had lost but three teeth which were kicked out of his mouth by a vicious colt when he was ninety-six years old. His children were twelve in number, as follows: Sophia, wife of Peter May; James; Mary, wife of James Stewart; Alexander; Nancy, wife of John F. Patterson; Susan, wife of Alexander McDonald; John, Norman, Ellen, William B., and Adams. Dr. MacKenzie was reared in his native township and thrown upon his own resources at the early age of sixteen years. With the profits of his labor, he was enabled to take a two years' course at McGill's academy at Wellsville, after which he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. F. Patterson. Subsequently he was graduated from the Ohio Medical college, after which he located in the practice of his profession in the town of Fairview, W. Va., where he resided for three years, moving thence in 1848, to the city of Wellsville. He practiced here successfully until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he enlisted in Company K, Third Ohio volunteer infantry for the three months' service, and at the expiration of that period, enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio volunteers, of which he was appointed surgeon. Owing to disability, he was compelled to resign before the expiration of his term of service, and returning to Wellsville, resumed the practice of his profession which he has since continued. The doctor has a large and lucrative practice in Wellsville, and surrounding country and ranks with the successful medical men of the Ohio valley. He has always taken an active part in political

affairs, formerly as a whig, and later as a republican, and in the fall of 1864, was elected to represent the twenty-first district in the state senate. In 1860 he represented his district in the electoral college, which elected Abraham Lincoln to the presidency. He has been active in the city's interests as a member of the common council, of which body he served as a member for five years, and was also postmaster of Wellsville for eight years. It will thus be seen that his life was an active one, devoted principally to the public service, and as a private citizen, he stands high socially, and commands the respect and esteem of all who know him. The doctor was married in 1845, to Lydia A., daughter of Gideon and Mary (Tritt) Gaver, of Columbiana county, to which union two children have been born, viz.: Laura F., wife of James Luke, and Austin G. The doctor is a member of the Presbyterian church, F. & A. M. and Odd Fellows fraternities.

Daniel McLean is a native of Columbiana county, born in Wellsville January 31, 1859, son of Lachlan and Elizabeth (Smith) McLean. The paternal ancestors came from Scotland, in which country the grandfather, Philip McLean, a son of Charles McLean, was born. The family came to the United States in the early part of the present century, and located in Madison township, this county, about the year 1804. Here Charles McLean made some early improvements and reared his family of six children, whose names are as follows: Catherine, Margery, Daniel, Philip, Charles and Jeannette. Of these Philip was a farmer. He cleared and improved a place in Madison township, and reared the following children: Jeanette, wife of James Boyd; Catherine, wife of George Dunn; Charles, Lachlan, John N.; Isabella, wife of William Urquhart; Margaret, wife of Duncan McBane; Daniel and M. B. Lachlan McLean, the father of the subject of this sketch, was reared in Madison township, and in 1853 moved to Wellsville, where, for some time, he carried on a successful business as a contractor and dealer in general merchandise. His death occurred in 1872. His wife was the daughter of Daniel Smith, a native of Scotland and pioneer of Jefferson county, this state. By her he had six children: Philip, Daniel; Isabella, wife of C. L. Booth; George, Charles, Lachlan (deceased). The subject of this sketch was reared in Wellsville and began life as a harness maker, at which trade he served a three years' apprenticeship at Pittsburg. In 1879 he opened a shop in Wellsville and conducted the same until 1886, when he effected a co-partnership with his brother Philip in the livery business, which he still carries on. Mr. McLean was married in 1885 to Bianca H., daughter of J. Ross and Angelina (McFeely) Hanlin, of Steubenville, a union blessed with the birth of one child, Ross H.

Matthew McLane, one of Wellsville's old retired citizens, was born near Noblestown, Washington Co., Penn., August 21, 1809. His parents were William and Eleanor (Martin) McLane. The father was the son of John McLane, with whom he came from his native country, Ireland, a number of years ago and settled in Washington county, Penn., of which he was one of the pioneers. The mother was born in New York state, near Albany, but accompanied her parents to Washington county, Penn., a number of years ago, and with her husband moved to Madison township, Columbiana Co., Ohio, as early as the year 1813. William and Eleanor McLane resided upon a farm until their respective deaths, and reared the following children: John, James, Daniel, William, Samuel, Ebenezer, Martin, Thomas, David, Margaret and Matthew. Matthew was reared to agricultural pursuits in Madison township, and early learned the trade of bricklaying, which he followed from the year 1830 until his retirement from active life within a comparatively recent date. He was for many years a contractor, and many of the business houses and residences of Wellsville and other places attest his skill as a builder. He has been an honored citizen of Wellsville for over forty years, and during that time his fellow-citizens have learned to honor him for his many sterling traits of character. Mr. McLane's first wife was Margaret Adams, a native of York county, Penn., daughter of James and Elizabeth (List) Adams, of Wayne township, this county, by whom he had four sons: Ebenezer M., died while in the service of the United States navy, in the late war; William E. (deceased), George T. (deceased), and Cyrus C., a resident of Wellsville. Mr. McLane's second marriage was solemnized with Mrs. Eleanor (McCune) Anderson, a native of Westmoreland county, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. McLane are members of the United Presbyterian church, and in politics he is a republican.

John R. Martin, county treasurer, a native of Columbiana county, born in the town of East Liverpool, February 27, 1831, the son of John F. and Mary Martin. His father, a native of Frederick, Md., and a shoemaker by occupation, settled in East Liverpool, about 1825, and there followed his trade until 1838, when he removed to Jefferson county, which was his home until 1881. In that year he came to Wellsville, and resided here until his death, which occurred in October, 1883. He was the father of seven sons and two daughters, viz.: Nancy, wife of Thomas G. Hall, James, John R., William, Alfred, Joseph, Samuel A. and Mrs. Mary Andrews. The wife of Mr. Martin, whose maiden name was Mary Robbins, was the daughter of John Robbins, a native of New York, and one of the first blacksmiths of this county. John R. Martin settled in Wellsville, in 1848, and served an apprenticeship of three years at the tailor's trade, after which

he worked as a journeyman until 1861, when he engaged in business for himself. He carried on a successful trade at tailoring until the fall of 1889, at which time he was elected treasurer of Columbiana county, for a term of two years; in the primary election more votes were cast for him than for both of his opponents. He is of the popular republicans of the county, and his election to the responsible office of treasurer is a deserving compliment to a worthy citizen. Mr. Martin was married the first time to Sarah, daughter of George W. and Jane (Wilson) Garringer, of Wellsville, by which marriage he has three children living: M. Maud, wife of H. C. Again; Mary Esther, wife of J. G. Fry, and Jennie B., wife of Richard Furnace. Mr. Martin's second wife, whose maiden name was Mary V. Abrams, daughter of James and Prudence Abrams, of Wellsburg, W. Va., has borne him the following children: Lula, Jay R., Goldie and Roy. Mr. Martin is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and Masonic bodies and other fraternities.

William G. Murdock, one of the oldest insurance agents of the Ohio valley, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in the town of Cannonsburg, Washington county, that state, February 28, 1804, the son of James and Jane (Graham) Murdock. Mr. Murdock was reared in his native county until seventeen years of age, at which time he went to Steubenville, Ohio, and entered upon a four years' apprenticeship at the saddlery trade. After becoming proficient in his chosen calling, he worked as journeyman at different places, and also followed the river to some extent until 1831, at which time he located in Wellsville, where he engaged in the saddlery business, which he continued successfully until 1850. In that year he was employed as United States census enumerator for nine townships of Columbiana county, and after completing his work engaged in the insurance business, which has occupied his attention ever since. He was a justice of the peace of Wellsville for twenty-seven years, the duties of which position he discharged in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to the people. Politically he is a democrat, and in religion a Presbyterian. Mr. Murdock was married January 17, 1832, to Nancy McClintock, of Washington county, Penn., daughter of John McClintock. Mr. and Mrs. Murdock have had four children, two of whom survive: J. Graham and John M.

John Nicholson, an old and popular resident of Wellsville, is a native of Scotland, born in Murrayshire, about the year 1830. He came to the United States with his parents, William and Elizabeth (Bowers) Nicholson, in 1842, and located in the Scotch settlement, Madison township, this county, where the father worked at the shoemaker's trade for some time and in connection with that farmed to a limited extent. The family moved to Wellsville in 1848, where William Nicholson died about twenty



years later. To William and Elizabeth Nicholson were born the following children: William, Margaret, Jane, John, David and Isabella. John Nicholson, became a resident of Columbiana county, when twelve years of age, and began life as a farmer in Madison township, and afterward engaged in gardening at Pittsburg, Penn., where he spent one season. In 1852 he located at Wellsville, and engaged in gardening, which he followed here and in West Virginia until the year 1859, at which time he went to Kansas, where he spent a part of one year during the border troubles in that state. He then returned to Wellsville, where he has resided ever since, following gardening a part of the time and for thirteen years was engaged in the dairy business. The land upon which he first located is occupied by the C. & P. R. R. shops and he has occupied his present residence since 1873. In that year he purchased sixty acres, which he cleared and improved, and in 1884 platted what is known as Nicholson's addition to Wellsville, a valuable quarter of the city now containing seventy-five residences. Mr. Nicholson has been one of the leading citizens of Wellsville, for the development of which he has used his best energies, and he is a marked example of those sound practical business qualifications which secure the confidence of the people. In 1889 he donated the ground for the Model mill, one of the finest flouring mills in the United States, of which a notice will be found elsewhere. December 20, 1866, Mr. Nicholson and Ellen, daughter of William and Ellen Russell, were united in marriage. Their children are John G., Jennie B., William and Clyde. Politically Mr. Nicholson is a republican and in religion a member of the United Presbyterian church, as is also his wife.

Angus Noble, M. D., one of the well known medical men of the upper Ohio valley, was born in Yellow Creek township, in Columbiana county, June 4, 1840, the son of John and Sarah Noble. The doctor's paternal grandfather was Angus Noble, who came from Scotland and settled in Washington township, this county, in 1817. His children were Mrs. Jeanette Bartley, Mrs. Nancy McLaughlin, John, Mrs. Elizabeth McLaughlin, Laughlin and Daniel. The doctor's father was born in Scotland in 1803, came to Columbiana county with his parents in 1817, and settled in Yellow Creek township in 1833, dying here in 1888, in his eighty-fifth year. He reared a family of children, whose names are as follows: Alexander M., Lizzie J., James (deceased), Angus, John, Eleanor, Mary A. and Sarah (deceased). Dr. Noble was reared on the old homestead and received a liberal education in Washington and Jefferson college, from which institution he graduated in 1865. He began the study of medicine the same year with Dr. J. W. Hammond, of Wellsville, and subsequently entered Jefferson medical college,

Philadelphia, in which he completed the prescribed course, graduating in 1868.

B. R. Parke, M. D., a popular physician and surgeon, was born near Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, September 20, 1842, the son of James and Amanda (McGahan) Parke. He was reared principally in Allegheny county, Penn., and received his educational training in Washington and Jefferson college. After the close of the war, in which he served three years, as a member of Hampton's battery, Independent Pennsylvania artillery, he began the reading of medicine, in 1866, with Dr. Robert McCready, of Sewickley, Penn. He was graduated from the Jefferson medical college in the spring of 1870, and entered upon the practice of his profession the same year in Allegheny City, where he remained until his removal to Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1872. He practiced in Jefferson county until March, 1880, at which time he became a resident of Wellsville, and has since enjoyed a lucrative patronage in this town and adjacent country. He was married in April, 1870, to Lida C., daughter of John Haldeman, of Steubenville, Ohio.

Gen. James W. Reilly, lawyer, legislator and soldier, is a native of Ohio, born in the city of Akron, May 21, 1828, the only son of Thomas and Elizabeth (McAvoy) Reilly, who came from Ireland to the United States about the year 1825. The family originally settled near Buffalo, N. Y., and after a short residence there, moved to Akron, Ohio, where the father became widely and favorably known as a contractor upon the public works of this state and Pennsylvania. He died in his native country about the year 1852. The subject of this sketch was educated at Allegheny college, Meadville, Penn., and Mount St. Mary's, Emmetsburg, Md., both of which institutions he attended several years, making substantial progress in his studies. Following this he was employed, respectively, as clerk on a steamboat and in the office of his father, who was at that time constructing dams on the Ohio river and contracting on the Sandy and Beaver canals. In 1848 he located in Wellsville and executed a contract for building the streets of that village, the first substantial work of the kind that had ever been performed in the town. Having previously made choice of the law as a profession, and having devoted much of his leisure time to reading in that direction, he afterward entered the office of George M. Lee, of Wellsville, under whose instructions he finished his legal studies and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He at once began the practice of his profession in Wellsville, where he soon took rank with the foremost lawyers of the place and was for some time associated with his preceptor. In 1861 he was elected on the union ticket to represent Columbiana county in the lower house of the Ohio legislature, and while a member of that body, served

on the judiciary committee and chairman of the committee on military affairs. In July, 1862, he was tendered the colonelcy of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, comprising the counties of Summit, Stark, Portage and Columbiana and by the 7th of August he had recruited 2,200 men. The recruits were sent to Camp Massillon, and from there the regiment was mustered into service the latter part of the same month. Col. Reilly reported his regiment to Gen. Lew Wallace, at Covington, and thereafter took it to Lexington, Ky. While at the latter place such was the drill and discipline of the regiment, that it carried off the honors in a review of the entire force. In August, 1863, he moved his command to Knoxville, Tenn., and afterward, with Gen. Burnside's forces, it participated in the taking of Cumberland Gap, and in the siege of Knoxville, Col. Reilly commanding the reserve in that siege. While at Knoxville he was ordered to organize and command the east Tennessee troops that were then pouring into the national ranks. In the pursuit of Longstreet, Col. Reilly commanded the Eighteenth brigade, Third division, Twenty-third army corps, and passed the following autumn and winter in east Tennessee. In the spring of 1864 he went with Gen. Schofield to Dalton, Ga., and participated with his command in the engagements of the Atlanta campaign. On July 30th, 1864, upon the recommendation of Gens. Cox and Schofield, Col. Reilly was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, when with his brigade he joined in the pursuit of Hood's rebel forces in northern Alabama, thence returned to Rome, Ga. He then joined Gen. Thomas' command in Tennessee, and went with him to Nashville, thence to Pulaski, that state, and participated in the engagements with Hood's forces at Columbia and Franklin, in the latter of which he commanded the Third division of the Twenty-third army corps. His next service was in the fighting around Nashville, but before the final battle he left Nashville on a leave of thirty days' absence, for Ohio. At the expiration of his furlough he was ordered to report to Washington, D. C., joined his troops at Wilmington, N. C., and on his arrival was assigned to the command of the Third division, Twenty-third army corps. With it he marched from Wilmington to Kingston, near which place he made connection with the forces of Gen. J. D. Cox. He then, with the rest of the army, moved to Goldsboro, N. C., at the close of the war, having made a gallant record as a defender of the national Union. He tendered his resignation in the summer of 1865, and returning to Wellsville, resumed the practice of his profession, which he has continued successfully until the present time, being now one of the oldest members of the Columbiana bar. He was for several years attorney for the Pennsylvania railroad company, and in the general practice has been the trusted counsel in much of the

most important litigation in this part of the state. In the fall of 1866 his name was brought forward by the republican party of Columbiana county in the nominating convention of the seventeenth district for congressional honors. In 1873 he was a member from this county to the state constitutional convention, and in 1876 was appointed by President Hayes a trustee of soldiers' home in Xenia, but resigned the latter in 1878. He was for many years a director in the First National bank, of Wellsville, and has been its president since 1875. He has also served as mayor of Wellsville, besides holding other positions of trust in this county. Gen. Reilly is pre-eminently a self-made man, and as such ranks with the representative citizens of Ohio.

Parks Rex, M. D., was born near Richmond, Jefferson county, Ohio, September 6, 1850, and is the son of Benjamin and Martha (Thompson) Rex, parents natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German descent, respectively. The doctor received his literary education at Richmond college, Ohio, and Western university, Pittsburg, Penn., and began the study of medicine in 1875 with Dr. John McCarrell of Wellsville. He afterward graduated from Cleveland medical college in the spring of 1878, and began the practice of his profession in Jefferson county, where he remained until his removal to Wellsville in 1884, since which time he has been practicing in this place with very flattering success. He was married in 1881, to Emma D., daughter of Robert and Margaret (Hamilton) Gray, of Jefferson county, to which union these children have been born: Margaret Gray, Willie P. and Benjamin H. The doctor is a member of the United Presbyterian church, belongs to the Masonic and K. of P. fraternities, and politically wields an influence for the republican party.

Hon. Joshua A. Riddle, a prominent business man of Wellsville, and one of the old residents of Columbiana county, was born in Washington county, Penn., August 7, 1808, and is a son of Abram and Isabella (Anderson) Riddle, both natives of the same county and state. He was reared in his native county, received a liberal education in Washington and Jefferson college, and at the age of seventeen entered upon an apprenticeship in the tanner's trade, at which he served four years. In 1829 he purchased a tannery at Steubenville, Ohio, which he operated two years, and in 1831 located in Wellsville, where he also engaged in the tannery business, which he conducted with flattering success until the destruction of his tannery by fire in 1882. Since that time he has devoted his attention to the leather business, being the principal dealer in that line in the city. Since his seventeenth year he has been connected in some capacity with a tannery or leather store, and his success in his business ventures has been such as few have attained. Mr. Riddle was married April 17, 1832, to Mary A., daughter of Joseph Fawcett, of

Allegheny county, Penn., to which union the following children have been born: Ann E., wife of S. Riddle; Henrietta, wife of A. C. Sheppard; Joseph F., Eleanor I., wife of George Dascom; Fannie and Charles (deceased). Mr. Riddle is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and on June 23, 1889, celebrated his sixtieth anniversary as a Mason. He has held many important offices in the fraternity, and is one of the best known Knight Templars in this part of Ohio. Politically he is an ardent supporter of the republican party, and as such was one of the presidential electors on the Grant and Wilson ticket. He served a term as associate judge of Columbiana county, under the old constitution, but has never been a partisan in the sense of seeking official position.

Peter H. Rosenberg, a native of Armstrong county, Penn. and son of Philip and Ann (McAfoos) Rosenberg, was born February 27, 1844. The family is of German descent, and was represented in this country a number of years ago by several members who settled in Pennsylvania. Mr. Rosenberg grew to manhood in his native county and state, and received his educational training in the public schools. He began life for himself as an operator in nail factory, and soon became a skillful nail feeder, which branch of the trade he followed until 1863. He came to Wellsville in the spring of 1877, in the employ of W. D. Wood & Co., as a heater, for whom he has worked for a period of eighteen years, fifteen years in McKeesport, Penn., and three years in this city. He was married in 1863, to Sarah A., daughter of George and Hannah (Cramer) Schreckengost, of Armstrong county, Penn., and has eight children living, whose names are follows: Joseph, Annie, Albert, Sarah, William, Maggie, Frank and Bessie. Mr. Rosenberg votes the republican ticket, and is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. During intervals he has been a newspaper reporter, and edited the *McKeesport Paragon* for two years. He was also editor of the *Potteryman's World*.

C. V. Shoub was born in Allegheny City, Penn., February 1, 1856, and is the son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Spahr) Shoub, natives of Germany, who came to this country about 1854. Mr. Shoub was reared and educated in his native city, and in 1875 came to Wellsville, and engaged in the rag and scrap-iron business, in which he still continues, and in which he has met with very encouraging success. Since 1880, he has kept a jobbing store for all kinds of wrapping papers and paper dealers and grocers' supplies, and has also operated a factory for the manufacture of soap, having been manager of the Wellsville Soap company since the spring of 1890. He married in 1873 Hannah E., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Baker) Rambo, of Beaver county, Penn., also oil inspector the past two years

under the J. B. Foraker administration, ending May 15, 1890; also manager of the Wellsville Iron and Metal company.

Hon. Thomas H. Silver, banker, lawyer and legislator, of Wellsville, is one of the most prominent men of Columbiana county. Mr. Silver is a native of Wellsville, having first seen the light there February 21, 1855. His father was David S. Silver, M. D. He was a native of Maryland and a graduate of the New York College of Medicine. He began the practice of his profession in Columbiana, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1825, and remained there until 1845, when he removed to Wellsville. Here, Dr. Silver was actively engaged in the practice of medicine until 1883. He died in August, 1887, at the age of seventy-six, having lived a life of usefulness and honor. His wife, Nancy E. (Hammond) Silver, was a daughter of Thomas Hammond, an Englishman by birth, who emigrated to this country, and afterward became the founder of the town of Hammondsville, Jefferson county, Ohio. David and Nancy Silver were the parents of five children: Thomas H., Margaret H., Frank, and David, Jr. Thomas H. was reared in Wellsville, where he fitted for college. Entering Allegheny college, at Meadville, Penn., he was graduated therefrom in 1875. He then entered Harvard college, and graduated in 1876, and from the law department of the latter college in 1878. In 1884 he founded the Silver Banking company, and was made president of the same. He is also the proprietor of the Champion Brick works, which was established in 1886. Susanna, daughter of Capt. Daniel and Harriet (Brown) Moore, of Newport, Ky., became his wife October 2, 1885, and has borne him the following named children: Harriet M. and Thomas. In 1881 Mr. Silver was appointed solicitor of Wellsville; was elected mayor in 1883; has served on the school board for four years; has been president of the Wellsville Fair association from its inception in 1888, and in 1889 was elected to the upper branch of the Ohio legislature by the republican party. Although still a young man, Mr. Silver has accomplished more than ordinarily falls to the lot of man in a lifetime of the hardest work. Magnificently equipped, both by nature and education, his success has been most brilliant. Above all it is deserved. A true representative of the true American citizen. Both himself and wife are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Orville C. Sinclair, dealer in groceries, was born in Hanover, Columbiana county, Ohio, October 8, 1833, the son of Jacob and Margaret A. (Greer) Sinclair. His paternal grandfather was David Sinclair, a native of Virginia and one of the pioneer farmers of Hanover township, where he located in a very early day. After residing in that township a number of years, he removed to the southwestern part of the state where his death afterward

occurred. The following are the names of his children: Hayden, Barton, Levi, Lewis, Jonathan, Matilda, Jacob, Ruth and David. Jacob Sinclair was born on the homestead farm in Hanover township, and became a well-known stock dealer and butcher. He was accidentally killed several years ago by being struck upon the temple with a stone which crushed the skull. His children were three in number: Alfred G., Orville C. and Chambelon. Orville Sinclair was reared in Ashland county, Ohio, from his eighth year and received a practical English education in the common schools. He embarked in the grocery trade at Wellsville in 1867, at his present stand since which time he has had a very successful business career, being among the substantial tradesmen of the city at this time. He keeps on hand a full line of general groceries, and by carefully studying the demands of trade has made himself a very popular salesman. He served in the late war, first as a member of the home guards, and later in Company E, Fifty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he was connected for a period of three years. His first wife was Eliza, daughter of George B. and Evaline Johnston, a union blessed with the birth of three children: George B., Harry W. and Robert E. His second wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Fassett, daughter of Stephen and Hannah Fassett, has also borne him three children: Paul, Clyde and Carl. Mr. Sinclair is a member of of the G. A. R., F. & A. M. and O. A. M. fraternities, served in the common council six years and is a republican in politics.

William C. Smith, a prominent farmer of Yellow Creek township, was born in 1817, on the place where he now resides. He is the son of Philip Smith, who was born in 1754, in Invernesshire, Scotland. He was a tailor by trade, and emigrated to America in 1805, being nearly ninety days making the passage across the ocean. He landed at New York, thence made his way to Pittsburg, where he worked for some time in the brickyard. He married Janette Smith, and soon afterward they located a quarter-section of land in Yellow Creek township, Ohio, where they raised a family of six children, of whom the only living one is the subject of this sketch. Our subject received the usual education afforded by the country schools, and afterward set to work on the farm at which he has continued all his life, meeting with unusual success. On February 4, 1847, he united his fortunes in marriage to Janette Bailey, who was born in 1826, her father being a native of Scotland. Our subject and wife were the parents of five children: Catherine, Philip, Maggie, Alexander and William. The family are members of the Presbyterian church. Our subject's son, Philip, is prosecuting attorney of Columbiana county. He obtained his education at Mt. Union college, after

which he taught eight terms of school before he entered regularly into the law business. Alexander, another son, is an attorney in Wellsville, and William, a third son, is operating coal mines at Portland, Ohio. The family stands well and are highly respected by a wide circle of acquaintances.

Philip M. Smith, attorney-at-law, is a native of Columbiana county, born in Yellow Creek township, August 17, 1852. He attended Mt. Union college during the years 1872-73, 1875-76, but did not complete the prescribed course. He read law with Judge W. A. Nichols, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1878, at which time he located at Wellsville, where he has since been in the active practice of his profession. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1885, re-elected in 1888, and has discharged the duties of that position with commendable fidelity and efficiency. He has a large and lucrative practice in the courts of this and adjoining counties, and is one of the successful members of the Columbiana bar. He was married in 1880, at Clarksburg, W. Va., to Miss Ida McKeehan, daughter of Dr. B. F. and Emily (Martin) McKeehan. Mr. Smith's father is William C. Smith, a resident of Yellow Creek township, where he was born June 24, 1817, on the farm which he now occupies, and which he has owned all his life. The old Smith homestead was entered by the maternal grandfather of William C. Smith, Alexander Smith, about the year 1804. It was afterward purchased by his son-in-law, Philip Smith, and from him inherited by William C. William C. has five children, viz.: Philip M., Alexander, William E., and two daughters at home on the farm. The wife of William C. Smith, whom he married in January, 1848, was Janette Baily, daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Noble) Baily, who came from Scotland to the United States in an early day, and were among the pioneer settlers of Yellow Creek township, this county. The paternal ancestors of William C. Smith were also natives of Scotland, and both families were Scotch Presbyterians, noted for their sterling honesty, good sense, and intelligent citizenship.

Samuel Stevenson, machinist and manufacturer, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Penn., December 25, 1828, and is the son of James and Hannah J. (Girvin) Stevenson, both natives of county Armagh, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson came to America about the year 1825, locating in Philadelphia, where they resided until 1838, at which time they removed to West Virginia, opposite Wellsville, moving thence to Yellow Creek township, this county, in 1839, settling upon a farm. In 1842 they moved to Wellsville, and resided there until their respective deaths occurred. Their children were eight in number, who grew to maturity, viz.: Hannah, wife of Stephen Fassett; Samuel



Elizabeth, wife of John R. Stokes; Martha, wife of S. F. Briggs; Emily S., wife of A. M. Haley; Thomas B.; Susan, wife of Albert Mapel, and Mary B., wife of Jacob Nicholson. The immediate subject of this mention was reared in Wellsville from his tenth year, and when fourteen and a half years of age entered a machine shop as an apprentice to learn the machinist's trade, at which he served nearly five years. For a time he worked as a journeyman, and on attaining his majority went on the river as assistant engineer for six months, when he was promoted to second engineer. After filling the latter position for some time, he passed a successful examination for first engineer, and served as such for a period of twenty years. In 1862 he accepted the position of superintendent of the machine shops of Wellsville, where he had formerly learned his trade, and was employed in that capacity until 1872, when he purchased a shop which he has since conducted with success and financial profit. For a time Mr. Denham was a partner in the business, and later in 1888, Mr. Stevenson's two sons were admitted to a partnership, since which time the firm has been conducted under the firm name of Stevenson & Co. Under the efficient management of Mr. Stevenson the buildings have been enlarged and supplied with the latest improved machinery, and the business, which is already very extensive, is constantly increasing. Mr. Stevenson is a prominent and leading citizen, a member of the United Presbyterian church, and takes an active part in municipal affairs, being at this time a member of the school board and water works board of Wellsville. Politically he is a republican. He has been twice married. His first wife was Mary L., daughter of Thomas and Susan (Ramsey) Starr, by whom he has one son living: Charles G. By his second wife, Mary A., daughter of John and Keziah (Hamilton) Ramsey, he has had ten children, viz.: John C., killed in the Scioto disaster July 4, 1885, Mary A., William G., Lula, Susan, Nannie, Jennie, Ina, Ellen and Lena.

Thomas B. Stevenson, machinist, is a native of Columbiana county, and the son of James and Hannah J. (Girvin) Stevenson. He was born in Yellow Creek township, March 12, 1839, and received his education in the public and private schools, paying his tuition by acting as janitor of the buildings. His early inclinations led him to mechanical pursuits, and while still young he served an apprenticeship as a machinist with P. F. Geisse, of Wellsville. Prior to the late war he was associated for some time with his brother, Samuel Stevenson, and others in the manufacture of sash, doors, etc., and was connected with the planing mill about six years, after which he worked at his trade as a journeyman for four years. In 1868 he again went into the planing mill business, and erected a building on First street,

which he operated about two years, disposing of it at the end of that time, and in partnership with his brother, purchased the machine shop of P. F. Geisse, which they operated two years, and then closed out on account of the panic of 1873. Since the latter year he has done journeyman work at his trade, which has returned very handsome profits. April 18, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Third Ohio volunteers, was taken prisoner at Rome, Ga., in 1863, and spent one year in Libby prison, Richmond, Va., and about three months in the prison at Macon, Ga. While en route from Macon to Charleston, he succeeded in making his escape, and before reaching the Union line was compelled to undergo a great many privations and hardships. He was honorably discharged from the service by order of Secretary Stanton, August, 1864, and immediately thereafter returned to Columbiana county, which has ever since been his home. He has been a member of the council of Wellsville, served as township trustee, in both of which capacities he used his influence to further the best interests of the community. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, G. A. R., and in religion adheres to the doctrine promulgated by the Presbyterian church. His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Davis, daughter of M. and Elizabeth Davis, and whom he married June 15, 1865, has borne him the following children: Samuel, Hittie B., James, Edna, Elizabeth, Mary, Susie and Thomas G.

M. C. Tarr, M. D., was born in Yellow Creek township, Columbiana county, March 27, 1853, and is the son of Daniel and Margaret (Baily) Tarr, whose sketch appears below. The doctor was educated in the public schools and Mt. Union college, and began the study of medicine in 1878, in the office of Dr. B. R. Parke, of Wellsville. He afterward entered the medical department of the university of New York, which he attended from 1879 until 1881, graduating in the latter year. On leaving the university he began the practice of his profession at the town of Irondale, Jefferson county, this state, where he continued four years, and in 1885, located in Wellsville, where he now has a very lucrative patronage. In connection with his profession he carries on the drug business, having for the last two years been proprietor of the City drug store, one of the best known establishments of the kind in Wellsville. Dr. Tarr has successfully brought himself to a leading place among the well known physicians of this county, and is a gentleman in whom the citizens of Wellsville have unlimited confidence. Jessie, daughter of Joseph C. and Mary (Free) McNutt, of New Waterford, this county, became his wife in 1881, and three children have come to bless this union and make their home a happy one, viz.: Eva, Edwin and John.

Daniel Tarr, millwright, is a native of Hanover, Ohio, born August 30, 1827, the son of Samuel and Mary (Arndt) Tarr. He was reared in Washington county, Penn., where he received a good school education, and where he also served a three years' apprenticeship at the millwright's trade, which he followed the greater part of his life. He has constructed mills in a number of states, and his skill as a master of his trade has been recognized far and wide. In 1850 he located in Wellsville, in which town and vicinity he has resided ever since. Margaret J., daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Noble) Bailey, became his wife October 7, 1851, and their wedded life has been blessed with five children: Morris C., William A., Mary M., wife of William Rose; Texanna J., wife of George Connell, and Bertha M. Politically, he is a republican, and with his wife, belongs to the church of the Disciples. The parents of Mrs. Tarr were natives of Scotland, and among the pioneers of Yellow Creek township, in which part of the country her grandfather, Laughlin Noble, also settled in an early day.

Elias S. Taylor, general yard foreman of the Pennsylvania company at Wellsville, Ohio, is a native of Springfield, Mass., where he was born April 15, 1825, the son of Elias C. and Betsy (Bagg) Taylor. He is of the original Taylor family, members of which were among the early pioneer settlers of Massachusetts. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and first began life for himself by learning the details of bridge construction. He was made foreman for the Cincinnati & Marietta railroad at Chillicothe, Ohio, and held this position for some time. Subsequently he was appointed superintendent of the construction of the Kentucky Central bridges. In September, 1854, he located in Wellsville, Ohio, where he occupied the position of foreman and superintendent of bridge construction for the C. & P. railroad, and later was given the same position with the P., F. W. & C. railroad, having charge of bridges on both roads until the year 1866, when he resigned on the P., F. W. & C. He remained in charge on the C. & P. until 1888. He was married in May, 1861, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Alexander and Esther (Kemble) Wells. Ely C. and Edwin K. are the result of this union. Mr. Taylor is one of the solid men of Wellsville, and has the respect of all who know him. He is a strong republican.

James N. Turner, proprietor of the leading meat market of Wellsville, and one of the most complete establishments of its kind in eastern Ohio, is a native of Wellsville, born November 13, 1856, son of James and Margaret (Richards) Turner. The paternal grandfather, John Turner, was a native of Beaver county, Penn., as was also the maternal grandfather of Mr. Richards.

James and Margaret Turner were born in Beaver county, Penn., and came to Wellsville in 1852, where the father carried on the stock business and a meat market until 1872. His death occurred in 1873, at the age of fifty years. He had the following children: Christopher C.; Mary, wife of Richard Haugh; John R.; Samuel (deceased), James M., Martha L., William D. and Charles W. The subject of this mention grew to manhood in Wellsville, attended the public schools for some years, and began business for himself in January, 1873, in partnership with his brother, Christopher, a firm which continued until 1878. At the end of that time, he engaged in the butcher business with his brother, W. D., for five years, and since April, 1888, has been in partnership with his brother, Charles W., and together, they have the largest and most commodious meat market in Columbiana county, Ohio, and as already stated, one of the best in this part of Ohio. Their building is a large structure, supplied with all modern conveniences for the business, and the slaughter house has not a superior in any town of the size of Wellsville in the state. Mr. Turner has been active in behalf of the city's interests as member of the common council, to which body he has been elected three successive terms. In 1878 he married Mary E. Moore, daughter of David Moore of East Liverpool. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have the following four children living: Frank B., Fred G., Lulu and Willie.

David T. Wallace, a popular landlord of Wellsville, was born in Lawrence county, Penn., January 9, 1858, son of Samuel and Barbara (Bower) Wallace. The Wallace family is of Scotch descent, and was represented in this country by several members during the pioneer period of the Ohio valley. The subject's maternal grandfather was one of the early settlers of Columbiana county, and an early business man of Lisbon, where, for a number of years, he was engaged in the dry goods trade. John Wallace, the subject's paternal grandfather, was a pioneer of Lawrence county, Penn., and a man of local prominence in that part of the state. The subject's father located in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1860, and was there engaged in the coal and lumber business, and also served two terms as commissioner of Mahoning county. He moved to East Liverpool in 1863, and died there in the year 1886. David T. Wallace was reared principally in Youngstown, Ohio, in the schools of which he received his educational training, and later, spent five years as a hotel clerk and traveling salesman. He located in Wellsville in 1887, and engaged as clerk in what is now the Commercial house, serving in that capacity about two years. In April, 1887, he became proprietor of the hotel, which, with the exception of two months, he has since conducted. Mr. Wallace is a popular landlord, and

by carefully consulting the wishes of the traveling public, has made his house a favorite stopping place. He was married February 18, 1885, to Kate, daughter of Leonard and Jane (McCormick) Dobbins, of Wellsville, and two children have come to bless their home, viz.: Jennie and Bruce. Mr. Wallace is a member of the K. of P. order, and a staunch supporter of the republican party.

Alexander Wells, a prominent dry goods merchant, and venerable citizen of Wellsville, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, June 3, 1808, and is the son of William and Ann (Clark) Wells. His paternal grandfather, George Wells, a native of Maryland, and of English descent, was one of the pioneers of Bedford county, Penn. The maternal grandfather was James Clark, who settled upon the present site of Wellsville in 1795, and died at the advanced age of one hundred and three years. When ninety-five years of age he could see to read easily without glasses, and it is said that he shot a squirrel from the top of a forty-foot tree without the aid of his spectacles. William Wells, the father of Alexander, was a native of Bedford county, Penn., where he was reared by his grandmother, his own mother having died when he was an infant. He came to what is now Wellsville, in 1797, and purchased 304 acres of land, a part of which is occupied by the city, and cleared a good farm. In 1797, for the better protection of his family from the Indians, he took up his residence in a block house, on the opposite side of the river, but subsequently returned to Wellsville (which was named in his honor) in 1798, and resided here until his death in April, 1852, at the age of eighty-seven years two months and five days. He was born February 10, 1765, and his wife, who died May 22, 1815, was born February 19, 1765. Mr. Wells was appointed a justice of the peace July 15, 1798, by Arthur St. Clair, then governor of the Northwest territory, and served as such until the admission of Ohio as a state in 1802. He was the father of ten children, five sons and five daughters, whose names are as follows: Mary, wife of David Watts; James George; Margaret, wife of William Pritchard; William, Joseph; Ann, wife of A. P. Sherman; Sarah, wife of John Benson; Rachel, wife of Augusta Stephens and Alexander, the last two twins. In 1882, seven members of the family were living at an average age of eighty-four years eight months and twelve days. In 1889 there were but four survivors at an average age of eighty-six years six months and fourteen days. Alexander Wells, the subject of this sketch, was reared in what is now Wellsville (which was laid out in 1823), received a limited education in the indifferent schools of the period, and in 1827 entered a general store as clerk, his compensation for the first year being his board

and clothes. In 1829 he embarked in the dry goods business, in Wellsville, with his brother George, a partnership which existed until 1844, when it was dissolved, George retiring, and the subject continuing the business. He has been identified with this line of trade ever since, making a total of sixty-one years of business life, which entitles him to the credit of being the oldest merchant of Columbiana county. Mr. Wells married September 13, 1836, Esther, daughter of Samuel and Susanna (Blizzard) Kemble, of Elk Run township, this county, to which union eight children were born, who grew to maturity, viz.: William G., Kemble, Margaret, wife of E. S. Taylor; Clarke (who died at the age of six months), Homer C.; Helen, wife of Clarence R. Arnold; Alexander R., Marcellus, and Emmet H. Mr. Wells has had a successful business career, and in point of residence is the oldest citizen of Wellsville. He has been a public spirited citizen, and took an active part in promoting the C. & P. railroad, of which he was one of the first directors. He was also a director of the First National Bank at its organization. Politically, he was formerly a whig, but joined the republican party at the latter's organization, and acted with the same until 1885, since which time he has been an earnest advocate of the prohibition party. He has for a number of years been a prominent member of the Methodist church of Wellsville.

Peter C. Young is one of the foremost attorneys of Columbiana county. He was born in Middleton township, Columbiana county, May 19, 1848, the son of David and Susan (Cleaver) Young. His paternal grandfather, Baltzer Young, was a native of Germany, who emigrated to this country in 1804 and settled in Middleton township, where he cleared and improved a large farm, residing there until his death. Baltzer and Elizabeth Young were the parents of the following named children: Jacob, John, Peter, Samuel, David, George, Mrs. Margaret Hoffstot, Mrs. Mary Brown and Mrs. Elizabeth Rock. David was engaged in the milling business with his brother Peter, for some time. He purchased his brother's business interest in 1857 and conducted it until his death, in 1874. He had three children: Mrs. Cinderella Burson, Peter C., Mrs. Martha Burson, David C. and William H. Peter C. Young, the subject of this mention, received his education in the common schools and at the New Lisbon high school. In 1869 he began the study of law with Judge J. H. Wallace, of New Lisbon, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. In the meantime he was conducting the *Buckeye State* newspaper at New Lisbon. After his admission to the bar he at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and since 1875 has had an office at Wellsville. He married Anna E., daughter of James and Emily (Bye) Aten, of Wellsville, in 1872,

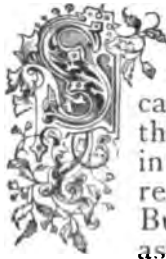
and is the father of one child, Frances A. Mr. Young enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, during the late war, and received his honorable discharge in December, 1865. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the G. A. R. At the republican primaries held May 1, 1890, he was nominated probate judge by a majority of 1,625. Mr. Young is a very able man and has met with great success in his profession.



## CHAPTER IX.

BY CHARLES D. DICKINSON.

INDIAN HISTORY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY—ABORIGINAL OCCUPANTS OF OHIO—EARLY EXPLORATIONS BY THE WHITES—LA SALLE—FRENCH AND ENGLISH ASCENDANCY—LOCATION OF TRIBES—THE DELAWARES, THEIR HISTORY AND CHARACTERISTICS—KILLING OF WHITE EYES—THE BEAVER DAM AND YELLOW CREEK TRAGEDIES—HALF KING—COL. BOUQUET—THE CONTEST BETWEEN ADAM POE AND BIG FOOT.



SO LONG a period has elapsed since the occupation of this portion of the United States, by the American aborigines, that much of what is written concerning those first known occupants of this territory, is involved in doubt and mystery, and to many of our younger readers will appear more like fiction than like facts. But it will be endeavored in this article to rely, as nearly as can be done, upon genuine historical facts and well authenticated legends of those dark and bloody times when the supremacy of the savage tribes was wrested from them by the brave pioneers of civilization. It is true that memory lends a halo to the past, and what we remember of earlier years is a finely toned picture in a golden frame. What we recall of childhood and early youth, whether it be of the old school house and our former teachers and fellow pupils, the old homestead and family circle, or of the labors and pleasures we encountered outside of home and school room, is touched with a romantic coloring which we delight to call up before us, divested, as it will naturally be, of its many disagreeable features.

In the Indian history of this country, however, it will be impossible to so cover the many cruel and barbarous acts of the savage tribes who roamed over the beautiful hills and valleys of Columbiana county, as to make a record of those bloody deeds appear like the romantic dreams of a novelist.

In the first half century after the advent of the white man in our state, was, amid great trials and tribulations, laid the foundation of its present greatness. With those bold pioneers, who, taking their lives in their hands, courageously went forth into the wilderness and bravely contended with nature's obstructions and the many artifices of a wily human foe, was planted the hearthstone of happiness about which hundreds of thousands of our



fellow citizens to-day enjoy all the products of civilization, education, and intelligent direction of human affairs.

The Indian character, as a whole, was not without some redeeming points of humanity, but the acts of generosity, the absence of murderous tendencies, the examples of human feeling are so few and far between in the history of the tribes who occupied this state, that they shine like a very few bright stars on the black scene of unprovoked outrage, not giving enough light to redeem the scroll from almost total darkness.

"Westward the star of empire takes its way" was as significant an expression a century ago as it is to-day. Naturally with the strongest fortified post of the white man at Fort Pitt (now Pittsburg, Pa.,) at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, the immediately contiguous country would be the first located in by the white settler, and the valley of the Ohio offering superior inducements because of its beauty and fertility, Columbiana county, the first in the state located on the Ohio river as they descended from Fort Pitt, was one of the earliest settled.

To begin at the foundation of the settlement of Ohio, by the English speaking people and lucidly, but briefly, follow up the same with the settlement of the French in order to get the history of the Indian tribes who were connected with the earliest recorded events in this county, it will be necessary to refer to the landing of Sir. Walter Raleigh with a few of his fellow Englishmen on the Atlantic coast in that portion of North America since known in honor of Elizabeth — England's virgin queen — as Virginia.

The English proceeded with the natural vigor and aggressiveness of that nation, to obtain full possession of the rich lands from the sea coast to the base of the Alleghenies, but in the meantime the French, with the old time shrewdness and enterprise of their race, had been pushing and securing claims to a goodly portion of our fair continent.

In 1608, the great explorer Samuel De Champlain, surveyed the course of the St. Lawrence and laid out the city of Quebec, and for about one hundred years thereafter, the French pushed forward and explored and settled the great Mississippi valley west of the Allegheny mountains, and under the leadership of such intrepid men as Cartier, Champlain, Marquette and Joliet, the French by reason of their great discoveries, laid claim to half a continent.

M. De La Salle, the great French explorer, in 1678 launched upon the Great Lakes, the "Griffin," the first boat larger than the Indian canoe ever floated upon those waters, and following the irregular shores and woody indentations, sailed the whole length of these great inland seas, leaving his vessel in an inlet of what is

since known as Lake Michigan and with a small force of his men accompanied by a few Indian guides, he crossed the portage of the Great Lakes and the Illinois river and entered the Mississippi.

With the interest of the French rulers aroused to exceed with their explorations the English, and to add the territory already acquired by the latter to their great acquisitions in the west, the French, to promote LaSalle's grandest schemes, gave him every opportunity to prosecute his search into the interior and the result of his explorations was that he discovered and named the Ohio river, slightly changing from the Indian name for the same stream, which was O-wy-hee, meaning "the beautiful river," and La Salle was undoubtedly *the first white man to cross the territory at present known as Columbiana county.*

Thus to an indomitable French explorer is America indebted for the discovery of the grand hills and fertile valleys of one of the grandest states which sets like an unblemished jewel in her coronet, and to him, the many thousands of citizens who are enjoying the glorious privileges of liberty and civilization should refer with the highest feelings of gratitude and respect as the pioneer who made these privileges possible.

After the explorations by and settlement of the French in this territory, they adopted the wise policy of trading with the natives for furs and other spoils of the chase, arming and making allies of their savage neighbors, and prudently avoiding the English policy of trading for the lands in large quantities and thus depriving the warriors of their wide range of hunting grounds, and the result was forcibly shown in the French and Indian war beginning about the year 1689 or 1690, in which red-handed murder was rife in the English colonies and at their outposts, some of the wildest acts of savage brutality being perpetrated by the Indians with the aid of the French, principally in the New England states, in New York and along the Canadian border.

About the middle of the eighteenth century the English were growing stronger along the Atlantic coast, and were extending their settlements deeper into the interior each succeeding year, while the French held Canada and the valley of the Mississippi, but their tenure was, as we have noticed, that of a military and trading occupation, rather than a colonization.

Between the possessions of these nations lay the valley of the Ohio, beautiful in contour and rich in natural resources, claimed by both, but fully occupied as yet by neither.

Two important and well known forts, Sandusky in the northern portion of the present state of Ohio, and DuQuesne, afterward Fort Pitt, were erected by the French, and the history of

these forts is especially connected with that of Columbiana county by reason of the four important Indian trails from these forts through this county and vicinity.

An interesting sketch of the situation of affairs in this region about that time is given by McCabe in his Centennial History of the United States. He says that a number of Indian traders had located themselves west of the Alleghenies, and in order to supply these traders with the articles needed for traffic with the natives, the Ohio company built a trading post at Wills' creek in Maryland, and being anxious to explore the country west of the mountains, they employed Christopher Gist, one of the most experienced Indian traders, and instructed him "to examine the western country as far as the falls of the Ohio, to look for a large tract of good level land, to mark the passes in the mountains, to trace the courses of the rivers, to count the falls, to observe the strength and numbers of the Indian nations."

Gist set out on his perilous mission, dangerous at any time, now much more so from the actions of the French in their endeavors to incite the animosity of the Indians toward the English. Leaving Wills' creek on the last day of October, 1750, and crossing the mountains, he reaches the Delaware towns on the Allegheny river, from which he passed down to Logstown, a short distance below the head of the Ohio. "You are come to settle the Indians' lands; you shall never go home safe," said the jealous natives; but in spite of their threats, they suffered him to proceed without molestation. He traveled the country through the present county of Columbiana, to the Muskingum and the Sciota and then crossing the Ohio explored the Kentucky to its source and returned to Wills' creek in safety. He made a glowing report of the country through which he traveled, praising highly the climate, abundance of streams, beauty of its land, richness of its timber, and great abundance of game. He also reported that the agents of the French were actively engaged in seeking to induce the western tribes to make war upon the English and prevent them from obtaining a footing west of the mountains. The purposes of the English were well known to the French, who viewed them with alarm, as the successful occupation of the Ohio valley by the English would cut off the communication established by the French between Canada and the Mississippi. This the French were resolved to prevent at any cost. The Indians regarded both of the white nations as intruders in their country. They were willing to trade with both, but were averse to giving up their lands to either. "If the French," said they, "take possession of the north side of the Ohio, and the English of the south, where is the Indian's land?"

The possession of the Ohio valley was thus of the highest importance to the French, and they put forth their most strenu-

ous efforts to obtain and hold it. So far as known at present, the Indian tribes owning the land now embraced in the state of Ohio, were located as follows during the first half of the eighteenth century:

The Miamis and Kickapoos held the valley of the Big Miami and its tributary streams, with several villages scattered through their territory, the most noted of which was at Piqua, at present a thriving city in Miami county.

The Shawanese held the land as tenants in common with the Wyandots, just east of the Miamis, and extending along the Sciota river from the Ohio river, and including the hunting grounds along the western tributaries of the Sciota.

The Ottawas, or Miamis of the Lakes, the most cowardly and cruel of all the tribes in this territory, occupied the northwestern part of the state.

The Wyandots, acknowledged owners of the soil of Ohio, lived in the north central part of the state, with their principal village near the present site of Upper Sandusky, but were not confined within any limits, roaming at will throughout the whole territory. At one time about the earliest settlement of Columbiana county, "the Wyandots encamped in the north part of the county, near where Salem now stands, and, being in a very destitute condition, the whites gathered up provisions and went to their relief, and in return for their kindness received as a present from the Indians a wampum, or bead belt, (being the highest token of gratitude and friendship,) which belt was afterward kept and preserved in the family of old William Heald, who was one of the first government surveyors in our county."—[From an address by Hon. H. H. Gregg before the Columbiana County Pioneer Association, September, 1873.]

The Delaware is the tribe that deserves the most notice in this history, as they occupied the rich lands of Columbiana county, with those now forming Carroll, Coshocton, Jefferson, Mahoning, and parts of Ashland, Holmes, Knox and Tuscarawas counties. This tribe was divided into three subdivisions, which were symbolized by the Wolf, the Turkey and the Turtle, or the Minsi, Unalachtgo and Unamis. As the history of this tribe will naturally be of greater interest to the people of Columbiana county than that of their contemporary tribes, a fuller and nearer complete record of them should be made.

From all sources of information it appears that their condition was exile and their heritage misfortune.

Cooper, the great American novelist, awards this interesting tribe a high place on his pages of border literature, while the memoirs of the Moravian missionaries grant them excellent praise unshared by the neighboring tribes. John Heckewelder in his history of Indian nations and David Zeisberger, the emi-

nent Moravian missionary and teacher for many years among them during the early settlement of the state, are particularly prominent in endeavoring to create a favorable impression concerning them.

A tradition has been preserved by Heckewelder, learned from the Delawares themselves, that many hundred years ago, the Lenni Lenape resided in the western part of the American continent, emigrating slowly from their western home, they reached the Allegheny river, so called from a nation of giants, the Allegewi, against whom the Delawares and Iroquois (the latter also from the west) carried on a successful war, defeating the enemy at all points and almost exterminating them. After their victory against the giants, the Delawares traveled further eastward and settled on the Delaware, Hudson, Susquehanna and Potomac rivers, making the Delaware the center of their possessions. It was after thus locating that the Delawares divided into the three tribes as above mentioned. The Minsi or Wolf branch of the Delawares, also called Monseys or Muncies, were considered the most warlike and active branch of the Lenape. The Delawares afterward became subject to the five nations, it is claimed by their historian, through strategem of the latter; but as they were the most willing and ready of any of the savage tribes, to embrace Christianity, there is no doubt that the gentle teachings of the Moravian missionaries did more to subdue their warlike spirit and render them less able to contend with their fierce and un-Christianized neighbors.

The tradition of the conquests of the Iroquois, or Five Nations, is one of most the interesting portions of the partially authenticated history of the aborigines on the North American continent, but as it very briefly, if at all, affects the annals of this county, it will be briefly mentioned here. Gov. Clinton, of New York, a great antiquarian, in 1811, said: "They (the Iroquois) exterminated the nation of the Eries, or Erigas, on the south side of Lake Erie, which has given a name to that lake. They nearly extirpated the Andastes and the Chouanons; they conquered the Hurons and drove them and their allies, the Ottowas, among the Sioux, on the headwaters of the Mississippi. They also subdued the Illinois, the Miami, the Algonquins, the *Delawares*, the Shawanese and several tribes of the Abenagins \* \* \* \* In consequence of their sovereignty over the other nations, the confederates exercised a proprietary right in their lands."

Gen. William H. Harrison, in 1837, however, failed to agree with Gov. Clinton, and denied that the Miami confederacy of Illinois and Ohio could have been conquered by the Iroquois, and cited numerous evidences of their numerical strength and warlike powers, but admitted the subjection of the Delawares in Pennsylvania.

Taylor, in his history of Ohio, says: "About 1740-50, a party of Delawares, who had been disturbed in Pennsylvania by European emigration, determined to remove west of the Allegheny mountains, and obtained from their ancient allies and uncles, the Wyandots, the grant of the derelict tract of land lying principally on the Muskingum. Here they flourished and became a very powerful tribe. From 1765 to 1795, they were at the height of their influence, but the treaty of Greenville, and the disasters sustained by the Delawares in Wayne's campaign were a death blow to their ascendancy. The Delawares were the ancestral tribe, and their biography contains an unusual number of remarkable personages, though none of so extraordinary career or character as to be known in the present generation."

Heckewelder, before referred to, mentions the Delaware chief Shingess as "the greatest Delaware warrior of his time," and if his war exploits were recorded they would form an interesting document, though a shocking one. Netawatives, a hereditary chief of the Turtle tribe, was intrusted with "all verbal speeches, with wampum, bead vouchers, &c.," from the time of William Penn. He was over ninety years of age at the time of his death. Capt. White Eyes, or Coquethagechton, succeeded Netawatives in 1776, but, being killed, was succeeded by Gelelemend, or Killbuck, as some writers say, in 1778, but there is a wide discrepancy between historians as to the date of White Eyes' death, and the place and circumstances connected therewith, some claiming that this noted chief was killed prior to 1778, near the mouth of Yellow creek, on the edge of this county, but all agree that he was killed by a white man.

Henry Howe, in his historical collections of Ohio, written in 1847, gives an interesting, and, very likely, the true account of the death of White Eyes. Mr. Howe says: "This county (Columbiana) was settled just before the commencement of the present century. In 1797 a few families moved across the Ohio and settled in its limits. One of them, named Carpenter, made a settlement near West Point" (which is in the north part of Madison township.) "Shortly after, Capt. White Eyes, a noted Indian chief, stopped at the dwelling of Carpenter. Being intoxicated, he got into some difficulty with a son of Mr. C., a lad of about seventeen years of age, and threatened to kill him. The young man, upon this, turned and ran, pursued by the Indian, with uplifted tomahawk, ready to bury it in his brains. Finding that the latter was fast gaining upon him, the young man turned and shot him, and shortly afterward he expired. As this was in time of peace, Carpenter was apprehended and tried at Steubenville, under the territorial laws, the courts being then held by justices of the peace. He was cleared, it appearing that he acted in self defense. The death of White Eyes created great excite-

ment, and fears were entertained that it would provoke hostilities from the Indians. Great exertions were made to reconcile them, and several presents were given to the friends of the late chief. The wife of White Eyes received from three gentlemen the sum of \$300. This was the last Indian blood shed by white men in this part of Ohio, the famous fight between Poe and the Wyandot chief, Big Foot (an account of which will be given hereafter,) having occurred in 1782.

Believing that a brief sketch of several of the Delaware chiefs would furnish interesting reading, their biographies, as full as can be readily furnished, will be given here.

Netawatives, according to Heckewelder, had been a signer of a treaty at Conestogo, near Lancaster, Pa., in 1718, and was then a young man, between twenty and thirty years of age. He died at a great age—upward of ninety. He was settled on the Cuyahoga, on his first arrival in Ohio, but in 1773 was on the Muskingum, at a point still called from him, Newcomerstown.

Coquethagehton, or White Eyes, succeeded Netawatives, as mentioned before, or “at least accepted the appointment for a limited time, and until the young chief, by lineal descent, should be of proper age.” His career was cut short, as we have seen, by young Carpenter, and Gelelemend, or Killbuck, after the death of White Eyes, was installed as temporary chief during the minority of the heir of Netawatives. He became a devoted adherent of the Americans, receiving the rank of colonel.

Machengive Pushis, or Big Cat, who afterward removed to the Auglaise—as appears from the narrative of John Brickell, who was captured in 1791 by the Delawares, and being adopted as a son by Big Cat, remained with the tribe until 1795—was an exceptional Indian, being of a most mild and generous disposition, and the description of his parting with his adopted son is extremely touching.

Tetepachksi, also called by the whites the Glaze King, was for a number of years a counselor of the great council of the Turtle tribe at Goshacking (forks of the Muskingum); afterward he became a chief of the Delawares, who resided on White river in Indiana. He was rather timorous, and easily prompted to become jealous or mistrustful, though he meant no harm to anybody, and rather than make a mistake, would leave others to act in his stead. Yet harmless and innocent as he was, he was by the prophet brother of Tecumseh declared a witch, and condemned to die; in consequence of which sentence, his executioners took him to the distance of eight or ten miles from their village, and there tomahawked him, and then burned his body on the piles.

Shingess or Bockengehelas, the war chief of the Delawares, was probably the greatest warrior of his nation. A bitter im-

placable foe, with all the fierce instincts and impulses of Indian character, he had yet a dignity of demeanor and a gentleness of character with his friends which marked the extraordinary man. It has been truly said of him that "No Christian knight ever was more scrupulous in performing all his engagements. Indeed he had all the qualifications of a great hero — a perfect Indian independence — the independence of a noble nature, unperceived to itself, and unaffected to others."

These brief sketches of Indian biography are given, not because of any special acts done by them within the confines of Columbiana county, for the death of Capt. White Eyes is the only matter of record concerning any of the Delaware chiefs in this county, but as those mentioned were leaders in the field and councils of that tribe which most interests us, and as they each undoubtedly followed the trails, and at times encamped at various points within the present limits of the county, their history is the history of their people and must naturally excite more than a passing interest.

The Delawares had a number of thriving villages along the Muskingum, with many hunting camps on the various streams in this and adjoining counties. One of their lodges or camps was in Middleton township near the present site of Achor; another in St. Clair township near Fredericktown; several at different points in Elk Run township; a couple in Fairfield township, one of them being upon Bull creek at the point where Chief Bull (from whom the creek derived its name) was killed, and traces of camps may be found in almost every township in the county.

By all historians of the Ohio valley, the Big and Little Beaver streams are more frequently mentioned than any other except the Ohio, for the reason that the trails connecting the various villages and camps of the Indians with the trading posts of the French and English led by these streams. After quitting Fort Duquesne, all parties bound west headed for the mouth of the Big Beaver where a broad trail was struck which followed the windings of that stream to Venango, and from there to the present site of Youngstown, thence into Trumbull county to a point at or near the present town of Ravenna, from there to the Cuyahoga at or near the falls, to the lake (Erie) and to Sandusky; but of the four trails leading out from Fort Duquesne, the most important, as well as the most interesting to the people of this county, was the one known as the "Tuscarora path," starting at Logstown and crossing the Pennsylvania line into Columbiana county on the east line of Middleton township and winding from there in a southwesterly direction through the townships of Elk Run, Center, Wayne and Franklin. Whenever the savages made a foray on the unprotected frontiers of



Pennsylvania and Virginia they traversed in gloomy silence, this trail, and when returning with the fruits of their horrible atrocities, the bleeding scalps of their victims and the helpless women and children doomed to a captivity worse than death, the "Tuscorora path" was the line of their hideous triumphal march. Throughout the terrible French and Indian war this was the main thoroughfare for the wily descendant of the ancient Gaul and his bloody ally, and the blood curdling scenes enacted all along that historical pathway, would cause the present peaceful occupants dwelling on the beautiful hills and in the fertile valleys encompassing that trail, to shudder at midday, should they but behold them in their dreams.

A few miles north of this bloody path, in the township of Fairfield occurred a few matters of minor importance, but possibly of some interest to the present residents of that township. About the year 1750, a Virginian named Smith was captured by a party of Delawares and adopted as a son by their chief. Smith has left notes giving an account of his captivity in detail. He says one of their hunting excursions was made to a small pond or beaver dam, two miles long and about half a mile wide, situated on a small branch of Little Beaver. His description of this resort is very definite and plain and leaves no doubt that it was the same place known for many years past by the residents of Fairfield township as the Beaver dam. The fact that large quantities of flint arrow heads and other Indian relics have been gathered on the shores of the pond would seem to indicate that this was a regular hunting camp of the Delawares.

Smith further says that east of this was a long pond and swamp with a thick growth of hemlock trees, watered by a very "black creek." This fills the description of what is known as Pine Swamp, a few miles east of the village of Columbiana, and the "black creek" is doubtless Bull creek, whose fountain head is the Pine Swamp. Wayne township also has a share in the history of the country, as shown by the same writer, but it is only another of the ghastly pictures of savage brutality. He says that on one of their excursions at the close of their first day's march, several of their party set out toward the south, some distance, killed and scalped a hunter and sent his wife and two children captives to their village. His description is not definite enough to enable us to determine the immediate locality of this outrage, but from the distance traveled on the trail, it was undoubtedly within the limits of Wayne township.

Yellow Creek township was also the scene of a tragedy in those dark and bloody days. It is said that while Col. Washington was on his way to the Ohio, he was shocked by the awful sight of a family butchered by the Indians. A party of thirty, divided into three squads, was started in pursuit of the Indians,

who were known to belong to the Mingo tribe. The savages were discovered a few miles above the mouth of Yellow creek, and deeming themselves beyond danger, had taken no precaution against an enemy, and were easily surrounded. At the first fire all of them were either killed or severely wounded. Not one of the ten in number escaped. This must have occurred near Baker's Island in Yellow Creek township.

Among the most celebrated Indian chiefs whose name is not among those heretofore mentioned, was Tanacharison, known as the Half King. In Washington's journal of 1753, he gives a brief account of his mission from the governor of Virginia to the Indians along the Ohio, and mentions an interview with Half King, who was a devoted friend to the English, and had a great influence with most of the Indian councils.

Washington says he arrived at Logstown late in the morning and immediately sought the Half King; but on inquiry it was learned that he was at his cabin on Little Beaver, about fifteen miles from Logstown. This gives to Columbiana county the honor of being the home of one of the most celebrated friends of the white man ever found among the aborigines of America. Washington acknowledges that only by the opportune assistance of Half King and his forces, was the small army of white men saved from a terrible massacre at the Big Meadows, and he further says, that if Half King had lived, he would no doubt have saved the English from the bitter defeat and military disgrace they suffered at Braddock's field.

Despite the few instances of brave and humane acts among the Indian tribes prior to and even during the war between the English and the French with their dusky allies, the treaty of peace between the two European powers seemed to bring to the surface all the latent vindictiveness and treachery which lurked in the savage breasts of the natives. They, the Indians, the rightful owners of the territory in dispute, were not consulted and were not a party to the treaty. Robbed of their hunting grounds by the very ones whose cause they had espoused and who had bartered away in the treaty the territory for which they fought, the tribes of the Ohio valley joined in a solemn compact to drive every white man from their soil. And in a very short time the true Indian character asserted itself with all its terrors, and the cabins of the white pioneers soon reeked with bloodshed and brutality never equalled in all the history of the world. The torch and tomahawk, the rifle and scalping knife of the savages wrought havoc and destruction all along the border, the fierce flames lapping up humble homes lighted the hills and valleys for miles around, while the crack of the rifle, the shrieks of the dying and the wail of the captive were drowned by the fierce unearthly war-whoop of the savage demons of the

forest. The red man was once more monarch of the wilderness, and never in the annals of time was there a time that tried mens' souls more than in the period immediately following the French and Indian war.

In 1763, while the savages were in the midst of their cruel warfare upon the defenseless settlers, Col. Bouquet, of the British army, was sent with a force of gallant Highlanders, numbering about 700 men, to punish the Indians, and on the 5th of August in that year he met and sorely defeated them at Bushy Run, near Fort Pitt. After relieving the garrison at Fort Pitt, Col. Bouquet rapidly pursued the fleeing Indians who retreated north of the Ohio, deserted their former towns, all the country between Presque Isle and Sandusky, and all of eastern Ohio.

During this rapid march of Col. Bouquet and his brave Scotch highlanders, our country was honored with their presence, they having on their forced march encamped on a beautiful bluff in Middleton township known as Camp Bouquet, at present owned by an association of the Grand Army of the Republic of Columbiana county.

This is the only monument standing to mark the memory of one of the bravest heroes who ever trod American soil, and a fitting monument it is, erected by the hand of the Great Architect it will not moulder away like the marble shafts erected by human hands. On the 15th of October, Col. Bouquet met the representatives of the Indians to make a treaty of peace with them. The Indians were represented at the meeting by Kiyashuta, chief of the Senecas and fifteen warriors; Custaloga, chief of the Wolf tribe, and Beaver, chief of the Turkey tribe of the Delawares, and twenty warriors; Keissinautchtha, a chief of the Shawaneese, and six warriors.

The firmness of Col. Bouquet, backed as he was by a strong force, and, what was quite as influential, the prestage of victory achieved at Bushy Run, brought the Indians to accord all that he demanded. "I give you" said he "twelve days from this date to deliver into my hands at Wakatamake all the prisoners in your possession, without any exception,—Englishmen, Frenchmen, women and children, whether adopted into your tribes, married, or living amongst you under any denomination or pretense whatsoever,—together with all the negroes. And you are to furnish said prisoners with clothing and provisions, and horses to carry them to Fort Pitt. When you have fully complied with these conditions, you shall then know on what terms you may obtain the peace you sue for."

The Indians acceded to the terms, and by the 9th of November most of the prisoners had arrived, 206 in number. Of these were,—Pennsylvanians, forty-nine males and sixty-seven females and children; Virginians, thirty-two males and fifty-eight females

and children. Thus ended all regular Indian occupation and claim to the hunting grounds in this portion of the state of Ohio, but predatory excursions were frequently made through this county after this date, by roaming bands of savages bent on murder, pillage and destruction.

No Indian history of Columbiana county can be complete without relating that most wonderful hand to hand duel between Adam Poe and the Wyandot chief Big Foot, the most remarkable combat in the annals of border warfare, and while the general outlines of this affray are known to almost every schoolboy in this section of the state, yet the extraordinary circumstances attending the conflict and the deep interest manifested in its recital, by the people of to-day, may be offered as an excuse for reproducing it.

Adam Poe, who with his brother Andrew, had the noted fight, once resided in this (Columbiana) county, in Wayne township, on the west fork of Little Beaver. The locality where the struggle occurred was nearly opposite the mouth of Little Yellow creek.

In the summer of 1782, a party of seven Wyandots made an incursion into a settlement, some distance below Fort Pitt, and several miles from the Ohio river. Here, finding an old man alone, in a cabin, they killed him, packed up what plunder they could find, and commenced their retreat. Among their party was a celebrated Wyandot chief, who, in addition to his fame as a warrior and counselor, was, as to his size and strength a real giant.

The news of the visit of the Indians soon spread through the neighborhood, and a party of eight good riflemen was collected, in a few hours, for the purpose of pursuing the Indians. In this party were the two Poe brothers, Adam and Andrew, both famous for courage, size and activity.

This little party commenced the pursuit of the Indians, with a determination, if possible, not to suffer them to escape, as they usually did on such occasions, by making a speedy flight to the river, crossing it, and then dividing into small parties, to meet at a distant point in a given time.

The pursuit was continued the greater part of the night after the Indians had committed the murder, and in the morning the party found themselves on the trail of the Indians, which led to the river.

Upon arriving within a little distance of the river, Adam Poe, fearing an ambuscade, left the party who followed directly on the trail, to creep along the brink of the river bank, under cover of the weeds and bushes, to fall upon the rear of the Indians, should he find them in ambuscade. He had not gone far, before he saw the Indian rafts at the water's edge. Not seeing any

Indians, he stepped softly down the bank, with his rifle cocked. When about half way down he discovered the large Wyandot chief and a smaller Indian within a few steps of him. They were standing with their guns cocked, and looking in the direction of our party, who by this time had gone some distance lower down the bottom. Poe took aim at the large chief, Big Foot, but his rifle missed fire. The Indians, hearing the snap of the gun-lock, instantly turned around and discovered Poe, who being too near them to retreat, dropped his gun and instantly sprang from the bank upon them, and seizing Big Foot by the clothes of his breast, and at the same time embracing the neck of the smaller Indian, threw them both down on the ground, himself being uppermost. The smaller Indian soon extricated himself, ran to the raft, got his tomahawk and attempted to despatch Poe, Big Foot holding him fast in his arms with all his might, the better to enable his comrade to effect his purpose. Poe, however, so well watched the motions of the Indian, that when in the act of aiming a blow at his head, by a vigorous and well directed kick with one of his feet, he staggered the savage and knocked the tomahawk out of his hand. This failure on the part of the smaller Indian was reproved by an exclamation of contempt from Big Foot.

In a moment the Indian caught up his tomahawk again, approached more cautiously, brandished his tomahawk, and making a number of feigned blows, in defiance and derision. Poe, however, still on his guard, averted the real blow from his head, by throwing up his arm and receiving it on his wrist, in which he was severely wounded; but not so as to lose entirely the use of his hand.

In this perilous moment, Poe, by a violent effort broke loose from Big Foot, snatched up one of the Indian's guns, and shot the smaller Indian through the breast, as he ran up the third time to tomahawk him. Big Foot was now on his feet, and grasping Poe by a shoulder and leg, threw him down on the bank. Poe instantly disengaged himself and got on his feet. Big Foot then seized him again and another struggle ensued, which owing to the slippery state of the bank, ended in the fall of both combatants into the water. In this situation, it was the object of each to drown the other. Their efforts to effect their purpose were continued for some time, sometimes one being under the water, and sometimes the other. Poe at length seized the tuft of hair on the scalp of the Indian, with which he held his head under water, until he supposed him drowned. Relaxing his hold too soon, Poe instantly found his gigantic antagonist on his feet again and ready for another combat. In this, they were carried into the water beyond their depth and were compelled to loose their hold on each other, and swim for

mutual safety. Both sought the shore to seize a gun and end the contest with bullets, but Big Foot being the best swimmer, reached the land first. Poe seeing this, immediately turned back into the water, to escape, if possible, being shot by diving. Fortunately Big Foot caught up the rifle with which Poe had killed the other Indian. At this juncture, Andrew Poe, missing his brother from the party, and supposing from the report of the gun he had fired, that he was either killed or engaged in conflict with the Indians, hastened to the spot. On seeing him, Adam called out to him to "kill the big Indian on shore," but Andrew's gun like that of the Indian's was empty. The contest was now between the white man and the Indian, to see who should load and fire first. Very fortunately for Poe, the Indian in loading, drew the ramrod from the thimbles of the stock of the gun with so much violence, that it slipped out of his hand and fell a little distance from him; he quickly caught it up, and rammed down the bullet, but this little delay gave Poe the advantage. He shot the Indian just as he was raising his gun to take aim at him.

As soon as Andrew had shot Big Foot, he jumped into the river to assist his wounded brother to shore; but Adam, thinking more of the honor of carrying the big Indian home as a trophy of victory, than of his own safety, urged Andrew to go back and prevent the struggling savage from rolling himself into the river and escaping. Andrew's solicitude for the life of his brother prevented him from complying with this request, and in the meantime, Big Foot, jealous of the honor of his scalp, even in the agonies of death, succeeded in reaching the river and getting into the current, so that his body was never obtained. An unfortunate occurrence took place during the conflict. Just as Andrew arrived at the top of the bank for the relief of his brother, one of the party, who had followed close behind him, seeing Adam in the river, and mistaking him for a wounded Indian, shot at him and wounded him in the shoulder. He, however, recovered from his wounds.

During the contest between Adam Poe and the Indians, the whites had overtaken the remainder of the Indian party, and a desperate conflict ensued in which four of the Indians were killed. The loss of the whites was three men killed and Adam Poe severely wounded.

Thus ended the Spartan conflict with the loss of three valiant men on our part, and with that of the whole Indian party except one warrior. Never, on any occasion, was there a greater display of desperate bravery, and seldom did a conflict take place which, in the issue, proved fatal to so great a proportion of those engaged in it. The fatal issue of this little campaign on the side of the Indians, occasioned universal mourning among

the Wyandot nation. Big Foot, with his four brothers, all of whom were killed at the same place, were among the most distinguished chiefs and warriors of their nation. Several of the descendants of the brave Poe brothers reside in this and adjoining counties in this state and Pennsylvania, and at the eighteenth annual meeting of the Columbiana County Pioneer and Historical Association, held in Leetonia, Ohio, on Thursday, June 14, 1888, one hundred and six years after the memorable combat above described, the old wooden stock belonging to the rifle carried by Adam Poe on that eventful day, was the most observed of all the valuable relics exhibited on that occasion.

The trials and dangers of our brave pioneers are over. The red man has departed from among us. The mysticism of a romantic past hovers alike over the good and bad deeds of the sons of the forest who once roamed at will over the tree clad hills and verdant meadows of Columbiana county. The "Tuscarora Path" is forgotten save by the historian and student of past events. No more along that dreadful trail will be heard the shrill war whoop of the savage Indian, the plaintive wail of the miserable captive, the dying groan of the murdered settler. But in their place may be heard the hum of machinery, the happy song of the house-wife, the cheery voice of the farmer, the lowing of his herds, the rumbling of railroad trains heavily laden with the products of the farm, the mine and the workshop, the tones of the school bell calling the youth of America to come to those founts of education where they may learn the lessons of American patriotism, and the "sound of the church going bell," which leads a happy people into the portals of those edifices erected for the worship of the Most High, where they may sing their songs of praise to Him for His mercy and goodness to all His creatures in this beautiful land.

## CHAPTER X

BY CHARLES. D. DICKINSON.

CHURCH HISTORY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
 —METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN  
 CHURCH—THE DISCIPLES CHURCH—THE BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH  
 —THE BAPTIST CHURCH—LUTHERAN CHURCH—UNITED BRETHREN  
 —MORMONISM—ROMAN CATHOLIC.

“The groves were God’s first temples, ere man learned  
 To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave,  
 And spread the roof above them, ere he framed  
 The lofty vault to gather and roll back  
 The sound of anthems in the darkling wood,  
 Amid the cool and silence, he knelt down,  
 And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks  
 And supplication.”

—BRYANT.



**H**ISTORY of all church worship in newly settled countries, records that whenever practicable, divine services were held in the leafy temples built by the Great Architect Himself. The lack of means and material with which to construct such grand edifices as we now behold on every hand in this county, caused our pioneer forefathers to meet for public worship in nature’s own grand cathedral where they might commune through nature with nature’s God. The history of the various churches as found on the following pages portrays some of the hardships endured by the pioneer shepherds and their flocks. Instead of reclining on downy beds of ease, riding in sumptuous palace cars, dining on the most delicate and toothsome viands, and pounding velvet pulpit cushions while clad in broadcloth or fine linen, they were thankful for the privilege of resting on rudely constructed cots, eating the homely fare of the backwoodsman, preaching the word of God from a stump in the wilderness or a work bench in some shop, and happy if their homespun clothing was sufficient to protect them against the inclement weather. Walking or riding on horseback from one settlement to another, by day or night, in sunshine or in storm, fording raging torrents or climbing precipitous hillsides, their zeal in work for the Master, sustained by their faith in the religion of the Savior, enabled them to perform what upon reflection almost seems to be miracles in the organization of church



societies and erection of church edifices in the wilderness. Most if not all of the pioneer preachers have gone to their reward and received the merited commendation "well done thou good and faithful servant," but their monuments are still standing in the many spires pointing heavenward throughout our land.

*Presbyterian Church.*—Religious worship was made a public observance in Columbiana Co., very soon after the earliest settlements, and the fact that the First Presbyterian church of Columbiana county was organized in 1800 in St. Clair township, implies that when the settlers began to come in, in 1794, they multiplied apace. True, the privileges enjoyed by the inhabitants in respect to public preaching were not many, nor were they very regular, but early organization of the Presbyterian church in different parts of the county, increased their advantages, as will be seen by the history which follows. Many churches were organized in the county. The Long Run Presbyterian church was organized in 1800. When Revs. Scott, McCurdy, McMillan, Marquis and others who were instrumental in forwarding the great religious revival in western Pennsylvania, visited St. Clair township and where Calcutta now stands, held open-air meetings under trees or in tents and in houses. The first sermon is supposed to have been delivered in 1800 by Rev. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, under a tree which stood in the center of where the two main streets in Calcutta now cross. The next sermon was preached on Wm. Tucker's farm. Thence the place of worship was changed to Long's Run, near Cannon's Mills, and here it is likely the church was organized, since it has always been known as the Long's Run church. The first elders were Samuel Marquis and Eben Miller. After retaining Long's Run as a place of worship for a brief period, the church moved to Tucker's farm, the old preaching-ground. Before this time services had been held in the open air in the summer and in log cabins of the settlers in the winter, but on the return to Tucker's place a round-log church was built, and served as a place for winter worship. The first settled pastor was Rev. Clement L. Vallandigham (father of the Ohio statesman of that name), who was installed in 1806 or 1807, and presided over a church in New Lisbon about the same time. Mr. Vallandigham labored in both churches until 1817, when he devoted himself exclusively to the New Lisbon church. He was noted for his methodical promptness fulfilling all his appointments, and it is said that when the streams were high he swam them with his horse many a time to keep his Sabbath engagements at Calcutta, his home being in New Lisbon. In 1808 the united membership of the churches at Calcutta and New Lisbon was about 45, but in 1817 when Mr. Vallandigham closed his labors at Calcutta, the rolls of the two churches

showed an aggregate membership of 261. In 1810 Wm. Foulks donated the grounds for the second log-church, very near the site occupied by the present church-building, and there built a log church in same year, 1810. The next settled pastor was Rev. Wm Reid, who, from 1821, preached alternately at Calcutta and New Lisbon, and remained in charge for a period of twenty-eight years. Mr. Reid was a tireless, energetic worker, and at one time the membership of his church in Calcutta outnumbered that of any church in the Presbytery. Later it was shorn of much of its strength in the erection by its numbers of churches in Madison, East Liverpool, Clarkson and Glasgow.

During Mr. Reid's time the log church was replaced by a small brick edifice, and this in 1830, enlarged by the addition of forty feet. Those who served as elders were Nicholas Dawson, George Dawson, Sr., Herbert White, Geo. Dawson, Jr., Mr. Young, Mr. Foulks, Dr. Sam'l. Quigley, Mr. McCammon and John Montgomery. While Mr. Reid was in the pastorate, dissension arose in the church in consequence of conflicting sentiments over the display of sacred pictures at a church exhibition, and as a result, a number of members seceded, and organized an Associate Reform church, of which more anon. And in 1850 when Rev. Robert Hays, the next settled pastor, took charge, there were but thirty members, and fears were expressed lest the church would be forced to dissolve. Mr. Hays took hold with a will, however and to such good purpose that at the close of his ministry of three and a half years, the membership numbered ninety. Following Mr. Hays, the pastors were Revs. David Robinson, Wm. Dickson and Robt. McMahan. The brick church edifice now used was built in 1868 and cost \$6,000.

The Second Presbyterian church organized in Columbiana county, was on November 10, 1821, by Rev. John Core of the Hartford Conn., Presbytery. The original members were nine, comprising six families. Moses, Thomas and John Gilson, Henry Estep, Benjamin Anderson and Cornelius Sheehan were among the members. Moses Gilson and Henry Estep were chosen ruling elders. The first divine service, however, held in Knox township was in the summer of 1816. Rev. Robert Semple of the Hartford Conn., Presbytery officiated. On June 2nd, 1812, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered for the first time, by Rev. James Robertson, assisted by Rev. Joshua Beer. This service was held in in the woods, during which a furious storm suddenly burst upon the worshipers, and a falling tree killed Mrs. Jacob Schaffer and her infant child. The text was Zachariah, 9th chapter, 12th verse, "Turn you to the strong hold, ye prisoners of hope." No records exist of the time of the building of the first meeting house, but it must have been about 1825. The present edifice was erected in 1853.

The several pastors have been as follows: Revs. Robert Semples, James Robertson, Joshua Beer, James Galbraith, Jehiel Talmage, and others. Rev. Joshua Beer was called to succeed Rev. Talmage. While in the midst of a discourse from Rev. iii 20—"Behold, I stand at the door and knock," he was suddenly attacked with illness from which he died in a few days. The next Presbyterian church organized in Columbiana county was in the year 1821, in Wayne township, which was effected as a branch of the Yellow Creek congregation of Madison township. The early church history was lost, but it was known that Andrew Adams, Thomas Patterson, James Wech and Richard Gilson, were the ruling elders chosen at that organization, but the first Presbyterian Minister to perform stated labor in Wayne township was Rev. James Robertson a graduate of St. Andrew's University, Edinburgh, Scotland, who began in 1818 to preach within the present bounds of the Bethel congregation. He preached two Sabbaths in each month, occupying a tent for public worship in the summer, and dwelling houses in the winter. The tent was put up on a field now owned by Rev. Robert Hays. Rev. Robertson was an earnest, faithful worker, and labored with much success against such an inconvenience as a want of church organization. In 1821 Thomas Patterson donated two acres of land for a grave yard and church site. A double-hewed log house was, by the united effort of the members of the congregation, erected upon the spot now occupied by Bethel church.

On October 22, 1823, in response to a petition of the Bethel congregation, the Presbytery of Hartford adopted a resolution as follows: "Resolved, That the congregation of Yellow Creek be divided, and that that part of the congregation where the new meeting-house is built be known by the name of the Bethel congregation, and that Rev. James Robertson be considered the stated pastor of that congregation."

The name Bethel was chosen in honor of that name in the Pittsburg Presbytery. Rev. Robertson, who was called, had all along been preaching for the congregation. He organized the church of Bethesda, in Franklin township, and until 1827 preached for that and the Bethel congregation. The joint membership of the two churches was 202 in the year 1825. Rev. Robertson retired from the pastoral charge of Bethel in 1827, and continued in the ministry elsewhere until 1848; retired from active life in that year, and in 1856 died, in the eightieth year of his age. From 1827 to 1835 the church depended upon stated supplies and such as could be best obtained. Revs. John Cook, Thomas Hughes, Nims, Dunlap, Harper, John B. Graham, James Cahoon, and others occupied the pulpit till 1848, Rev. Graham having served as pastor thirteen years. In 1843 Robert Travis and John McDonald were

added to the eldership, which included also the four elders who were selected at the church organization in 1821. Following Rev. Graham, the preachers at Bethel were Rev. M. E. Johnson, who labored from 1848 to 1849, and Rev. Robert Hays, who was settled in 1850, and for a period of thirty years served uninterruptedly the congregation. Rev. C. S. McCland was installed pastor in 1883, and left in 1889, when Mr. T. I. Gray took his place. In 1852 the present substantial frame edifice was erected, which is now in use. In 1854 the church membership, which in 1850 was but thirty, had risen to nearly 100. The church is exceedingly prosperous.

*The Presbyterian Church of Pleasant Valley, at New Waterford.*—About 1816 a Sunday school was organized in the school house where New Waterford now is, by Richard Dildine and John Roose, who were requested one Sabbath, by several strangers passing by, to announce a religious meeting to be held at a certain date, when they would return and preach to them. And many assembled to hear the strangers, who proved to be missionaries named Kohr and Rudenbaugh, laboring in the interest of the Presbyterian church. Other meetings followed, and not long after, Rev. Thomas Hughs, of Mt. Pleasant, Penn., was engaged to preach to the settlers of this part of the township, the meetings being still held in the school house. In 1823 a small brick meeting house was begun, but was used in an unfinished condition several years. In the spring of 1824, Rev. Robert Dilworth began preaching in this house, using the carpenter's work-bench for a pulpit. The trustees at this time were, Richard Dildine, John Roose and John Heinman, but the formal organization of the church does not appear to have followed until a few years later. On Aug. 20, 1826, Andrew Martin, Robert Martin, David Scott and David Hanna were ordained the first ruling elders. Since that time the elders have been Robert Leonard, Samson Dilworth, Abraham Scott, Nicholas Eckes, John Dildine, Robert Jenkinson, John C. Dildine, Sam'l Silliman, Joseph Martin, Peter Smith and Oliver Phillips. Rev. Dilworth remained in charge of the church until 1850, when he was succeeded by Rev. John B. Miller who was the minister until 1867; then came James S. Park, who presided several years, and in 1871, Rev. Wm. C. Smith took charge and was pastor two years. His successor was Rev. R. S. Morton, who served eighteen months. In 1874 the church was supplied by the Rev. D. H. Laverty. In 1873 the present neat church edifice was erected, the committee being Richard Dildine, Homer Early, Isaac Heck, and Robert Keiffer. It is a brick building and will seat 225 persons. In 1841 a number of persons living in the locality of East Palestine petitioned the old school Presbytery at New Lisbon, and its session with the

Clarkson congregation to organize a church at East Palestine. The Presbytery appointed Rev. William Stratton for this purpose, and March 5, 1842, members of the Hamilton, Curry, Martin, McKean, Hassan and other families, to the number of twenty, were associated in church fellowship, and Joseph Curry, Ralph Martin, Robert J. Robertson and Thomas Hamilton ordained as ruling elders. For many years the Presbytery supplied the congregation with preaching, the ministers being Revs. James Robertson, Thomas McDermott, and A. S. Billingsly. The church has had as pastors Revs. Martin, Smith and Gilmore; since 1873 Rev. D. H. Laverty.

The meeting-house was erected about the time the church was organized, and was placed in its present condition in 1875. In 1867 the church became a corporate body and organized a board of trustees, having J. R. Hamilton, president; Joseph Young, secretary; James Boies, treasurer; and Adam Palmer and T. S. Hamilton associate members. The families who came over from the Highlands of Scotland and settled in what is now known as the Scotch settlement, in Madison township in 1802, were members of the Presbyterian church in Scotland, one of them, Alexander McIntosh having been a ruling elder. These families brought with them besides certificates of membership from churches, bibles in the Gaelic and English, as well as the Psalms in metre in both languages, "Confession of Faith" and catechisms. Their first meetings were held in Alexander McIntosh's log cabin, but application was soon made for admission to the Presbytery and for "supply," the request was promptly granted, and a supply was sent from western Pennsylvania. Worship was attended by all the settlers at Alexander McIntosh's house until 1804, but the families living in the western part of the settlement for convenience held religious services in the house of Wm. McIntosh. These houses were used during winter season, but in summer season the people erected tents in the woods where they worshiped when the weather would permit. Among the ministers who preached in the "Settlement" (the first being in 1802) were Revs. Scott, Patterson, Mercer, Cook, Vollandigham, Duncan, Hughes, Imbrie, White, Snodgrass and Wright. The first sacrament, says one authority, was administered in a tent on John Campbell's place in 1805, Revs. Hughes, Scott and McMillan being present on the occasion. Another authority has it that Rev. Thomas E. Hughes officiated alone at the communion, and that it was held in Alexander McIntosh's barn. The first house of worship was built in Yellow Creek township near the old graveyard. Shortly after the noted old log house known as the "Buck-wheat Straw Church" was built. The first stated supply was the Rev. Cook, who served half the time in 1811 and

1812. The next was Rev. Robertson, who preached every Sabbath from 1818 to 1821, and following him were Revs. Dilworth and Campbell. The first settled pastor was Rev. Cross, and after him the pastors have been Revs. Moore, Martin, Swan, Blackford, J. D. Owens and J. C. Kreuzsch. The pulpit is now vacant. The church society was incorporated in 1825, with Andrew Smith, Daniel Smith, William Smith, Jacob VanFossan and Peter Ross, as trustees. The first church was erected in 1827, and this structure, after weathering the storms for fifty winters, was in 1878 replaced by the present handsome edifice, whose graceful spire, rises to the height of ninety feet from the ground. Alexander McIntosh was the only ruling elder for several years. After him the ruling elders were Angus McBane, John McPhearson, Daniel Smith, Andrew McGillivary, Daniel McCoy, Daniel McIntosh, Duncan Fraser, Alexander Chisholm, Alexander McDonald, William Creighton, Andrew Smith, Peter Ross, John Fraser, Daniel McQueen, Daniel Smith, John Falconer and Duncan Smith. The next Presbyterian church, organized in Columbiana county, was about 1830, in Hanover township, by Rev. James Robertson. George Sloan and others had built a church at Hanover in anticipation of an organization, and in that building the organization was effected. The first elders of the church were John Calder, Hugh Jordon and George Sloan, a preacher noted for organizing churches in this county. Rev. Robertson was the first stated pastor and preached until 1846, when he organized a Free Presbyterian church at Hanover and preached for that church. After him, at the Presbyterian church, the pastors were Revs. Robert Dickson, Dalzell Carson, Robert Johnson, Dundas and Miller, Rev. Hare being in charge in 1879. Have had no regular stated minister since 1879. The elders, Henry Swearingen, William Martin and Edward Dutton. The frame church erected in 1830 served until 1841, when it was replaced by the present brick structure. In 1846 the church became divided on the slavery question, and Rev. James Robertson, the pastor, going with the Free Presbyterians, fitted up a house belonging to him as a house of worship, and therein, until 1861, the Free Presbyterians held service under the successive ministrations of Revs. Robertson, King and Burgess, and after that year rejoined the present church.

In 1832 Rev. Clement Vallandigham sent a petition to the New Lisbon presbytery praying for a church at Salem. After considerable opposition on the part of the pastors of the churches of Canfield and New Lisbon, authority was given by that body, and on November 3, 1832, twenty who professed a desire to be organized as a Presbyterian church, the Rev. Clement Vallandigham took charge of the meeting, received certificates of regular dismissal, chiefly from the church of Canfield and New

Lisbon, and the church was constituted by the admission of the following: Hugh Stewart, Ruel Wright, George Ehrich, Nathaniel McCracken, John Martin, James Wilson, John Wilson, William Martin, Hugh Martin, Agnes Stewart, Agnes Wilson, Mary Ehrich, Elizabeth McCracken, Martha T. Martin, Rebecca P. Campbell, Martha Wilson, Ann Jane Martin, Elizabeth Wright and William Martin. Those who have officiated as elders are as follows: James Wilson, Nathaniel McCracken and Hugh Stewart were first chosen; since that time, Hugh Martin, Terah Jones, Christian Bowman, Robert Woods, William Wilson, James Wilson, Richard Gardner, Sr., Dr. John M. Kuhn, Reuben McMillen, Israel Travis, Henry M. Osborn, Asa W. Allen, and William C. Hutchinson. The society first worshiped in a wagon-shop, which stood on what is known as the Trescot property on Main street. The first church was built in 1842, which was used eighteen years when it was sold and moved to Race street where it was afterward used as a dwelling. Plank and slab seats were first used as seats and the church was occupied a year unplastered. During the third year of the administration of Rev. Maxwell, 1860, the society began the work of building the present house of worship, and after several trials on the part of the church, the building was completed at a cost of \$10,000. The Rev. Vallandigham labored with this church till his death in 1839. Rev. William McComb succeeded Rev. Vallandigham, and ministered to the congregation eleven years, and was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Grimes, who remained five years. He was succeeded by Rev. A. B. Maxwell, who remained thirteen years. In November, 1870, Rev. H. B. Fry came to the village as a supply and in 1871 was installed pastor.

The next Presbyterian church in Columbiana county was in Middleton township. The society was formed in 1839, and was composed chiefly of persons who had formerly belonged to the congregation of Middle Beaver, and when that body was dissolved came to this locality and established a place of worship, at Clarkson. Among the members were John McCammon, James W. Gaston, Joseph Steel, John G. Gaston, Mathew Lyon, Hugh Gaston, Mathias Shirtz, Wm. Steel, James Provines, Hugh Sebring (and their wives), Morgan Lyon, Elizabeth Knight, Nancy McCammon and Mary Keep. A frame meeting-house was built in 1839, a little south of Clarkson, on a lot of ground given for the purpose and for a cemetery by Thos. Ashton and George Frazle, which was used till 1877 when it was replaced with the present edifice. The building committee being Daniel G. Sander, T. J. Conkle and P. Gaston. Two of the ruling elders of the old congregation continued to discharge the duties for the Clarkson congregation—namely: Hugh Gaston and John McCammon; a third elder was soon chosen, being James

Gaston. The other elders have been John Sanders, Hiram Hollinger, David Swaney, Edward Crawford, James Armstrong, Stephen Clark, William Ross, Henry Creighton, Wm. B. Sherman, Francis Scott, Wm. M. Crawford and John Hollinger. The Rev. William O. Stratton was the first pastor, remaining until 1843, and after a lapse of years Rev. Wm. Dalzell served a short time. The other ministers who have been connected as supplies, are as follows: Revs. Wm. D. McCartney, Thos. McDermott, John B. Graham, R. Lewis, Wm. Reed, Robert Armstrong, Geo. Johnson, J. R. Miller, W. Gaston, J. R. Dundas, and J. N. Wilson.

In 1845 the First Presbyterian church was organized in East Liverpool with the following members: Nancy McKinnon, Elizabeth Fisher, Sarah Hill, Eliza F. Hill, Wm. Miller, Nancy Riley, Belinda Riley, Nancy Riley, Jr., Anna E. Lewis, Josiah Scott, Jr., Susanna Scott, Sarah Scott and Mary Gibson, and in a few days later others were added. The ruling elders were Michael McKinnon, John Fisher, Sanford C. Hill. The trustees were R. S. Irwin, Andrew Blythe, and M. McKinnon. In addition to the above others who have served as ruling elders are as follows: John McCammon, J. H. Lowe, Thos. Blythe, J. D. Corey, James Logan, T. B. Harrison, John Smith, Henry Agner, N. B. Hickman, John Smith, Jr., J. W. Gaston, Wm. Fisher, Geo. Morton and J. M. Aten. The Rev. Reuben Lewis was the first minister to preach for the church, although only on stated supply; other stated supplies were provided by Rev. T. P. Gordon, John Moore, W. W. Lenertz and Wm. Dickson. The first pastor, Rev. G. W. Riggle, was installed in July, 1867. He was succeeded, Feb. 1877, by Rev. S. H. McKnown, who was followed in Dec. 1877, by T. N. Milligan, Thos. Milligan, D. D., and A. B. Marshall. The first church building was erected in 1848, which was used as a store at the corner of Third and Jackson streets. The new brick edifice on Fourth street was built in 1869.

*The United Presbyterian Church.*—About 1815 a church was organized at Calcutta, in St. Clair township, consisting of about twenty members, but the destruction by fire of the church records removed the positive evidence of data. Public services were held in a grove near the site of the present church building as early as 1812, but by what minister can not be stated. The services continued until 1815, when the church was organized, with Rev. Elijah N. Scroggs installed as the minister. He remained in charge till his death, December 20, 1851, a period of thirty-six years. Mr. Scroggs was remarkable for his faithfulness in keeping his appointments in spite of discouraging obstacles, and in his journeys between the stations in his charge had often to swim rapid streams and contend with such difficulties that would have given many a man a plea of non-fulfillment of his engagements.



He was a successful pioneer preacher, and organized a number of congregations in Columbiana and adjoining counties. His successor was Rev. Joseph Blakely, who had charge four years. Then Thomas Andrews, who died after about one year's service. In 1864 Rev. John W. Martin was called to the charge of the united congregations of Calcutta and East Liverpool. In 1868, Rev. J. H. Leiper took charge of the congregations of Calcutta and West Beaver, and served both congregations until January 1, 1876, after which he devoted his entire time to Calcutta. Those who followed were:

The present congregation is the result of the union of the associate congregation of West Union in St. Clair township in 1858. The first house of worship was erected about 1818, and the present one, on the same site, in 1865. The bench of ruling elders was originally composed of John Stewart, John Ansley, and John Smith. Following them were: John Mayes, James Boyd, Andrew Stevenson, James Stewart, Alexander Young, Alexander Connell, Archibald Shaffer, David Asdell, John Eakin, Robert B. Stewart, James W. Martin, Samuel Roseburg, Thomas Laughlin, John W. Moore, Dr. Samuel Quigley, George Hattenbaugh, William Glenn, H. M. Rose, H. J. Abrams, David Simpson, S. G. Gonnell and Matthew Andrew.

The Association Presbyterian congregation of West Beaver was organized in 1805, when the congregation was under the jurisdiction of the Presbytery chartiers. In 1808, the Presbytery appointed Rev. Pringle to preach at the West Beaver branch on the last Sabbath in November, and in 1813 Rev. Joseph Scroggs was appointed to preach the fourth Sabbath in November, and first Sabbath in September. In 1814, the Presbytery granted a petition for supplies and dispensation of the Lord's supper at West Beaver. Among the supplies were Revs. Imbrie, Joseph Scroggs, Pringle, Blair, Douan, Douglass, E. N. Scroggs and others. The first settled pastor was Rev. Joseph Scroggs, who entered upon his labors August 1, 1820, but was not ordained until the following November. He was at the same time ordained pastor of the churches at Calcutta and "Four-Mile." Rev. Scroggs remained till 1838, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Harsha, and in 1846 Rev. T. S. Herron took charge, and preached till 1867, when the introduction of politics into his sermons caused dissension in the congregation and he retired. Rev. J. H. Leiper succeeded him and preached till 1868, and in 1877 came Rev. H. H. Brounlee.

Until 1821 public worship was chiefly held in a white oak grove on John Guthrie's place. In that year, William Reed and John Benner having donated two acres of land on section 18, a hewed log church building was there erected, and a burying ground was also laid out which is now in use. The church was

replaced in 1851 by a substantial frame edifice. John Armstrong and Thomas Roseburg were the first elders, and served from 1806 to 1814.

*Lebanon United Presbyterian Church.*— Upon application being made to the Monongahela Presbytery for one of their number to administer the Lord's Supper and organize an Associate Reform congregation in Wayne township, Rev. James Brown was delegated, and August 12, 1831, in a grove in Wayne township, the organization was formed. The session consisted of Rev. James Brown as moderator, and Elders Wm. Miller, John Homer, Isaac Buchanan, John Walker, and John Collins. The first preachers were Rev. James Brown and James Walker. The first called pastor was Rev. John Donaldson. Wm. Binsley was chosen elder in 1838, and in 1842 were added John Young and John McMillan. The other pastors have been Revs. Wm. H. Jamison, James Golden, I. N. White and H. H. Bromlee. Preaching was held in a grove and in Mrs. Fleming's house until the erection of a small frame house where the present church now stands. What is known as the United Presbyterian church of Salineville, is the result of an amalgamation of the Free Presbyterian and United Presbyterian congregations, both of which, although worshipping together, and being to all intents and purposes one congregation, have separate corporate capacities, the title to the church property being vested in the Free Presbyterian society. The Associate Reform congregation (afterward the United Presbyterian) was organized in 1837, at Strail's mill in Washington township, when Daniel Martin and Daniel D. McIntosh were chosen elders. Preaching was conducted at private residences until 1846, when a church was built at Strait's mills. Among the early supplies were Revs. Wm. Larrimer, James Wilson and Samuel Clark. Other pastors who served the church were Revs. John Donaldson, W. H. Jamison, James Golden, and James Boyd.

In 1866 the congregation, having in 1858 changed its designation to that of the United Presbyterian, discussed the project of building a new church, when there arose some difference of opinion as to where it should be located, and the result of the discussion was that the church organization was dissolved, one portion thereof joining a congregation at Grant's Hill, and the other effecting a union with the Free Presbyterians at Salineville, after having separated worship in the church of the latter until 1869, in which year Joseph Boyd preached for them.

*The United Presbyterian Church of New Lisbon.*— This church may be said to be the outgrowth or the West Beaver congregation of associated Presbyterians. In 1829 that congregation had five members living in New Lisbon, who were occasionally supplied with preaching by the Rev. Wm. Dautlett, the meeting being held in an old log school-house. In April, 1836, Erastus

Eells presented a petition to the "Associate Presbytery of Ohio," asking that body to supply them with preaching, and in response the Revs. David Thompson, James McSell, Edward Sinall, and others occasionally ministered for the next three years. In March, 1839, the Presbytery was petitioned to organize and receive the congregation at New Lisbon as one of the Associate churches. That body honored the request, and delegated the Rev. David Goodwiller to perform the mission. And on April 22, 1839, this was accomplished with the following persons: Mathew Adams, Mary Adams, Erastus and Janet Eells, Anthony Shafer and wife, Thomas, James and Susan Starr, John Fugate, Mary and Samuel McKinzie, Mary Calhoun, Martha Livingston, and Alexander Patterson. Mathew Adams, Erastus Eells and Wm. Wallace were elected ruling elders. In 1839, May 1, the old brick church on High street was purchased and served as a place of worship for many years. In April, 1840, Rev. J. W. Harsha became the pastor for one-third of his time, the other two-thirds being allotted to West Beaver. He remained two and a half years. From the time of his departure till 1843 the pulpit was supplied by the Presbytery. In 1846, Rev. S. F. Herron was called by the two congregations. His connection with the New Lisbon church continued twenty-two years. In 1869, Rev. T. A. Scott entered upon a three years' pastorate. Then came Revs. W. G. Nevin, A. H. Elder, J. A. Brandon, Wm. Wallace and J. M. Moore, Ph. D. In 1859, a new church edifice was begun on Walnut street and completed in 1860, at a cost of \$4,000. On April 15, 1859, the congregation became incorporated with the name of the above title.

At an early date the Presbyterians of what is now Wellsville, as early as 1800, enjoyed occasional preaching, and among the first preachers they heard was Rev. George Scott, one of the first Presbyterian ministers known to the region west of the Alleghenies. Rev. Scott and others preached at the house of George Willhelm, on the Virginia side of the river, opposite Wellsville, and at a later date Thomas E. Hughes, Mr. Hale and other occasional supplies preached at Wellsville, in the woods and in tents during the summer season and in the winter in the school houses. A brick school house built on Main street in 1839, was used in common by all religious denominations, and in 1833 the first Presbyterian society built a brick house on the river bank, which they occupied until they built a new brick church, in 1852, on the present site; but on Aug. 27, 1869, this building was burned, and on the following day the erection of the present fine temple was commenced. The church was organized in 1832. The original members were: Mary and Eliza Hughes, John McLain, Sarah A. Jackson, Nancy Murdock, Elizabeth Creaton, Sarah Noble, Jane Anderson, H. J. and

Elizabeth Hamilton, William and Maria Workman, William McClough, William Travis, Elsie Travis, Polly Weber, T. B. Jones, William and Margaret Hibbits, Pleasant Rough, Jacob McDevitt, John and Mary Allison, Mary Aten, Robert Martin, Mary Hibbits, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hamilton, Margaret Hibbits, Ann Putnam, Penelope Ray, Isaac Putnam, Matilda Wilhelm, and James Martin. The first elders Alexander McBeth, John Mitchell, and George Johnson. The stated pastors of the church have been, Revs. Thomas E. Hughs, William Orr, Thomas Magil, John M. Lowry, Thomas B. Gordon, William W. Lafferty, Thomas McCurdy, Jr., J. Wickoff, John Maloy, S. M. Davis, D. D., and H. W. Lowery, the present pastor. They own a fine church which cost \$18,000, and a parsonage which cost \$4,500. The first trustees were William McCollough, H. J. Hamilton, William G. Murdock, Henry Aten, and William Hibbits.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of New Lisbon, April 26, 1864, a committee, consisting of Revs. Robert Hays, S. R. Dundas, D. D., and James Welch, ruling elder of Bethel church, was appointed "to visit Salineville, and, if the way be clear, to organize a Presbyterian church in the village." The committee met May 19, 1864, in a building previously used as a town school house, but then the property of a few Presbyterians, and organized a church. Twenty-six members were accepted, and Joseph F. Williams and Edward Burnside chosen ruling elders. The original members were Joseph F. Williams, Margaret Hunter, Mary Williams, J. B. Williams, Martha Jane Williams, Mary A. Williams, John Smith, Margaret Smith, Hezekiah Sheehan, Mary McCoy, Lucretia Farmer, Lucy A. Farmer, Samuel Faloon, Sarah Connell, Martha Farmer, Caroline Williams, George Edwards, Jane Edwards, Elizabeth J. Boring, Mary Jane Smith, Edward Burnside, Catharine A. Burnside, and Emma Smith. Rev. Robert Hays, of Bethel church, preached occasionally for about one year previous to the church organization, having been originally requested by the Presbyterians of Salineville to preach for them. Rev. Robert Johnson preached also previous to the church organization. Rev. Hays was the church's pastor from 1864 to 1874, when he was succeeded by Rev. S. B. Stevenson, who was followed later by Rev. J. R. Dundas, D. D.

An application for the formation of a Presbyterian church in Columbiana was made to the Presbytery of New Lisbon May, 1865, and that body appointed Revs. A. B. Maxwell, William Gaston and Elder Hugh Dobbins a committee to attend to the prayers of the petition. After due deliberation the church was organized May 13, 1865, with thirteen members, and George O. Frasier, T. J. Barclay and William Geiger as trustees. In July, same year, Rev. William C. Falconer, a licentiate, began his ministry with

the church, and was ordained to the pastoral office in October. He remained one year, and was followed, January, 1867, by Rev. John Gilmore, who remained one year. In November, 1868, Rev. J. G. Hall became pastor, and remained for more than a year. In December, 1870, Rev. William C. Smith succeeded, and continued until April, 1872. The next pastor was Rev. T. P. Johnson, who remained more than a year, and in the fall of 1874 Rev. A. B. Maxwell became the minister.

In May, 1867, John Campbell and Robert Close were elected the first ruling elders; March 31, 1870, William Geiger and George O. Frasier were chosen, and in January, 1877, J. H. Trotter and O. N. Gaylord became elders. The first meetings were held in the school hall, but in 1867 the present frame meeting-house was erected by Hiram Bell for the society.

On July 19, 1867, under the New Lisbon Presbytery, O. S., the Presbyterian church was organized in Leetonia, with the following members: Jesse Ball, and Catharine his wife; John McMillan, and Catharine his wife; Lydia Stetson, Eleanor Beard, John Reeves, Mary E. Porter, and David Betz and wife. The church was supplied from February 15, 1867, until November 1, 1868, by Rev. John Gilmore. Rev. I. G. Hall was installed as pastor June 15, 1869, and remained until November 1, 1870, when A. B. Maxwell accepted the call from the society and was installed December 17, 1871. Those who followed him were Rev. R. G. Roscamp, and I. Ravenaugh, the present minister.

John McMillan and Jesse Ball were the first elders. D. W. Abbott was chosen elder in November, 1869. In the spring of 1871 a church edifice was begun, which was completed during the summer and autumn of that year, and dedicated December 17, 1871, Rev. Hall preaching the dedicatory sermon.

Since writing the above have discovered: Bethesda church was organized about 1821, in Franklin township, previous to which time there was preaching by Presbyterian preachers in the township by Rev. Clement Vallandigham, James Robinson and others, chiefly in the barn and residence of Hugh Linn. Rev. Robinson organized the church, and among the original members were the Kings, Andersons, McKaigs, McQuillans, Linns, Morrisons, Messers, Donaldsons, Flemings and Camerons. The church edifice was built in 1822, near where the present church stands. The first elders of the church were Patrick McKaig, John Cameron, John Morrison, and Hugh King. The first pastor was Rev. James Robertson. Those who followed were Revs. Joshua Beer, J. B. Graham, (Robertson for a second term,) Robert Johnson, Robert Dickson, William Dalzell, David Miller, Joseph E. Carson, John R. Dundas, J. B. Miller, B. M. Price.

*Second Presbyterian Church, of East Liverpool*—Was organized March 27, 1890. Rev. Hugh A. Cooper, first minister.

*The Associate Presbyterian Congregation of Clarkson.*—Some time about 1854 a small congregation was formed at Clarkson from the Roseburgh, Logan, Wilson, Finney, and other families, who held the Associate Presbyterian. Meetings were held in the old church. Preaching by Rev. S. W. Clark, but after a few years they disbanded, and a union was formed with the Free Presbyterian and the United Presbyterian churches of Clarkson.

*United Presbyterian church at Wellsville.*—The first religious services held in Yellow Creek township by members of the Associated Reform church, in connection with the members of the United Presbyterian congregation worshiped, took place in January, 1847, although the absence of records leaves the fixing of dates to the uncertain authority of tradition. Before the organization of the church there were two communions, the first held on Aug. 17, 1847, the second April, 1, 1848. The former was conducted by a session appointed by the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Steubenville, and composed of Rev. Joseph Clokey, D. D., as moderator, and Elders D. D. McIntosh, Thomas Warren and John Crawford. On May 12, 1848, the organization at the church was effected, by electing Alex. Rose, Wallace Fogo, and Robert Balston, elders, and on the 29th, the organization was completed by the installation of the elders named. The session which officiated was composed of Rev. John M. Galloway as moderator, and elders Thos. Warren, John Crawford and D. D. McIntosh. The congregation bore the name of the First Associate Congregation of Wellsville, until the union of the Associate Reformed and Associate Presbyterian churches in 1858. Since that time it has been known as the First United Presbyterian church of Wellsville. The first pastor was Rev. J. C. Campbell, who began in 1849. Since his time are the following: Revs. Joseph Andrews, J. D. Brown, J. A. Bailey and J. G. Kennedy the present pastor. After the organization in 1848 worship was held in the Methodist Protestant church until 1850, when a church was built, being a plain brick, at a cost of about \$1,500.00, but was replaced in 1872 with a handsome edifice at a cost of \$16,000.

*United Presbyterian Church of East Liverpool.*—In 1851 or 1852, under the directions of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Presbytery of Steubenville, and in connection with the denomination continued until the union of the churches forming the United Presbyterian church in 1858, Rev. S. W. Clark preached occasionally to the Presbyterians in East Liverpool before the organization in 1851, and after that date until the union of the churches. For a year or two the congregation worshiped in the school-house and in various churches, but in 1854 built a frame on the corner of Fifth and Market streets, and in 1876 the present house was begun and completed, dedicated and occupied in 1878.

It occupies a corner on Fifth and Market streets, and cost \$16,000. The pastors who served the church after Rev. Martin, were Revs. Thos. Andrews, J. W. Martin, and J. C. Taggart who now has charge. In 1888 a second church was organized of same denomination, in the east end of Liverpool of which Rev. A. K. Knot is and has been pastor since 1888. During Rev. Taggart's Pastorate the church has raised for congregational and missionary purposes \$30,000.

*United Presbyterian Church at Clarkson.*—About 1854 a small congregation was formed at Clarkson from Roseburgh, Logan, Wilson, Finney and other families, who held the doctrine of the Associate Presbyterians. Meetings were occasionally held in the old church, the preaching being supplied by the Rev. S. W. Clark, of St. Clair township; but after a few years the congregation disbanded. Before the formation of the above congregation, the Free Presbyterians established themselves in the community, receiving membership from the Gastons, Moore and other families, to the number of forty. Meetings were held in the church, school-house and Hugh Gaston's barn by the Revs. Bradford, Robinson, Jamison and McElhaney, which were attended with considerable interest. The union of the various Presbyterian bodies of the circuit was followed at Clarkson, by the formation of the United Presbyterian church, and in the spring of 1862 Samuel Roseburgh was chosen to bear a petition to the Presbytery, asking that a congregation might be duly formed by an accredited person at Clarkson. That body appointed S. W. Clark, and on the 5th day of July, 1862, he discharged this mission. Samuel R. Roseburgh, William Glenn, John R. Chain and W. C. Wilson were the first ruling elders. The meeting-house was built in 1863. The pulpit was first supplied by Revs. S. W. Clark, Martin and Melvin, since then Revs. Alexander, McElhaney, and Patterson.

*United Presbyterian at Leetonia.*—This society was first organized in 1869. Rev. George Osmond, from Pennsylvania Presbytery, and Rev. Goodwilley, of the Cleveland Presbytery, officiated. The first pastor was Rev. Hood; the first members were J. M. Morrison, his wife and four daughters, John Cain and wife, A. J. Christy, his wife and daughter. A church was built in 1870 at a cost of \$2,000, and at the decline of the society was sold to the Methodist society. On Oct. 6, 1875, the society was re-organized with seventeen members and Rev. Samuel Collins of Pittsburg, bought the school house on the south of the city for \$1,075 and gave it to the new society, with the power to hold it 'as long as they preserved the organization and the name "United Presbyterian." The first pastor after organization was Rev. J. M. Wallace. He was succeeded by Rev. Sam'l. Alexander.

*United Presbyterian Church, East Palestine, Unity Township.*—A class of this faith was formed in the southeast part of the township, about 1855, by the Rev. Geo. Fast, which had among its members persons belonging to the Paxson, Low, Piper, Hart-sough, Leonards and other families. In 1857 a small frame church was built west of the village, on a lot given for that purpose by Thos. McCulla. This was used until 1859, when a new house, erected in the village, on a lot of L. A. Paxson, was occupied. The church is connected with other appointments in Middleton and Fairfield in forming a circuit. Among the clergy on this circuit since the church was formed have been the Revs. Fast, Crayton, Waldorf, Turner, Bonewell, Traver, Dilley, Booth, Bowers, Perkins, Stusser, Deihl, Randall, Lower, Law, Begley, Singer, Collins, Winter, and Rev. D. R. Miller, who is in charge at the present, 1891.

*United Presbyterian Church, East Palestine, Ohio.*—Rev. W. W. Curry began his labor in this church on the first Sabbath of January, 1875, and was released April 1878. The pulpit was vacant for two years. On March 16, 1880, a call was made for Rev. S. Collins, D. D., and on the first Sabbath in April, he began his pastoral work. At his own request he was released from his charge in April 1882, to enter upon missionary work at Washington, D. C. Rev. T. W. Winter was then called as stated supply one-half time for the year 1883. A call was made out for him which he accepted for one-half time. In April, 1887, his resignation was accepted. Rev. D. R. Miller was called May 5, 1889, and still remains pastor in charge.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church.*—In the early days of the settlement of East Liverpool the privileges of religious worship were very few and far between. Occasional journeys to distant churches, or places of meeting, over unbroken roads, or rare opportunities to listen to some circuit rider or itinerant preacher nearer home, comprised the advantages which the early settlers had to pursue their religious education. Ministers from Virginia would occasionally visit the settlement, and once in a while a roving preacher from other parts would tarry over Sunday and hold services in some settler's rude habitation. The earliest preacher was Robert Dobbins, a Methodist circuit rider. Mr. Dobbins preached in Liverpool as early as 1799. It was the custom in the early days for a minister to send a notice that he would preach on a certain Sunday at some certain citizen's house, and the intelligence of this fact would be disseminated through the community as it best could be. From the evidence obtained, the church was organized in Liverpool in 1827, at the house of Claiburn Simms, Jr., by Rev. George Brown who afterward became president of the Reformed Methodist church. There were but eight or ten original members of



this church, among them being Claiburn Simms, Sr., Henry Kountz, Mary A. Simms and Elizabeth Simms. Henry Kountz was one of the first class-leaders. Wm. Smith was also a class-leader about that time. Afterward Jesse Johnson was a class-leader and exhorter, and Isaac Johnson, John Martin and Abram Davidson were also early class-leaders. Their first church building was a log-house. The next was a plain brick which, after standing eight years was demolished and replaced in 1845 by a better one, which was succeeded in 1874 by the fine house of worship now in use, which is commonly called the Tabernacle, and was erected at a cost of \$70,000. The congregation owns, besides the church, a handsome brick parsonage. The names of the pastors who have occupied the pulpit since 1854, are Revs. Andrew Huston, F. B. Fast, D. B. Campbell, H. W. Baker, A. Baker, J. M. Carr, E. Williams, M. W. Dallas, A. W. Taylor, W. D. Stevens, W. Smith, M. S. Kendig, W. Brown, G. A. Lowman, George Crook, A. Scott, W. P. Turner, E. Hingley, A. W. Butts, S. Burt.

*The M. E. Church at New Lisbon.*—Methodism was first proclaimed west of the village, near the border of Hanover township, about 1812, by a local preacher by the name of James Caldwell, who held services there occasionally, preaching without authority from any convention. He soon had a co-laborer in John Cecil who was a successful missionary, and in due time Methodism was firmly established here, and had taken a foot-hold in New Lisbon. About 1818 the place was recognized as a regular appointment and what was then known as Beaver circuit which embraced several counties in the eastern part of Ohio and a part of Pennsylvania, preaching being supplied about once a month. The ministers about that time were Jacob Hooper and a young man named Dowler. The former was fearless in denouncing all kind of wrong. His zeal to promote the welfare of the church was so great, that when necessity demanded, he would start on foot to fill the appointments in his circuit. The bounds of the circuit remained as comprehensive as above stated until 1840, when New Lisbon was designated a station in the conference, and has since maintained that relation to Methodist work in Columbiana county. The society was not fully organized in New Lisbon until 1822. The first place of meeting was in a small frame house which stood a little west of John Arter's tannery, and in this house preached Martin Ruter and James B. Findley, at that time eminent ministers. In 1826 a more appropriate place of worship was provided, in the shape of a plain brick edifice, and in this house, in 1827, a Miss Miller, probably the first woman-preacher in New Lisbon, addressed crowded congregations. This house was used until 1838, when the present place of worship was erected. In 1845 the society was re-

organized under the laws of that period and James H. Shields, Jacob Arter, Jacob Harbaugh, Thos. Corbett, Robert S. McCay, Benezett F. Thompson and Simon Spiker were elected trustees. The clergy who ministered to the church from its organization to the present time have been as follows: Jacob Hooper, Rev. Dowler, 1820; Wm. Tipton, Chas. Trescott, Henry Knapp, 1821; Wm. Tipton, Samuel Brookonier, 1822; Dennis Goddard, B. O. Plympton, in 1823; Ezra Booth, A. G. Richardson, in 1824; Samuel Adams, Robert Hopkins in 1825; John Knox, Wm. Henderson in 1826; Edward Taylor, John Somerville in 1827; B. O. Plympton, Nathaniel Calender in 1828; George Brown, Rev. Wians in 1829; Alfred Bronson, Wm. Henderson in 1830; John Crawford, Jacob Jenks in 1831; John P. Kent, Wm. Summers in 1832; M. L. Weekly, D. Gordon in 1833; Alcinius Young, J. M. Meacham in 1834; Alcinius Young, P. S. Ruter in 1835; Daniel Sharp, John McLean in 1836; Daniel Sharp, J. T. W. Auld in 1837; Geo. McCaskey, J. Montgomery in 1838; Geo. McCaskey, Joshua Monroe in 1839. The others have been, Moses Tichinel, Lewis Burton, D. R. Hawkins, Charles Thorn, T. Winstanley, Frank Moore, Josiah Moore, J. T. Nessley, A. H. Thomas, Robert Hamilton, Walter Brown, J. D. Turner, J. D. Vail, Isaac Aiken, Ebenezer Bracken, John W. Baker, Joseph Horner, G. W. Cranage, W. K. Brown, J. F. Jones, Samuel Birkett, S. Y. Kennedy, A. R. Chapman, R. M. Freshwater, S. McCleary, W. H. Rider, J. H. Conkle, H. W. Kellogg and D. W. Chandler the present incumbent.

*Elk Run Township M. E. Church.*—A class of Methodists was formed at the house of Samuel Kemble, on section nine, as early as 1814, embracing among its members, Samuel Kemble and wife, Samuel Wallanan and wife, George Freed and wife, James Ward, Polly, Job and Mary Paxton. Occasional meetings were held at the houses of the members, and in the school house in that locality, but about 1825 a log house was built which was used until 1862, when the church found a new home on the same section, but farther east. The present house is on a lot adjoining the cemetery-ground, which was set aside in the early settlement of the township by Samuel Kemble. The church since 1860 has been one of four charges constituting the Elkton circuit. In 1840 it was connected with New Lisbon and other appointments in the county. After that period and until 1860 it was one of the many appointments in the southern part of the county constituting the Liverpool circuit. The names of the ministers who were on these circuits were as follows: Jacob Hooper, Rev. Dowler, Wm. Tipton, Rev. Tascott, Henry Knapp, Samuel Brookonier, Dennis Goddard, B. O. Plympton, Ezra Booth, A. G. Richardson, Samuel Adams, Robt. Hopkins, John Knox, Wm. Henderson, Edward Taylor, John Sommerville,

Nathaniel Callender, Geo. Brown, Rev. Winans, A. Bronson, John Crawford, Jacob Jenks, J. P. Kent, W. Summers, M. L. Weekly, A. Young, M. Meacham, P. S. Ruter, Daniel Sharp, John McLean, J. W. Auld, George McCaskey, Joshua Menroe, Henry Wharton, C. Jackson, Rev. Day, J. M. Bray, W. P. Blackburn, J. Montgomery, J. K. Miller, Robert Cunningham, Thos. W. Winstanley, W. C. Henderson, A. J. Dale, John Huston, Warren Long, David Kemble, John R. Roller, Andrew Huston, John Ansley, A. W. Butts, E. Williams, H. W. Baker, M. W. Dallas, A. W. Taylor, M. S. Kendig, Louis Payne, John Wright, G. D. Kinnear, A. J. Lane, J. D. Leggett, W. Beuall, A. J. Culp, A. Dunlap, Cameron, Manville, McKown and Great, the present pastor.

*The Elkton Methodist Episcopal Church.*—In September, 1840, the Rev. Joshua Monroe organized in the village of Elkton, a class of seventeen members, among whom were John Kemble, leader, Daniel Ikard and wife, James Crook and wife, Thomas Crook and wife, James Montgomery, Elizabeth Baker, and Jacob Pitzer. This class, in the course of years, became known as the "Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church of Elk Run," but since 1870 has been known by the above title. The society worshiped in the free church until October, 1870, when they built their present church, at a cost of \$1,800. This church has had the same ministers as the Kemble church, and for Methodist Episcopal churches of Middleton. The Methodist Episcopal ministers who were natives of Elk Run have been, A. E. Ward, George Crook and Ira Kemble.

*The Zion Hill Methodist Episcopal Church.*—Some time before 1815 a class of Methodists was formed in the Stevens settlement in Middleton township, which embraced, among other members, Amos Stevens and family, Augustus Stevens and family, Thomas Saint and wife, George Ashford and wife, John Leslie, Samuel Brisbrine, James Thompson, Joseph Saint, Elijah Leslie, Benjamin and Joshua Todd, Jane Brooks, Margaret Thomas, Aquilla A. M. Baxter, Mrs. Pancake Thomas, and the Huston, McCoy, Huff, Hayes, Addis and Fitzsimons families. Amos Stevens served as a leader, and in course of time his son Augustus Stevens, entered the ministry. The services were first held in the members' houses, in barns and often in the woods, but in ten or fifteen years a meeting house was built on the land set apart for that purpose by Amos Stevens, which was the place of worship many years, from which fact the appointment was long known as the "Stevens church."

In 1865 a new church was built near the site of the old one, and dedicated on Nov. 18, 1865, by Revs. Hartshorn and Lane, as the Mount Zion M. E. church, and has been known by this title since that time. It is a plain frame edifice, and cost \$2,500.

In 1869, the Fairview M. E. church, of Middleton township, was erected on section 31. The society worshipping in this house was organized in Madison township, and, until the date above given, was known as the Williamsport charge, the first place of worship having been in that village. Both churches have the same ministerial supplies. In early times this was furnished by a circuit which embraced nearly the entire county; in 1840 the eastern part of the county was formed into the Liverpool circuit, and embraced these appointments, and since 1860 they have been a part of the Elkton circuit. Since 1820 these circuits have been regularly supplied by the conference to which they had been attached, but it is probable that the Methodist missionaries visited these parts and preached before they were taken up as appointments. It is believed that the following ministers embrace nearly all who proclaimed Methodism in Middleton township: Revs. Jacob H. Dowler, Wm. Tipton, Trescott, Henry Knapp, Samuel Brookonier, Dennis Goddard, B. O. Plympton, Ezra Booth, A. G. Richardson, Samuel Adams, Robert Hopkins, John Knox, Wm. Henderson, Edward Taylor, John Somerville, N. Callendar, George Brown, Rev. Winans, Alfred Bronson, John Crawford, J. P. Kent, W. Summers, L. M. Weakly, D. Gordon, A. Young, John Meacham, P. S. Ruter, Daniel Sharp, John McLean, J. W. Auld, George McCaskey, J. Montgomery, Joshua Monroe, I. Dallas, Wm. Wharton, Cornelius Jackson, J. M. Bray, W. P. Blackburn, J. K. Miller, Robert Cunningham, T. W. Winstanly, Wm. C. Henderson, A. J. Dale, John Huston, Warren Long, David Campbell, J. R. Roller, Andrew Huston, J. Ansley, A. W. Butts, H. W. Baker, M. W. Dallas, A. W. Taylor, M. S. Kendig, Louis Payne, John Wright, G. D. Kinnear, A. J. Lane, J. D. Leggett, Wm. Bedall, J. M. Bray, A. J. Culp.

*The Burt M. E. Church, of Middleton Township.* -When the Rev. Brookonier was on the circuit, before described, in 1822, the Rev. John Burt, a local Methodist minister, persuaded him to preach at his house, on section one. As a result of his occasional labors at this point, a society was formed, which had among its members the Burts, Eatons and Bartons, who, some years afterward, built a small meeting-house near Mr. Burt's house. In this house, worship was maintained till 1867, when the appointment was given up and the interest transferred to the village of East Palestine. The meeting-house has been demolished. The charge was frequently changed from one circuit to another, but, in the main, has been served by the ministers before named.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church of Highlandtown, Washington Township.* In 1819 a Methodist church was organized at the house of Jacob S. Desellems, near the head waters of little Yellow Creek, in Wayne township. In that class were the following

members: J. S. Desellems and wife, William Pumphrey and wife, David Scattergood and wife, John Davis and wife, Francis Bussell and wife, Eleanor McMullen, Catherine Johnson, and Mrs. Mary S. Hoey. Jacob S. Desellems was appointed class-leader. Services were conducted in the school house and in the dwellings of the members until 1841 by Revs. N. Callender, John Sharp, B. O. Plympton, J. P. Kent, Martin Ruyter, John Crum, J. McMahan, John Crawlord, Ira Edda, George McCaskey, C. H. Jackson, W. Tipton, J. Crump, R. Armstrong, J. McLain, A. Young, P. S. Ruyter, W. Henderson and Joshua Monroe. In 1841 a church edifice was erected on Little Yellow Creek, in Washington township, on land owned by David Scattergood. The congregation was in the Hanover circuit, and in the new church the first ministers were Revs. J. K. Mills, Samuel Day, M. L. Weekly, Thomas Winstanley, Simon Elliott, G. A. Lowman, William Brown, T. C. McClure, J. H. White, W. W. Roup, C. Thorn, W. Deveney, John Huston, J. Ansley, L. Petty, John Grant, D. B. Campbell, J. H. Rogers, and Henry Long. The second church was put up in Highlandtown, and its pastors have been Revs. J. Archibald, M. McGarrett, J. Stevens, Z. S. Weller, John Connor, J. Hollingshead, R. Jordan, J. R. Roller, W. Johnson, A. B. Castle, J. C. Russell, J. M. Bray, Jr., C. Thorn, John Houston, A. J. Lane, J. W. McAbre, G. W. Johnson, J. E. Hollister, E. R. Jones.

In 1865 the Highlandtown and Salineville Methodist Episcopal churches became an independent circuit.

*The Primitive Methodist Church, of Washington Township* was organized at Salineville in 1869, by Rev. Geo. Parker, at which time 60 persons were received into membership. Previous to this organization, and after that, worship was held in dwellings and school-houses. After the organization in the Presbyterian and united Presbyterian churches, a structure was erected in 1873, and was to be dedicated in 1874; but the unsettled state of the country put off the proposed ceremony, which remains to this date unperformed. The preachers who have served this church have been Revs. James Herbert, Joseph Emerson, Geo. Parker, T. C. Bache, Joseph Reid, W. C. Bache and Rev. Borie. Through the removal of members, the church membership has declined until it now comprises a limited number.

*Hart Methodist Church, Salem Township.*—About 1824, Garrett Hart, who had lived on section 31, in Salem township, several years, persuaded the people in the neighborhood of the present Hart church who were inclined to Methodism, to organize a class, of which he was chosen the first leader. The members of this class were Garrett Hart and wife, Joseph Headley and wife, Jonathan Dickinson and wife, Samuel Shelton and wife, Jacob Karns and wife, Samuel Karns and wife. In

1826 a log church was built on the ground occupied by the present church, built in 1866. This church was in the Washington circuit for many years; then in the Beaver, and now in the Salem circuit. It is under the same charge as Washingtonville and Franklin Square.

*The Franklin Methodist Episcopal Church, of Salem Township.*—This church was organized in 1828. Preaching was first held in a log house which was used for a school. The church was built in 1830. The ministers have been the same as those of the Washingtonville and Hart churches.

*Washingtonville Methodist Episcopal Church, Salem Township.*—Watson Ruckman, John Robins, Phillip Hantz, and their wives constituted the first class in the village. Watson Ruckman was chosen leader. The first meeting was held in the house of Phillip Houtz, in 1844, and services for some time were held in barns. Rev. John M. Murray was the first pastor, and later Wm. H. Pierson was installed. The present house of worship was built in 1872. Those succeeding Mr. Pierson have been Rev. A. C. Welch, J. H. White, T. McCleary, G. W. Anderson and W. D. Ewing.

*Methodist Episcopal Church at Lectonia.*—About 1869 John Ritter and wife, Samel Keene and wife. Mrs. Catharine Stewart and Mrs. Wallace, convened at Mrs. Stewart's house and organized a class, of which Mr. Keene was chosen leader. Public services were soon after held in the public hall, and the minister who officiated from that time were Revs. J. J. Jackson, Henry Long, Mr. Ross, Mr. Coyle, J. A. Chamberlain, Samuel Crouse, Elliott Pearson, A. J. Lane, P. G. Edwards, Slusser, and J. R. Jacob who is in charge at present, 1891. The society some years past purchased the church edifice of the United Presbyterian, but in the year 1887 erected the fine brick building now occupied by the Methodists on the corner of State and Lisbon streets.

*The Methodist Episcopal church, Williamsport, Madison Township.*—This organization was founded as early as 1820, when a class was organized at the house of Wm. Crawford, under the leadership of Joseph Kernan. Services were held at Mr. Crawford's house for several years, and although preaching was at time not easily obtainable, occasional services were enjoyed. The first minister who was regular in charge was Rev. Bronson, under whose ministrations the little band of Methodists prospered and grew in strength. This number of about forty members, included people not only from Madison township, but from adjoining townships as well, and in 1838 up to which time worship had been held in Mr. Crawford's house, it was decided to build a house of worship at what is now Williamsport. Rev. J. M. Bray, preached the sermon at the dedication of the new church, and after that those who were pastors in the church were Revs.

Callander, M. L. Wickley, Henderson, Ansley, Hustons John and Andrew, and Sam'l Crouse. In 1871 the congregation built a new church which was erected upon the four corners made by Madison, Middleton, Elk Horn and St. Clair townships, where it now stands. The first pastor of this church was Rev. A. J. Lane, since whom the pastors have been Revs. Leggett, John Huston, Bedall, J. M. Bray and Culp.

*The M. E. Church of Salem, Perry Township.*—In 1821 a class of nine persons was formed in the village, consisting of Thos. Kelly and wife, John Flistcroft, Edward Rynear and wife, Thos. Webb and wife, David Hum and James W. Leach, Thomas Kelly being leader. The services were held mostly at Thomas Kelly's house. In 1821 Samuel Brockonier was appointed on the Beaver circuit, and during that year preached at Salem, in a small rude building. He was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Swayze, Ira Eddy, W. C. Henderson and Isaac Wians, all on the Beaver circuit. The circuit was afterwards changed to New Lisbon, then to Hanover, Lima and Salem respectively. Among those who preached during the time were J. P. Kent, James H. White, Thos. McGrath, Hiram Miller, J. M. Bray, Hosea McCall, Henry Ambler and James Montgomery. In 1852, petition being made to the conference, Salem was made a separate station, with Rev. J. W. Nessley as first pastor. He has been succeeded by Saml. Crouse, Aaron Thomas, Wm. Lynch, C. H. Jackson, W. D. Stevens, J. A. Swaney, Dr. J. N. Beard, J. J. Moffatt, Dr. Wm. Cox, Wm. Lynch, Thos. M. Boyle, John Grant, W. A. Davidson, J. C. Sullivan, J. M. Carr, D. D., John Brown, Ezra Hingeley and E. A. Simons, D. D. In 1823 they built their first log house for worship, which was succeeded by a larger one in 1837, which they used till 1859, when they disposed of this to the church of the Disciples, and built their present brick edifice on Broadway, at a cost of \$10,000. The society has over 400 members and a very large Sunday school.

*The Zion Methodist Church* (colored), of Perry township, was organized in 1859 by the Rev. Thos. James. He was succeeded in the ministry by Revs. Joseph Armstrong, B. B. Mathews, Nelson Williams, John Halliday, John Cox, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Farman, Mr. Terry, Solomon Whiton and Charles Dockett.

*The African M. E. Church, at Salem*, was organized in 1867 by Father Gross, who was its first pastor. The society purchased their church in the same year they organized, and has had the following ministers: Rev. W. Pettigrew, Joseph Bell, B. F. Zee, Cornelius Asbury, George Sampson, T. A. Thompson, and John E. Russell.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church at Unity, Unity Township.*—Sometime about 1830. Rev. Prasser began holding Methodist meetings at the house of Joseph Taylor, and soon afterward, a

class of members having been formed, regular meetings were maintained in the school house. This number embraced among others, Joseph Taylor, Jehu Stough, Metchor Mellinger, Elias Eyster and William Lewis. A small meeting house was erected soon after at the village of Unity for the use of the society, which flourished for a time and then became so much weakened by removals and other causes, that the conference suspended the appointment. A few members remained in the place, and, about 1860, the Rev. D. Hess, who preached to them at that time, was induced to hold a series of meetings, which resulted in so many conversions and accessions to the church, that the place again became a regular appointment. So encouraging was the future, that a meeting house was built nearly opposite the site occupied by the old one. The church passed under the control of a society, which received corporate power from the state, Nov. 12, 1862. Among the preachers here are remembered, Revs. Wharton, Roller, Blackburn, Moore, Hess, Hauston, Kinnear, Borbridge, Ingram, Castle, Ruyter, Hamilton, Cunningham and O. W. Holmes.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church at New Waterford, Unity Township* was organized May 16, 1858, in Joseph Taylor's barn, by Rev. G. D. Kinnear. Twenty persons associated themselves as members, and W. B. Campbell was chosen class leader. In March, 1859, a plain frame meeting house was dedicated as a place of worship for the society by the presiding elder of the district. Rev. D. P. Mitchell was placed in charge of the trustees. The ministers have been as follows: Revs. Hess, Keagle, McCarty, A. J. Rich, James Borbridge, Jackson, Hays, Moore, Darby, Hodgson, Ward, and Edwards.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church at East Palestine, Unity Township.* - Methodism was introduced into this locality by the members of the old Burt church of Middleton township, and in 1865 occasional meetings were held in the United Presbyterian church at East Palestine. In a few years the interests of the Burt church were transferred to the village, and the present society formed. A commodious frame meeting house was built at East Palestine, which is yet the home of the society. The pastors have been Revs. Houston, Moore, Jackson, Gogley, Kessler, Ingham and Holmes.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church at Hanover, Hanover Township* -- Was organized in 1834, and Joseph Hillerman was chosen leader. The original members were Joseph Hillerman and wife, Hannah Ball, Charlotte Arter, James Kynett, and Mrs. Verner, but the church grew, and in a short time had a membership of sixty. The church, which is in the Hanover circuit, was attached originally to the New Lisbon circuit. The first church building was erected in 1837, and, after being used a year for school as



well as church purposes, received an addition of a second story, preaching having previously been held in the Disciples' church. The building was utterly demolished June 30, 1876, by a violent wind storm, which caused much other damage in the town. Another church was erected immediately. The preachers were Revs. Kent, McGrath, Montgomery, Weekly, Petty, Crouse, Gilmore, Stevens, Brown, Jordon, McClure, Elliott, Rogers, McGregor, Kagle, Sleetz, Wright, McClure, King, and Williams.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church at New Garden, Hanover Township*, was organized in 1840. Among the early members were Lewis Rider, wife and three daughters, David Scattergood, wife, three sons and two daughters, Nathan Baker, wife and two daughters, Edward Jones and wife, James Garside, wife, three sons and two daughters, William and Hannah Nichols, Peter and Amy Ward. Worship was held in the village school-house until 1841, when a frame church was erected and dedicated by Rev. Joseph Montgomery, who with Rev. M. S. Weekly, preached in the church for some time thereafter as they traveled the circuit. Robert Dennis donated the land for the church, was one of the first trustees, and was the first class leader. Joshua Monroe was the first presiding elder. The preachers were the same as at Hanover.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church at Gillford, Hanover Township*, was organized in 1840. Previous to this time the Methodists of Gillford had worshiped at New Lisbon. In 1846 J. P. Conly donated a lot upon which the church was built; Mr. Conly preached occasionally and once and in while services were held by circuit preachers, but the congregation never was large, and never had a stated preacher. It is in the Hanover circuit.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church Columbiana, Fairfield Township.*—Among the settlers of the northern part of Fairfield township who were Methodists, were the McGregors, Hune, Voglesong, Wright, Maury, Fitzpatrick and others to the number of a score. Preaching was supplied but once a month by the clergy on the old Beaver circuit, a full list of whom is given with the New Lisbon church. In 1834 a small meeting-house was built on the Petersburg road, which was intended primarily for the Methodists, but was free to all other denominations when not occupied by the former. It was dedicated by Father Swazey, one of the pioneer Methodist ministers. This house was used till 1859, when the present church edifice was erected on the lower part of Main street. In 1873 a parsonage was erected on a lot next south. The ministers of the church since Columbiana was detached from the appointments in the southern part of the county have been as follows: J. Ansley, G. Pollock, George Crook, J. D. Turner, G. D. Kinnear, D. Hess, L. S. Keagle, M. S. Kending, J. McCarty, W. Long, L. Payne, J. Burbridge, E. M.

Wood, A. J. Rich, J. H. Conlee, R. Cunningham, L. A. Tillman, J. J. Jackson, D. Momeyer, William J. McConnell, T. S. Hodgson, William Darby, J. J. Hayes, J. Z. Moore, A. E. Ward, C. H. Edwards, Appleton McClure, Ream, McKenry and H. A. Cobbledick who is the present minister being appointed in September, 1889.

*East Fairfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Fairfield Township.*—Methodist meetings were held in East Fairfield as early as 1835, but no organization was attempted until a few years later. Among those who were instrumental in forming the society were G. N. Brown, Wm. Ensign and Wm. Henderson. About 1842 a small house of worship was built and used until the present edifice was erected in 1876. The old house was sold to citizens and converted into a public hall. The church has been served by the same ministers as the church of Columbiana. The Bethel Methodist Episcopal church of Fairfield township, erected a log meeting house in 1840 on section twenty-nine, on the farm of Elias Holloway, which was occupied by a large and very flourishing congregation of more than 100 members, among whom were the Freeds, Zepernick, Ney, Crofts, Crook, Ward, Rogers, Henry, Wallhan and many other families. The organization of Methodist societies in the surrounding village, and the removal of members so weakened the society that it was allowed to disband before 1860.

*Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal church, Wayne Township.*—In 1837, Joseph Paxton, a blacksmith of Elk Run township, began to preach occasionally at the house of Thomas Cross, in Wayne township, to a company of people who worshiped as members of the United Brethren church. Paxton, Biddle and others preached at Cross' house, about two years, and then changed to the house of Peter Cross, where the society was re-organized as a Methodist Episcopal congregation. A log house was erected on the latter's farm where services were held until 1848, when the present church building was erected. For several years last past the congregation has had considerable difficulty in obtaining preachers (the Hanover) in a circuit. The first Methodist Episcopal preaching however in Wayne township was held in 1825, at the home of Gideon Garver. There was preaching there every fortnight until 1840, when the members of the congregation generally joined the Pleasant Grove congregation.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church of Wellsville, Yellow Creek Township.* was founded upon a class which was organized about 1800, by Rev. John Callahan, who was sent out by a Baltimore conference and had preached to the Methodists before the date of its origin. The organization took place in the house of William Wells, and among the original members were William and Ann Wells, Robert and Jane Dobbins, Samuel and Eliza Flowers

William and Margaret Richardson. This class is supposed to be the first one ever organized in Ohio. Among the early preachers were the Revs. Essex, Stoneman, Askins, Ried, Charles, Church, Watts, Baker, and Seisel. The earliest class-leaders were William Wells and Robert Dobbins. Preaching was for some years held in Mr. Wells' residence, and in a shingle-roof log house built by James Clark. Later on, the circuit preachers who tarried in Wellsville were Revs. William Knox, Joseph Hall and John Desellems. The active progress of church matters was irregular and feeble until 1826, when Rev. B. O. Plympton responded to a call, and early in that year held services in the potter's shop of Joseph Wells, where a class of ten persons was organized, among them being George and Sarah Gibbons, and George Kearns and wife. This shop was used as a place of worship until 1827, when, in common with other denominations, the Methodists occupied a brick school house erected by the town that year. In 1833 Mr. Wells donated to the society a lot and upon it in that year, a plain but substantial edifice was erected. The second church was erected in 1877, and was said to be the largest church building in Wellsville. It was dedicated October 25, 1877, Rev. Dr. Barrows, president of the Pittsburgh Female College, preaching the dedicatory sermon. In 1884 the church was enlarged and remodeled, at a cost of \$3,000. The pastors who have served the church since 1833 are as follows: Rev. Alcinius Young, Mr. Mahon, Marcellus Ruyler, David Sharp, John White, J. J. Swazee, Lewis Burton, John Spencer, Thomas McGrath, N. Callender, Cornelius Jackson, M. P. Jamison, J. Gibson, F. McCleary, G. A. Lowman, E. T. Fletcher, A. L. Petty, A. J. Eusly, Edward Burkett, Samuel Babcock, Stephen Minor, James Henderson, J. M. Carr, H. Hollingshead, J. Conkle, Lewis Payne, J. W. Toland, H. Miller, D. D., W. H. Rider, G. F. Oliver, and J. M. Carr, D. D., the present pastor. In 1840 there was a Methodist class organized in Knox township, which held meeting in a church edifice near Homeworth, but no reliable information of its early history is obtainable.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church of East Rochester, West Township.* This society was organized about 1851. Their early meetings were held in an old school-house on section 8. Among the early members were, John DeFord, John Hunter, David Bashaw and Benjamin Haldeman. John DeFord was class-leader. The society continued about ten years and became extinct. In 1875, the new church edifice was built, and the society reorganized with Rev. C. B. Henthorn as pastor.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church at Damascus, Butler Township.* Meetings had been held several years before the organization of the church at the house of Lewis Jobes. Rev. Wells preached occasionally, and at other times the society was served by min-

isters from Salem. About 1855 meetings were held in the school-house at Damascus, and a class organized with Phillip Barger and wife, Nancy Little, Elizabeth Little, John Kerr and wife, Clement Kerr and wife, and James Kerr and wife as members. Rev. Eaton who was the first pastor, was succeeded by the following: Revs. Kinnea, Storer, Williams, Jackson, McCarthy, Brown, Bray, Lang, Crook, and Anderson.

*Methodist Society at Calcutta, St. Clair Township.*—Was organized in 1869 and for the support of preaching, Mr. George Thompson agreed to provide \$50 yearly for the space of five years. Rev. Alexander Scott was the first minister and continued to preach at Calcutta during his pastorate at East Liverpool. George Thompson upon his death in 1869, bequeathed \$400 to the town toward the erection of a public hall, conditioned that it should be devoted, free of charge, to the use of any religious denomination, of whatsoever sect, desiring to worship therein. Previous to the erection of the town hall, in 1872, the Methodists worshipped in the Calcutta school-house. But upon the completion of the hall they began to hold services there, and have continued since to occupy it. Rev. W. B. Watkins, presiding elder, preached the first sermon in the hall during the ministry of Rev. Wm. P. Turner, who was stationed at East Liverpool. After Rev. Hingely's term expired the church was made a mission point.

*The M. E. Church at Salineville, Washington Township.*—Was organized previous to 1840, but the loss of the records leaves the matter to conjecture. In that year and afterward the Methodists of Salineville enjoyed preaching in a school-house on a hill north of the town. Rev. Hosea McCall was among the preachers who ministered to them. In 1850 the church built a frame house of worship upon a site in the rear of the brick edifice, which was erected in 1870 at a cost of \$10,500, including lot. In the old church building the preachers were Revs. Archibald, Thorne, Rogers, Stevens, Petty, Grant and Hollingshead. In the new structure the pastors have been Revs. Huston, Lane, Johnson, Hollister, and E. R. Jones.

*The Protestant Methodist Church at New Lisbon, Center Township.* Sometime about 1828, the Protestant Methodist Church was constituted by those opposed to episcopacy; but who had, prior to that period given their allegiance to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The movement, instituted at Baltimore, rapidly grew into favor, and societies were soon formed in various parts of the Union. In New Lisbon, Henry Springer and others espoused this cause, and in November, 1831, the Rev. Reeves began preaching in the place. He was followed by Revs. Dighton, Gunthrie, Miller and other missionaries, whose labors induced the formation of a small society. The meetings were first held in a small

brick house on Chestnut street. About 1837, a more commodious and appropriate church edifice was erected on the north-west corner of the public square, which became well known as the "White House." In this the society flourished ten or twelve years, then lost its influence and strength to such an extent, that in 1848 it was practically extinct. In 1841 a conference of the denomination was held with the church, and was largely attended, about 200 ministers being present. In the fall of 1837, the church was taken up as a regular appointment, and was served by the Revs. Joel Dolby and Hugh Kelley. Those who followed were Revs. Browning, Reeves, Ragan, White, Flowers, Dorsey, Hubbard, Lacock, Hughes, Cushing, Beatty and Clancy.

*Protestant Methodist Church, East Liverpool, Liverpool Township.*—This church was organized in May, 1855, by Rev. E. A. Brindley of Wellsville. The original members were eleven, and until 1857, services were held in Bradshaw's hall, on Broadway. In that year the church purchased the Sons of Temperance hall, which then occupied Fifth street. There they worshipped until May, 1879, when their new church was completed on the same site at a cost of \$10,000. The church was originally attached to the Muskingum conference, but in 1871 was transferred to the Pittsburg conference. The church has had the following pastors: Revs. Brinley, Hastings, Burns, Case, Hodgkinson, Hull, Palmer, Lucas, G. G. Westfall, W. G. Wilson, C. M. Conway, C. A. Sturm and W. H. Gladden, the present pastor. He has had 250 members join his church in seventeen months.

*The Protestant Methodist Church at Wellsville, Yellow Creek Township.*—Was organized in 1829, in the house of Joseph Wells, by Rev. Geo. Brown, with the following members: Joseph and Hezekiah Wells, Christopher and Sarah Murray, Nicholas Murray, Wm. Seuter, George and Sarah Gibbons. In 1833 the congregation having previously worshipped in the town school house, a building was erected and enlarged in 1878. The pastors who served the church while it was in the circuit were Revs. Wm. Reeves (whose wife occupied the pulpit once each month during her husband's ministry), Rufus Richardson, Edward Paulton and Jeremiah Browning. Then the church became a mission point, and the subsequent pastors were: Revs. W. W. Arnot, Washington Maynard, Thos. Cullen, Joseph Ray, W. Hastings, Charles Callahan, Wm. Case, - - Sears, John Hodgkinson, J. B. Wilkins, W. Baldwin, David Freeman, E. S. Hoagland, M. L. Jennings, J. G. Tyree, S. S. Fisher, W. O. Scott and J. A. Barnes.

*Protestant Episcopal Church at Liverpool, Liverpool Township.*—This church was organized in 1834, with about fifteen members, and in the same year a frame church building was erected on Fourth street. The first rector was Rev. Thomas Mitchell, whose suc-

cessors have been Revs. Adderly, Goodwin, Christian, Butler, Rodgers, Coleman, McKay, Gilbert, Philip McKim, and others. In 1879, the church members erected a fine brick edifice, which cost \$6,000.

*The Protestant Episcopal Church at New Lisbon, Center Township.*---The services of this church were held in New Lisbon as early as 1847, but no organization was effected until April 13, 1863, when thirty persons were formed into a society. On May 5, 1863, F. A. Blocksom was elected senior warden. Rev. A. T. McMurphy became rector and remained until 1866, and in 1871 Rev. G. S. Vallandigham became rector and served till his death, in March, 1873. Since that time they have been supplied by neighboring rectors and laymen.

*Church of our Savior, (Episcopal) Perry Township.*---In 1857, Miss Anna M. Reed, of Huntington, Pa., while visiting her brother in Salem, assisted by Miss Mary B. Reed, canvassed the town and found a number of persons willing to join them. Lay services were held at the house of Capt. Stephen Whitneys for several Sundays; afterward a room was rented in the south end of Broadway block, where the first regular service in Salem was held, Rev. A. T. McMurphy officiating. The Right Rev. C. P. McIlvain, bishop of the diocese, preached in the town hall, April 3, 1858, when the rite of confirmation was administered to seven persons. The first vestry was elected March 3, 1859. A call was extended to the Rev. Hollis, who accepted, and, after his retirement, Rev. Morrell. A call was extended, December 2, 1862, to Rev. A. T. McMurphy, who accepted, and served until December 1, 1868. For many years the parish has remained vacant.

*The Church of the Ascension, (Episcopal) Wellsville, Yellow Creek Township.*---Was organized in 1863, in the Methodist Protestant church. After that, church was held in a public hall on Main street. The first rector of the church was Rev. John Lee. His successors were Revs. Gilbert, Hubbell, McMurphy, Coleman, Long, and McKim. The hall was used till 1870, when the present church edifice was built at a cost of \$6,200, and the parsonage at \$1,700. An excursion was given in June, 1870, in which 1,600 people participated, and \$2,500 was cleared for the benefit of the church.

*Wesleyan Methodist Church of Fairfield Township.*---After 1840, a number of members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Fairfield withdrew, and formed themselves into a society with the above name. Meeting was first held at the house of John and Adam Hunn, who were among the chief members of the society, but in 1847 a small house of worship was built near the cemetery, in the northern part of section 14, which was used until 1873. That year the new church was built in the locality called Hunntown, which was consecrated by the Rev. Adam Crook,

April 10, 1873. At the same time a conference of the denomination was held there. The membership is but small. Among those who preached are: Revs. Selby, Trago, Savage, Beckwith, Lawhead, Palmer, Noble, and Childs.

*The Disciples Church of Hanover, Hanover Township,* traces back to 1820, when the Christian church was organized at Hanover, Gainor and Enos Ellis being the chief movers in the matter. Preachers came over from Kentucky upon the organization of the church, among them being Revs. Sechrist, Hughs, and others. The first house of worship was a log cabin just south of Hanover village. About 1825 dissension began to show in the church, owing to the rise and growth of the Disciple doctrine, and this dissension which continued until 1830, ended with a victory for the Disciples, who, absorbing nearly the entire congregation, reorganized the church according to their faith, leaving the Christians to pass from view. Joseph Rhoads and Catharine Keith were prominent in the organization. An addition to the church was at once built, and that place of worship served until 1859, when the present church edifice was completed. Among those who have preached for the Disciples since 1830 may be named Revs. Whittaker, Wesley, Laphear, Vanvoris, Henry, Hartzell, Lacy, Bosworth, Elder, Stroh, H. B. Cox, Jones, Ehrhardt, Charles Strahn and C. W. Huffer. The Disciples church at Kensington was organized in February, 1881, and since then Rev. C. W. Huffer has been its pastor.

*Disciples Church of East Fairfield, Fairfield Township.*—About 1825 a society was organized at east Fairfield which entertained of the "Primitive Christians," and worshiped according to the form of that body several years. It had among its members persons belonging to the Croger, Fisher, Ferrall, Cunningham, Morlan, Wallahan, and other families. They built a meeting house on a lot which now forms a part of the cemetery. In this church Revs. Jones, Seachrist, and other Christian ministers preached, and about 1827 Rev. Joseph Gaston became the pastor. In February, 1828, Revs. Scott and Mitchell, of the Disciple church, held a series of meetings which produced many conversions and caused the society to adopt the tenets of the Disciples, all but six of the members voting to make the change. Rev. Gaston continued as minister. Among those who have since ministered to the church have been besides Rev. Gaston the following: Revs. Saunders, Campbell, Lamphear, Baxter, Way, Moss, Hillick, Hayden and Callahan. The old meeting house was used until 1851, when the present neat brick edifice was built.

*Disciples Church, New Lisbon, Center Township.*—In the month of August, 1827, the Mahoning Baptist association met in the village. Among other matters which engaged the attention of

the body, it was proposed to select an evangelist to labor among the fifteen or twenty churches composing the association. This was deemed necessary on account of the languishing condition of many of the congregations. Among the preachers present were Alexander Campbell, then a Baptist, Adamson Bently, Sidney Rigdon, who afterward became the right-hand man of Joe Smith, the founder of Mormonism; John Secrest, Joseph Gaston and Walter Scott, who was a teacher in the academy of Steubenville. He was a graduate of the university of Edinburg, a natural orator, and one who had abandoned the religious views in which he had been brought up. On this man, though he was not a member of the association, but occupying a place by courtesy, fell the choice of the ministers present to go forth and arouse the churches to a sense of their duty. This unexpected choice caused the subject of it to look upon it as providential, and, regarding the call of the association as a call from heaven, he accepted and entered at once upon his work. His first resolve was that he would not preach any of the doctrines of the Baptist, but would make the apostles his model, and thus reproduce the ancient gospel. Full of this purpose he came to New Lisbon in November, the same year, and in the Baptist meeting-house, began a series of meetings. The novelty of his mode of preaching and his rare eloquence soon gained him large audiences. The entire village was aroused and excited. His theme was the confession made by the apostle Peter, in the words, "Thou art the Christ, the son and the living God." (Matt. XVI, 16) and the promise made by Christ. He followed Peter through his discourse after the descent of the Holy Spirit. None of his hearers had listened to such preaching before, and those who accepted the Bible as true, felt that they could not gainsay it, for he presented no view or theory of his own, but uttered the very words of the inspired apostle. And when the preacher asked if there was anyone present who believed what he taught, all were ready to take God at his word by instant obedience. The preacher and audience were surprised to see William Amend press his way through the throng to where the preacher stood, and say, "I do," and expressed his willingness to be baptized at once. The preacher was at a loss for a moment how to understand the meaning of this stranger's course, but on making inquiry he found the man was of more than ordinary intelligence and highly esteemed. He yielded to his wishes, and publicly baptized him according to the apostolic command for the remission of sins. This event, beyond all question, established the fact that Mr. Amend was the first man of whom we have any knowledge who, in modern times, so clearly and fully complied with all the gospel conditions of pardon as required by the apostle. The course he adopted, from that time forward, was required



from all converts, and formed one of the most marked features of the reformation, and that order was restored here. Soon after, the baptism of Mr. Amend, quite a number of others followed his example, among them his sister Mrs. Conover, Mrs. Elizabeth Lodge, Mrs. Watson, and many others. The Baptist church, almost to a man, embraced the views presented by Elder Scott, and, dropping the name Baptist, was known as the Disciples of Christ and the meeting house passed into the hands of that body. Here they were ministered to occasionally by Elder Scott and others, mainly from the western Reserve, and their number was greatly increased. About 1838 Benjamin Pritchard became one of the elders, and served 30 years. In 1841 they erected a new house on the same site of the old. Before the building of this house most of the preachers were traveling evangelists. For a season the church enjoyed the regular labors of Revs. M. Lanphear and Wm. Beaumont. Since the erection of this house the pastors have been Revs. Errett, Jones, King, Galley, Baxter and Martin. A list of those who have preached here occasionally is remembered as follows: Alexander Campbell, Walter Scott, Wm. and A. S. Hayden, John Henry, Cyrus and Marcus Bosworth, Eli Regal, Jonas Hartzell, E. Hubbard, John Shafer, A. Allerton, John Applegate, C. E. Van Vooshis, J. H. Jones, D. S. Burnet, James and Joseph Gaston, Geo. Lucy, Warrick Martin, Robert Forrester, W. S. Gray, A. B. Green, C. L. Loos, S. E. Pearre, Robert Graham, Frank Green, R. P. Davis and Alanson Wilcox. "Nothing has ever occurred in the history of this town of such importance to the world as the sermons delivered by Walter Scott in that unpretending frame building on the hill north of us." "Not a single congregation of this body was in existenc when he first began his plea in 1827; now there are three or four hundred congregations in this state. The echoes of Scott's preaching have gone round the world; myriads of hearts have been gladdened. The teaching of other religious bodies has been modified by the truth which he and his fellow laborers so ably and earnestly presented. Their platform of union is—the Bible and that only."

*The Disciples Church at Salem and Perry Townships.*—Robert Phillips was converted under the preaching of Rev. Scott, a Baptist minister at Salem, in 1825, but afterwards became dissatisfied with the articles of faith of that denomination. In 1828, a new organization, called the Church of the Disciples, was perfected, composed of Robert Phillips and wife, A. Shinn and wife, William Schooley and family. Arthur Hayden and William Schooley were chosen elders. Meetings were held in Mr. Phillip's house for some time, and in 1831 a church was built on the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 20, Mr.

Phillips giving the land. This church was used until 1859, when a new one was erected on the same ground. The first pastor was Rev. Van Voorhis, who was succeeded by the Revs. Whitaker, Laphin, Hubbard, Hayden, Reeves, Newcomb, Miller, Teegarden, McBride, Griffin, Higgins, White, Baxter, Hillock, Schaffer and Reeves. The church of this denomination in the village of Salem was organized by members of this church March 15, 1859.

*The Disciples Church at Fredericktown, St. Clair Township*, was organized in 1827, by Elder Walter Scott. Previous to that date desultory preaching had been enjoyed for some time by the people of that faith in St. Clair township. The residences of a few inhabitants were utilized as houses of worship until the year above named, when the organization took place in the school house located in district No. 1, St. Clair township, where they held worship until 1829. The members of the church at that organization were John Jackson, Jacob Wollam, David Figley and their wives, Mary Gaston and Rebecca Meek. The first church building was erected in Fredericktown in 1829, and in 1853 a new edifice was built upon a site about one and a half miles south of Fredericktown, and occupied that spot until 1827, when it was removed to Fredericktown. Among the pastors of this church since its organization are the following: Jackman, Belton, Applegate, Lucy and Davis.

*Disciples Church, of Knox Township*, was never a regular organization. The early meetings commenced with the settlements of the families of this faith in the township about 1830. In 1866, the society, numbering about fourteen members, purchased the school-house on section 10, and removed it to land of Daniel Borton, on section 9, where the society has since worshiped. No pastor is employed, the services being conducted by the members alternately.

*The Disciples Church at New Garden, Hanover Township*, was organized in 1842, as a branch of the church at Hanover, although the members of the congregation worshiped in the town school-house and Methodist church previous to 1841, and in that year built a frame church south of the center of the village. At the organization there were fully fifty members, of whom Thomas Robinson, Anthony Taylor, and John Montgomery were chosen trustees. The congregation worshiped in the frame church until 1856, when the membership having materially declined in number, the separate organization was abandoned and a return made to the church at Hanover, where the members of the New Garden congregation thereafter attended. In 1874 the growth of membership had assumed a healthful tone, and a reorganization of the church being effected with about 100 members, a new church building was erected in 1875, which is now in use. Dur-

ing the early days of the church's history dependance for preaching was made upon occasional supplies as they could be procured. Since the reorganization the preachers have been James Wilson, T. J. Newcomb, Callahan, Harier and Samuel Teegarden. The congregation has recently, though removals, been much reduced in number, and depends, as before upon supplies.

*The Disciples Church at Wellsville* was organized about 1838. There was preaching before that time by Elder Mahlon Martin about two miles north of Wellsville, in the dwellings of a few inhabitants. Among the original members at the organization in 1838, were George and Naomi Martin, Mahlon Martin and wife, John McDonald, Alexander Campbell and wife, Thomas Orin and wife and Samuel Allaback and wife. In 1841 a log church was built, and about this time preaching was provided by Wm. Beaumont, Mr. Rondebush, Eli Ragal and Mahlon Martin. In 1845 the society transferred its location to Wellsville and the same year built a brick church, which in 1874 was replaced by the present one. In addition to the preachers already named, the church has been served by Elders Benton, Lucy, Dyer, Hillock, White, Baxter, Cone, Van Horn, N. P. Hayden, Rev. P. H. Jones, who is now the pastor, and has officiated as such for eleven consecutive years.

*The Disciples Church of Washington Township* was organized Feb. 4, 1856 in the Free Presbyterian meeting-house by thirty-six members formerly attached to Berea congregation. Benj. Johnson, John B. Milner and N. Weirbaugh were the elders. Thos. Jessop and Nimrod Burson, the deacons, and Wm. Burson, clerk. The names of the thirty-six original members are as follows: Rebecca Bennett, Irene Bennett, Mary and Nimrod Burson, Wm. Burson, Susan Call, John Fickes, Jr., John Godard, Isabell and Maria Godard, Mary Clark, Benj. and Clarissa Grocey, Thos. and Margaret Jesson, Benj. and Cynthia Johnson, Elizabeth McMillan, Mary A. McDaniel, Wm. Sr., Wm. Jr. and John B. Milner, Wm., Sarah, George and Anna J. Potts, John Randolph, Elizabeth and Francis Randolph, Sophia Sheckler, John Simpson and Sarah Simpson, Nicholas and Julia A. Wierbaugh, Matilda McMillan and John Burson. Nov. 4, 1856, the congregation first occupied the edifice formerly known as the Friends meeting-house which they purchased for \$1,000. The first minister was Wesley Lamphear, who was succeeded by Beaumont, Teegarden, McBride, Kemp, Way, King, Gardner, Picket, Henry, White, Terry, Allen, Walters and Hayden.

The members of the Disciples church at New Alexander built their first church edifice in 1870, although the church was organized prior to that time. Their early meetings were held informally and no records were kept.

*Disciples Church at Columbiana.* — A temporary organization

of persons of this faith to the number of seven was effected December 29, 1876, by the Rev. J. F. Callahan, an evangelist. Meetings were held in the town hall, and in 1878, the following officers were elected: Elders, O. Klingingsmith and David Hoffman. Deacons, P. M. Wansettler, Geo. Beck and J. M. Williams. In August, 1878, a hall on Main street was fitted up for the use of the society, where they worshipped a short time, but the removal of many of its members and other causes, compelled the church at that place to disband, and now it is extinct.

*The Bible Christian Church of Elk Run Township.*— In 1822 the services of this denomination were first held in Fairfield township, but without promoting the establishment of a permanent society. Four years later Rev. John Adams, at that time a resident of Elk Run township, began to preach in the house of Joseph Paxton — at what is known as the Chamberlain Mills — and soon succeeded in associating a respectable number in church fellowship, among those who are remembered being Morgan Wellington and wife, Jesse Crowe and wife, John Ward and wife, John Barnes and wife, Thos. Hawkins and wife, Nancy Morris, Polly Job, Rebecca Eaton, Elizabeth McCoy and John Paxton. The latter became a preacher, and occasionally ministered to the society for six years. In 1828 the society built its first meeting-house on what is called Church Hill, on December 9th. It was a log building, and had a loose floor, without stove or fireplace. The room was warmed by charcoal set aglow in Joseph Paxton's iron kettle, around which the members sat on slab seats. In 1835, a frame house was built on the same site by George Hawkins, which was used until 1872, when the present edifice was erected for the society by John Hawkins. It is a plain building and cost \$2,750. In addition to the ministers named, Robert Hawkins of Pennsylvania preached about twice a year, and soon regular preaching was supplied by the following: Revs. John Seacrist, James Hughes, Lewis Comer, Jas. McVey, Wm. Teegarden, Thos. Whiteacre, the Mitchells, Andrew Hager, D. V. Hyde, Edward Cameron and Albert Danlap.

*The Bible Christian Society of West Township.* — This society is practically a branch of the Bible Christian church, with slight difference in the name to distinguish it from the mother church. This church society was organized in 1876, and holds its meetings in the old school-house near Rochester, that building having been fitted up for the purpose.

*Disciples Church, New Alexander.* — This society erected their first building in 1870, although the church was organized prior to that time. The early meetings were held informally and no record was kept.

*Bible Christian Church of Middleton, Fairfield Township.*— This society was organized in 1861, by Rev. D. V. Hyde, with

about twenty members. The meetings were first held in private houses, but during the ensuing year, a plain frame meeting-house was built in the village, which is yet the home of the society. The first trustees were, Gilbert Williamson, Thos. Case, and J. F. Richey. The church has enjoyed the ministerial labors of Revs. Hauger, Hurd, Winget, McCowan, Nelson, Cameron, Hyde, Andrew Hinger, Weaver, C. L. Winget, Geo. Grant and Mr. Carter, who now has charge (1891).

*The Baptist Church of Middleton Township.*—To the Baptists belongs the credit of first establishing the form of public worship in Middleton township, and also providing the first church building. In the month of August, 1804, two missionaries visited the feeble settlement and organized

*The Anchor Valley Baptist Church*, with fourteen members, eight of whom were Owen Bowen, Joel Rogers, Abraham Rogers, Christopher Warman, Henry Kirkendall, Elizabeth Bowman, Melea Rogers and John Cross. Others soon joined, but for many years the society was poor and had but a struggling existence. The meetings were first held in the houses of members, but in 1806 a meeting-house was erected of round logs, which was roofed with clapboards. It had neither door nor windows, and the seats consisted of split timbers placed crosswise on four legs. In time a better house took its place, and still later the present frame meeting-house was erected. The society has generally been peaceful and prosperous, and at present numbers over fifty, who have been under the pastoral directions of the Rev. John Owens, since May, 1878. The others who have served the church are: Revs. Henry Frazier, Thomas Rigdon, Andrew Clark, Jehu Brown, Wm. P. West, Jonathan Davis, G. Huston, Reese Davis, David Williams and A. G. Kirk.

*Salem Baptist Church, Perry Township.*—The first record to be found of a Baptist church in Perry township is a deed from John Stranghan and Mary, his wife, dated November 10, 1809, conveying lots 55 and 56 on the corner of what is now Depot and Dry streets, in Salem, for the sum of \$1,400 to David Gaskell, Sr., Joseph Willets and Joseph White, of Columbiana county, as trustees of the regular Baptist church. As near as can be ascertained the early members were David Gaskell, Sr., and wife, Jacob Gaskell, Mr. Ogle, James Wright and wife, John Spencer and wife, Clarissa McConnor, and Mary Stranghan. Soon after the lots were purchased, a small log church was built on the southeast corner of the property, where the present building stands. In 1820 a small brick house was built on Depot street, about the middle of the lots. On November 22, 1823, an organization was effected which embraced forty members. A church constitution was obtained November 6, 1824. Revs. John Brown and Thomas Miller were requested to preach once a month. The

church belonged to the Palmyra association. Thomas Miller was the first regular pastor and was succeeded by the Revs. John Cleveland Brown, David Rigdon, Rogers, Freeman, Williams, Blake, Matthias, Suman, Phillips, Stone, Morris, Green, Ask, Moore, Hendleton, Rigler and R. K. Eccles, who is the present pastor. The frame building now called the "Broad-Gauged Church," was erected in 1836. The church continued its meetings for several years, and in 1867, at a meeting held February 2, of that year, it was resolved that all books, papers and property be turned over the Baptist church to be organized February 12, 1867. Forty-two members joined the Baptist Church of Salem, and the old church became extinct.

*Second Baptist Church of Salem.*— This church was constituted Nov. 8, 1840, from members of the first Baptist church of Salem, who thought best to separate therefrom by reason of differences of belief on the slavery and temperance questions. On Dec. 12, 1840, the trustees purchased a house and lot belonging to the Methodist church, situated on Green street. This property was purchased for \$180. The society at once, called the Rev. Morris to be their pastor, which call was accepted. The pastors who succeeded Mr. Morris and who were regularly called were Revs. S. R. Willard, Francis Green and A. G. Kirk.

In 1841 the church was received into the Portage association. Rev. A. G. Kirk was ordained in the church Jan. 31, 1846. In January, the same year, efforts, which proved to be futile, were made to unite with the first Baptist church.

*The Baptist Church of Salem.*— The first and second Baptist churches of Salem having by unanimous consent, disbanded, and agreed to turn over real estate, personal property and records of their respective churches, a new organization called the "*Baptist Church of Salem*," was constituted Feby. 12, 1867, under the advice and cooperation of the two societies. Forty-two members from the first and seventeen from the second church were regularly constituted as the Baptist church, under the pastoral charge of Rev. T. P. Childs, who had been instrumental in bringing about the Union. The pastors who succeeded him were: Revs. B. F. Bowen, T. G. Lamb, John Hawker, P. J. Ward and A. S. Moore.

In 1869, members of the church erected an edifice on the corner of Lisbon and Main streets at a cost of \$10,000.

*Calvanistic Baptist Church of New Lisbon.*— The records of this body have been destroyed, and but meagre accounts of its history can be obtained. It was organized sometime about 1812, by a minister named Azariah Hanks, who was also the first preacher. Its early members were John Gaskill, Obadiah and John Campbell, William Paul, Benj Prichard, Joseph Powell, Lewis Kinney,

Stacy Pettit, Ira Dibble, Susan Whitacre and Eliza Lepper, and in most instances the wives of the male members. In 1815 a frame meeting house was built on the corner of High and Jefferson streets. The house was used by this society and the Disciples, the latter society afterward occupying the rooms until 1841. The Rev. Hanks was followed by Revs. Rigdon, Brown, Clark and Emmon.

*German Baptist Church, of Knox Township.*—The meetings of this society were held in log houses, informally and without any organization, as early as 1810. The families of Peter Summers, Joshua Niswander, Samuel and Henry Thomas, and a few from Stark county, comprised the original society. The meetings were continued until 1860, at which time a house of worship was erected on section 27. Lewis Glass was the first preacher. In 1878 the structure was enlarged, being now the largest church edifice of the township.

*Lutheran Church, Unity Township.*—It is stated on authority of some of the old citizens of the township, that religious meetings were held as early as the latter part of 1802 at the house of Adam Rupert; that Rev. Stough was the preacher; and that acting on the suggestion of Mr. Stough, the people of the northern part of the township united to build what has since been known as the Salem or Union church to be used by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations then existing or about to be formed. Accordingly in 1803 or 1804 a log meeting house was built on the southwest corner of what was known as Forney, section No. 10. This church was displaced in 1823, with a two story brick church, with high pulpit, gallery, etc. In 1861, it was taken down and part of the material was used in building the present house. It is under the joint control of the societies below named. The Salem Lutheran congregation had besides the Rupert family, among its original members, persons belonging to the Farney, Myers, Wollenkopf and Metz families. It enjoyed the labors of Rev. J. Stough, as pastor until after the first brick church was built, when Rev. Shafer became pastor. Since that time the principal clergy have been the Revs. Hoffman Haelsche, Ellinger, Schluterman, Siegler, Nouffer, Kramer, Schillinger and Humbeger.

*The Salem Reformed Congregation,* was formed at a somewhat later period than the foregoing, but the exact date cannot be determined. Rev. Peter Mahnmesmith was the first pastor. His successors have been Revs. Henry Sonnendecker, J. F. Englebach, F. Wahl, James Reinhard, John Neille and John Meckley.

*Trinity Reformed Church (German), Hanover Township.*—About 1810, Rev. John Stauzh, a German Lutheran minister, wandered with his wife and two children over the Alleghenies, toward the far west, coming upon a German Lutheran settle-

ment in the townships of Center and Hanover. He was engaged to preach for them, and services were at once inaugurated, thereafter continuing in the log cabins of the members of the faith. In 1813 Rev. Stauzh, organized St. Martin's German Lutheran church. Shortly after a log church was erected near the present site. Rev. Stauzh preached several years without receiving any compensation, and when at last his congregation concluded to pay him for his preaching, they contributed about \$30 worth of grain and estimated that it would pay him for a year's service. With the occasional help from others he preached for the society until 1847. The brick church was built in 1847, and in 1876 was replaced with the present frame structure. The preachers since 1847 have been Revs. Warner, King, Allbright, Willyard and Hale.

*Grace Reformed Church of Columbiana.*—The early days of the Reformed church have scarcely found a place in local annals. A few scattered fragments of its history can be gathered from the meager records. It appears that about 1813 a Reformed missionary from the east by the name of Mahnesmith, visited the northeastern section of the state, preaching in Mahoning and this county. At Columbiana he held catechetical services in a primitive hotel which stood on the ground now occupied by the "Park House." He continued his labors in Columbiana until about 1830. On August 13, 1814, the "School and Meeting House Society of Columbiana" was organized, the object being to build a house on the ground granted to the society by Joshua Dixon, with the condition that any one should have the right to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience, without being questioned by any other member. The house built by this society was of hewed logs and stood on the lot now occupied by Grace church. In 1821 a movement was commenced by the Lutheran and Reformed congregation to build a new Union church. When the congregation was organized is not on record. In 1822 they built a brick church which occupied the present site of Grace church. About this time Rev. Henry Sonnendecker became pastor of the Reformed congregation. He continued to preach for many years. Then followed by the following: Revs. Palsgrove, Warner, Roemer, and James Rinehart. In 1867 the Reformed people bought out the interest of the congregation in the church built in 1822, and during the year of 1868, erected a handsome brick edifice, which is now in use by the congregation. Mr. Rinehart closed his pastorate in 1870, and his successors have been Revs. Hilbish, Kendig, Spangler, J. H. Bomberger, Lerch and Parley Zartman whose term will expire in May.

*The German Meeting-House at New Lisbon.*—In 1883 an effort was made by the Lutheran and German Reform congregations



which were organized here in an early day. They had great difficulty in securing means to prosecute the building to successful completion. Some funds used were collected from friends in Philadelphia and other localities. Through the efforts of John Brinker and others the church was erected, and yet stands. It was the first church in the place that was not erected on the "Gospel Knob," as High street was then called. None of the original members live, and the records being destroyed, not much can be said. Among those who attended worship in this house and in the old court-house, before the church was built, may be named: Brinker, Simonds, Crowl, Blecher, Warman, Hill, Spiker, Walter, Bowman, Frederick, Springer, Mason, Stock, Arter, Small, Cublins, Reese, Clapsaddle, Nace, Shultz, Hilman, Lepper, Adam, Rudisill and Miller. Among the pastors were: Revs. John Stough, Mahnesmith, Sonnendecker, Harter, Swissler and a number of others whose names appear in the sketches of congregations in the northern part of the county. About 1860 regular services were discontinued, but later on a small Lutheran congregation has again been endeavoring to establish regular service, and preaching has been supplied by Rev. Sylvanus Schillinger.

*The Reformed Lutherans* then organized with the following members: Conrad Warman, Henry and Jacob Wonnan, Henry and Andrew Brinker, with their families, and Mrs. Fred Whelan. The first pastor was Rev. Peter Mahnesmith, who was succeeded by Revs. Keller, Sonnendecker, Foeht and Henry Hess. Prior to 1840 services were held in the brick church, but in that year a frame building was erected at a cost of \$1,500. This church has been under the pastoral care of Revs. Warner, King, Albright and Hale.

*The St. John's German Lutheran Church, Lectoria.*—This society was organized in 1870 with ten members under the care of Rev. S. Bechler. A church was built the same year at a cost of \$2,125, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. J. J. Fast of Canton. The ministers have been Revs. M. F. Lanfer and Henry Faigle.

*Evangelical Lutheran Church, North Georgetown, Knox Township.*—This church traces its origin to the old society of the same faith in Butler township, organized in 1813. In 1830 the church on the hill east of Georgetown was erected, and was occupied in common by those who are now the German Reformed and the Evangelical Lutheran societies. A discussion which arose concerning the form of service to be employed—English or German—resulted in the withdrawal of those who preferred the former. They organized the Evangelical Lutheran church, under the direction of David, George, Andrew, and John Whiteleather, Peter Zimmerman, Rev. Harrington, and others. This was in

1861. Rev. Harrington held charge for several years, and was succeeded by Rev. Seachrist. Rev. Gottlieb Ziegler was pastor of the German branch of this church from 1847 to 1880, when he died. Rev. H. Voegele supplied the congregation from October, 1880, until April, 1881. On the first of May, the same year, Rev. A. Miller took charge, and both branches were united, having English and German services alternately, under the title of Emmanuel's Evangelical Lutheran church, and for which a new brick building was erected in 1882.

*St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Unity Township.*— During the pastorate of Rev. Jacob Haelsche, a disaffection occurred in the Salem congregation, which caused the withdrawal of about sixty persons, and the formation, in 1839, of the above church. It was determined to build a church on section 2. Among those foremost in promoting this object were Jacob Hoffman, Martin Koch, G. Baumgardner, F. Wagner, C. Faas, I. Schiller, J. Wagner, C. Eli, J. Greiner and John Sensenbaugh. It is a frame building, erected that year, and repaired in 1873. Rev. Haelsche became pastor. He was followed by the Revs. Miller and Sigelin, during whose connection the interests of the Lutheran churches were united, and St. Paul's became a part of the old parish, and since that time this church has had the same pastors as the Salem congregation. Formerly the services have been held entirely in German, but since Rev. Kramer's connection, English services have alternated with the German.

*Mt. Zion Evangelical Lutheran, Center Township.*— In 1844, on section 8, in Center township, the above congregation erected a church, which in 1877 was remodeled. A year or two before the church was built, a Lutheran congregation of twenty-five members had been organized in that locality, which held its first meetings in the school-house. Rev. J. H. Hoffman was the first pastor, preaching here until 1846, since which time they have had the following pastors: Revs. Wm. Thompson, Wagner, Harrington, Delo, Kirkland, Stough and Swick. Since April 1, 1879, the pulpit has been vacant.

*St. John's Evangelical Lutheran of Liverpool*— Is the outgrowth of two German religious organizations (the Reformed Protestant and Evangelical Lutheran), whose members enjoyed occasional worship on East Liverpool as early as 1854. They employed preachers in common, and met in school-houses and dwellings, as convenience served. Rev. Lenakemper preached for them until 1858, and then for several years they had no meetings. About 1864 there was a revival in the interest of meetings under the ministrations of Rev. Henry Reit, who remained two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Geiser. During his pastorate the organization joined in the erection of the brick edifice on Third street, known as the German Lutheran church.

Following Rev. Geiser, the pastors have been Revs. Steinbach, Fritsch, Becker, Born, Keugler, and John Fritsch for a second term.

*St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran, Lectonia, Salem township.*— In the fall of 1872, Rev. J. W. Stough called a meeting of the Lutheran element, which assembled in the Ridge school-house to discuss the propriety of petitioning the Synod to establish a church at Lectonia, to be called the "St Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church," and to compromise a part of the "Mineral Charge." The petition was drawn and granted, composed of fourteen members. In 1873 a church was erected and dedicated October 12, 1873. The first pastor was Rev. J. W. Stough, who was succeeded by I. J. Delo, J. W. Swick, D. R. Hanna, Samuel Swarn, A. B. Miller and N. W. Lilly, the present parson.

*Evangelical Lutheran Church at Salem, Perry Township.*— A number of persons in Salem and vicinity, who were interested in the doctrine of the Lutheran Church, met in September, 1877, under the charge of Rev. Wm. R. Roller. Services were held on the Sabbath until January 6, 1878, when the church was organized with twenty members, Mr. Roller being the pastor. Services were held in the Episcopal church edifice.

*Lutheran Church, Salem Township.*— Many of the inhabitants of the southeastern part of the township were Lutherans and Reformed Lutherans, and in 1812 united in the erection of a log building for a church and school purposes. It was erected on land of Nicholas Berger, on section 34. This church was occupied thirteen years, when a larger one of brick was erected, which was remodeled in 1867. The first members of the church were A. Arter, Henry Halverstadt and wife, Jacob Schweitzer, and family, F. Whelan, and Mrs. A. Brinker. The first pastor was Rev. John W. Stough, who was succeeded by Revs. Jacob Shafer, and J. W. Hoffman. The latter was pastor in 1840, when the dissatisfaction existing between the two denominations separated them, the Lutherans keeping the house. The pastors from that time have been Revs. Thompson, Wagner, Harrington, Delo, Kirtland, Stough, Shick, Voegle, Miller. After Miller the church was without any stated pastor for some time. Then came Revs. Aschilles, Baehler, Schillenger and Birch, the present minister, who took charge in 1885.

*United Brethren, Hazelville, Middleton Township.*— In the summer of 1850, Samuel Thomas, Jared Marlee and Jacob Scott, acting as the board of trustees for a society previously formed, erected a small meeting house on section five, which has been known as the Hazelville church. The persons worshiping there at that time were the Grey, Sands, Thomas, Martee and Scott families, and had for their first minister Rev. William Ferrall. Those who followed him were Revs. Fast, Crayton, Waldorf,

Turner, Bonewill, Fraver, Dilley, Booth, Bowers, Perkins, Slusser, Deihl, Kandal, Lower, Faulks, Low, Begley, Singar, Kettering, Davidson, Phillips, Carl, Dennis and Day.

*Union Bridge Chapel, United Brethren, Middleton Township.*—The United Brethren living in the central part of the township formed a class in 1865, and preaching was supplied in connection with Hazelville charge, the meetings being held in the school house. In 1871 a neat frame church was erected on section 15, dedicated same year by Rev. B. F. Booth. They have the same pastors as Hazelville and Fairfield churches.

*United Brethren at Palestine, Unity Township.*—A class of this faith was formed in the southeast part of the township in 1855, by Rev. George Fast, which had among its members Paxson, Low, Piper, Hartsaugh, Leonard, and their families. In 1857, a small frame church was built in Palestine, this was used until 1879, when a new one was erected. The church is connected with the appointments of Middleton and Fairfield in forming a circuit. Among the clergy who were on this circuit since the church was formed were Revs. Fast, Crayton, Waldorf, Turner, Bonewell, Traver, Dilly, Booth, Bowers, Perkins, Slusser, Deihl, Randall, Lower, Faulks, Law, Begley, Singer and Sanders.

*Mormonism.*—Prior to 1878, one Andrew Rattra, a Mormon elder and a resident of East Liverpool, gathered a chosen band within his fold, and held weekly services in a meeting-house which he had fashioned out of his stable, on Seventh street. He discontinued his services in 1878, in Liverpool, continuing his labors elsewhere, however, traveling about the country and teaching the Mormon doctrine.

*St. Phillip's (Catholic) Church, Dungannon, Hanover Township.*—When Andrew McAllister settled in Franklin township in 1814, he lost no time in effecting the establishment of a Catholic church, and by 1816, several others of the Catholic faith moving into the settlement, intelligence was conveyed to Canton, Ohio, to Bishop Fenwick, a priest who journeyed at once to McAllister's house, and held mass. Mass was continued at McAllister's house until 1827, when a church was built near the site of the Catholic graveyard, and called St. Paul's church. About 1830 or 1832 Rev. James Conlon was a preacher on the circuit comprising Steubenville, Wellsville and other places, began to preach at St. Paul's church. The first stated pastor was Rev. McCready. In 1847, a majority of the members living Dungannon, it was resolved to change the church to that point, a large brick edifice was erected at a cost of \$15,000. Philip Ehrhardt donating the lot, the name was changed to St. Phillip's. Among those who have labored there were the Revs. Father Henry, Kennedy, Monahan, O'Connor, Crash, Moes, Peters, Flume, Ludwig, Vattman, Spearing, Voght, Rohen and Hennesy, the present pastor (1891.)

*First Catholic Church of East Liverpool*, was a brick structure erected in 1838. The building was destroyed by fire directly after its completion. After that they worshiped in dwellings until 1852, when the present church on Fifth street was built. The church has the services of the Revs. P. J. McGuire, (who for eight years supplied Wellsville and Liverpool) then located in Liverpool, where his entire time was given to the Liverpool church; since then has been Revs. Culland and Carroll, the present pastor.

*St. John's Catholic Church, Summitville, Franklin Township.*—Catholic worship was held in Franklin township as early as 1838, in a church built on the McAllister place, and known as the McAllister church. Later the Catholics worshiped at Summitville, when the old church was taken down and a new one built. In 1845, a log house — built for a store in Summitville — was purchased by the church, and there the St. John's church established, a mission point where preachers of the north held occasional service.

In 1848 their present church edifice was erected at a cost of \$10,000, and a priest was stationed at that point. The first pastor was Rev. James Condon, after him Revs. Kennedy, Stoker, Pendergast, Welsh, Tighe, McGuire, Kelley, Murphy, Berry, and Eyer the present pastor, 1891.

*Catholic Church at Wellsville, Yellow Creek Township.*—For many years, dating back to 1840, the Catholics of Wellsville enjoyed occasional worship in private dwellings. In 1850 services began to be held monthly, by a priest sent from Summitville, until 1876, when P. J. McGuire filled the pulpit, holding services on the Sabbath. The first mass held in Wellsville was conducted in the house of Patrick Butler, about 1838, by Rev. James Conlon, Mr. Butler's house served as a place of worship until 1853, after which, until 1866, the house of Mrs. Oliver Thearman. Besides Rev. Conlon, preaching was provided in the early days by Revs. Stoker, Kennedy, Tighe, and others. Those since have been Revs. Brown, Carroll, Nunen, Murphy, Drohn, and J. C. Desmond, who is the present pastor, 1891.

*Lectonia Catholic Church, Salem Township.*—This church was organized by the diocese of Cleveland — Bishop, Rt. Rev. Richard Gilmour, D. D.—under the patronage of St. Barbara, at Lectonia, in 1866. The first services were at private houses where mass was held. The first priest was Rev. George Peters, who was succeeded by the following: Revs. Ludewick, Moudrie, Mulchachey, Lindesmith, Fitzgerald, O'Leary, Desmond and Murphy, the present pastor, 1891.

In 1868 the corner stone was laid for the new church, and was dedicated the following Christmas.

*St. Patrick's (Catholic) Church, Salineville.*—Previous to 1872,

the Catholics of Salineville held occasional worship in houses of the members of that faith, preaching being supplied by a priest stationed at Summitville. In the year named, under the direction of Rev. P. J. McGuire, a brick church was erected. Since that time Salineville and Summitville have been a joint charge. Those who have given their service to this church, besides McGuire, are Revs. Kelly, Murphy, McGrath, Desmond, McShane, and O'Brien, the present pastor (1891.)

*Catholic Church of Salem* — Was first attended by Father Lindesmith, then of Leetonia. The first resident priest was Rev. Treiber, who was succeeded by Revs. Fineucten and Sinner, the present rector (1891.)

*The Catholic Church of East Palestine* — Has always been attended from Salem.

*New Lisbon Catholic Church* — Is, and has always been, attended from Dungannon.

Leetonia was formerly attended from Alliance.

For the above facts in regard to the Catholic church in Columbiana county, the writer is indebted to Rev. Father Murphy, of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church of Leetonia, Ohio.



## CHAPTER XI.

BY CHARLES. D. DICKINSON.

MILITARY HISTORY—EARLY MILITIA—WAR WITH MEXICO—WAR OF THE REBELLION—REGIMENTS IN WHICH COLUMBIANA COUNTY MEN WERE CONSPICUOUS—OTHER MILITARY ITEMS.



MILITARY history of this county should include a sketch of all who participated in the war of the revolution and afterward became residents of our county, and there were no doubt quite a number of such located here, but it seems almost impossible to get any definite information concerning those heroes of the past and it is thought better to omit, than to give an imperfect and incomplete mention of them on these pages, so this article will begin with the

*Militia.*—The Columbiana county militia were first mustered in 1806, in the spring of which year the first battalion, under Maj. Lewis Kinney, assembled on the farm owned by Jonah Robinson, located on the Georgetown road, and on the west side of the west fork of Beaver creek, where musters were held for many years. The first muster of the second battalion under Maj. John Taggart, took place on the farm of Matthias Lower in Fairfield township about three miles southeast of the present village of Columbiana. This farm is the one on which the first supreme and common pleas courts were held in the county. Many who were originally officers in the militia or were promoted to such positions afterward, became prominent in various capacities, civil and military. Brig. Gen. Robert Simison became Associate Judge; Lieut. Col. Reasin Beall, Brigadier General, Clerk of the Court, Treasurer, and Recorder; Maj. Lewis Kinney served in the state senate from 1808 to 1813; Maj. John Taggart, who lived in Unity township near the present village of East Palestine became state senator in 1806—07; Capt. Israel Warner was a captain in the war of 1812, and marched a company to the northern frontier; Lieut. Jacob Gilbert became captain, and Ensign Lindsey Cannon a lieutenant in the war of 1812, as did also David Graham. Lieut. Peter Musser was afterward Brigadier General, a major in the war of 1812, and a member of the House of Representatives in 1821—22; Dr. Horace Potter, surgeon, was afterward Clerk of the Court of common pleas, and Maj. Thomas Rowland, the first

Quartermaster, who was subsequently county treasurer,—marched a company of volunteers to the relief of Gen. Hull in 1812, and afterward having received the appointment of captain in the United States infantry, enlisted a company and again marched to the relief of the frontier; Fisher A. Blockson, clerk of the regiment, became a representative in the General Assembly in 1826 and served until 1828, and again served from 1831 to 1833. He was also a senator in that body from 1847 to 1851, and for several years served as prosecuting attorney for the county.

On March 28, 1809, a call was made by the governor of Ohio, through Maj. Gen. Wadsworth, upon Brig. Gen. Beall to take effectual measures to arm and equip, according to law one hundred and forty-four of the militia of his brigade, and hold in readiness to march, at a moment's warning, to meet some great national emergency. This emergency having passed, an order was issued by Maj. Gen. Wadsworth, dated Canfield, June 8, 1809, in which the troops were discharged, with the thanks of the president of the United States, "to those volunteers whose patriotism induced them to volunteer their services in defense of the liberties of their country." And Maj. Gen. Wadsworth congratulated the detachment on the happy change in our foreign relations which had made their services unnecessary.

The muster days mentioned above were gala days among the early settlers of this county; and for many years almost the entire population regarded the day of general muster as a holiday only second to Independence Day. Upon those occasions, the people, men, women and children, went many miles in wagons, on horseback or afoot to the scene of the drill and parade, carrying with them their provisions, and in many instances, if living at some distance, they would not return to their homes for a day or two after the muster. Those were the days of ginger bread, cider and small beer, and in many cases, as distilleries were plentiful, the doughty warriors attacked King Alcohol, and—were vanquished. Trials of strength and skill between the local champions of the different localities always occurred at those gatherings, and a feud engaged in on one muster day was almost invariably carried over to and renewed at the next annual muster. Each militia company vied with the others in the adoption of some special uniform distinguishing that company from all the rest, and all attempted some new special drill or evolution to dazzle the beholders. A mention of muster day in the presence of any of our oldest citizens is sure to bring up a reminiscence of some particular muster day, of some particularly interesting circumstance which occurred at one of those old-time meetings when the gray haired relator of the occurrence was probably only a child. In many a musty old chest in a quiet farm house in the



country may be found the remains of a once gaudy militia uniform, with lace all tarnished, buttons gone, and the once shining epaulets peering through a shroud of rust and dust.

But the organized militia of Columbiana county were not all "fuss and feathers," and their organization was not effected for the mere purpose of posing before the admiring gaze of open mouthed rustics. They were "made of sterner stuff," and were several times called into active service, and always responded nobly to the call. Whether to meet the "great national emergency" in 1809—all accounts of which "emergency" seem now to be lost in obscurity—to stand by the stars and stripes in the war against the British invaders in 1812, or again in the Mexican war, the citizen soldiers of the county were not summoned in vain.

On the 18th day of June, 1812, war was declared between the United States and Great Britain, and soon afterwards Capt. Thomas Rowland raised a company of volunteers and marched to join Gen. Hull at Detroit, encamping the first night at the barn on the old Stuck farm, a mile west of New Lisbon, then owned by Gen. Beall. When the company arrived at the river Raisin, thirty miles from Detroit, intelligence reached them of Hull's surrender, and soon a demand was made by the British for the surrender of Capt. Rowland and his company. To this they refused to accede, retreated and returned home. A letter from Rev. Father E. W. J. Lindesmith, chaplain U. S. army at Ft. Keogh, Montana, is of interest in connection with the published reports of this expedition. After recounting the fact that Joseph Lindesmith (the great-grandfather of Rev. Lindesmith) had served as a bugler and fifer and bore arms for seven years in the revolutionary war, from Pennsylvania, and died near Dunganmon in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1817, leaving a widow who survived him twenty years, and four sons and one daughter, viz.: Daniel, Jacob, John, Peter and Elizabeth, Rev. Lindesmith says: "In the war of 1812-14 Daniel Lindesmith of West Fork creek, was a member of Capt. William Pritchard's mounted company, second rifle regiment of New Lisbon, Ohio. He rode his own horse, carried his deer rifle and played the fife. He died in 1833, on his farm five miles west of New Lisbon."

A mounted company was organized in New Lisbon about that date known as Capt. Daniel Harbaugh's company of light dragoons, and on that company's muster roll of September, 1812, appears the name of Daniel Lindesmith as trumpeter. Whether Capt. Daniel Harbaugh was succeeded by Capt. William Prichard, we do not know, but William Prichard's name does not appear at all on the muster roll of that date. Rev. Lindesmith further says that "John and Peter Lindesmith belonged to the infantry from Columbiana county in that war."

They were fifiers and armed with their own buck rifles. These brave men belonged to Gen. Hull's command in the campaign through Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, but, for patriotic reasons, were not included in Hull's treacherous surrender. The circumstance was this: Several of the bravest officers became aware of Hull's traitorous design, and to escape being surrendered, they reported that Indians were scalping citizens of a certain place, and volunteered with a number of picked men to go to their rescue, and thus escaped falling into the hands of Gen. Brock, the British commander. John Lindesmith died in 1831; Peter Lindesmith died in 1845, on their farms near Dungannon, in Columbiana county, Ohio."

Maj. Gen. Wadsworth, who resided in Canfield, in what is now known as Mahoning county, Ohio, upon the receipt of the information of Hull's surrender, sent an express to Brig. Gen. Beall, which arrived at New Lisbon about midnight on Sunday, the 23rd of August, 1812, Gen. Beall having surrendered August 15, 1812. Gen. Beall, immediately upon receipt of the information, aroused all the inhabitants of the town, and a meeting was held at a hotel kept where the late C. L. Frost lately kept a grocery and where his widow now resides. Messengers were appointed to arouse the militia, and to notify the various captains of militia companies and their commands, to meet in New Lisbon about Tuesday or Wednesday following. The county was thoroughly aroused and a large attendance of militia took place, the town being filled with a great number of people, and great excitement prevailed during the time, the greatest being in and around the stone house on Washington street, then kept as a hotel, the arms of the militia being deposited in a log house which stood on the west side of the same lot, and but a few feet from the stone house. Fisher A. Blocksom was appointed, and immediately started as an express to Beavertown. On his arrival, however, he found the news of Hull's surrender had already reached there, and they were holding a meeting to take active measures to arouse the people of Beaver county, Pa. By Friday the militia were ready to march, and left New Lisbon; one company of volunteers commanded by Capt. William Foulks, and a company of cavalry commanded by Capt. Daniel Harbaugh. While the excitement was at its highest point, a horseman suddenly appeared from the direction of Hanover, and announced the Indians coming, slaying and scalping in their course. The alarm became so great that a number of families hastened away with their effects, most of whom passed down the west fork of little Beaver and crossed the Ohio line into Pennsylvania. The rider proved a false messenger, there being no occasion for the alarm. By a singular coincidence, a similar scene occurred at the same place just about fifty-one years after that

date, at the time of the famous "Morgan raid" through Ohio in 1863, an account of which will be given hereafter.

During the war of 1812, five or six companies of volunteers and enlisted men, and three or four companies of drafted militia were furnished by the county for the defense of the frontier. Besides those already mentioned were companies of volunteers commanded by Capts. John Ramsey, and Israel Warner, and companies of drafted men commanded by Capts. Jacob Gilbert, Joseph Zimmerman, William Blackburn and Martin Sitler, the regimental officers being Col. Hindman, Majs. Peter Musser and Jacob Frederick. Maj. Frederick was a representative in 1811, and Capts. Foulks, Harbaugh and Blackburn at a later date. Subsequent to the return home from Raisin river of Capt. Thomas Rowland and his first company of volunteers, he was appointed captain of the seventeenth regiment, United States army, and in the latter part of the spring of 1813, raised a second company at New Lisbon. The following is a copy of his advertisement for recruits:

"Young men of courage, enterprise and patriotism,—your country calls you to the field to assist in vigorously prosecuting a war which has been entered into, where every honorable means to avert it have failed. The encouragement given to soldiers is greater than has been known before. Every able bodied soldier who shall enter the service for twelve months shall receive sixteen dollars bounty and eight dollars per month with clothing and rations. Step forward with cheerfulness and to tender your country your service for a few months, to assist in bringing to an honorable issue a war which a contrary course might protract for years."

"THOMAS ROWLAND,  
*Capt. 17th Regiment U. S. Army.*"

The company was raised and marched to Sandusky July 16, 1813. A few days previous to its departure many of the relatives of the young men who had enlisted endeavored to obtain their release, even after they had received their bounty, and, acting on the counsel of a lawyer named Reddick, many writs of *habeas corpus* for their discharge were issued. To prevent the writs being served on him, Capt. Rowland marched his company out of the village in the form of a hollow square, with himself and music in the center, and in this order traveled an entire day. Reddick followed to Cleveland, when an order, issued for his arrest by Col. Ball, caused his sudden departure the following night. The muster-roll of Capt. Rowland's companies have not been preserved, and it is impossible to ascertain how long the last company remained in the service.

After the close of the war of 1812, the militia of the county continued its organization for many years and as late as 1844.

Wellsville boasted of one of the finest militia companies known as the Wellsville Light Artillery, under command of Capt. Henry Cope. This company had fifty-one men on its muster-roll, carried a twelve-pounder Napoleon gun, and paraded in a showy uniform consisting of red coats, white pants and stiff hat with a brilliant plume. They are said to have made a very imposing display when out on dress parade, and during the company's eight years' existence, from 1844 to 1852, their red coats and white pants glistened at general musters, Independence day celebrations, parades and on other public occasions. It was while in camp at New Lisbon, that the company received orders to prepare for active service in the campaign against Mexico. Arrangements were immediately made for a departure for the seat of war, but just then peace was declared and the company lost a chance to win glory on the field of battle. Before the days of the artillery company and during the time of its existence, Judge J. A. Riddle commanded a cavalry company of the state militia, with the headquarters at Wellsville.

In 1858, Capt. Henry Cope organized the Wellsville Guards, with A. H. Battin as first lieutenant; James T. Smith, second lieutenant; and J. H. Hunter, third lieutenant. Upon the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, in 1861, the entire command, with one exception, enlisted in the service, and went out under the three months' call, in Company K, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

During the war of 1812, the volunteer companies and the regularly organized militia of the county were so closely allied in all their movements that it has been deemed unnecessary to mention them separately, hence they are all included under the head of county militia. After the Mexican war, the interest in local military organizations gradually died out, and for some years prior to the rebellion in 1861, we have no definite record of any military body except the Wellsville Guards, whose career has just briefly been mentioned.

*Company E, Eighth Regiment Ohio State Militia.* - This company was organized October 15th, 1875, by Col. Hugh Laughlin, at East Palestine, Columbiana county, as an independent company, and named the Palestine Grays. Col. Laughlin was the first captain of this company. It was mustered into the state service in the tenth regiment in the year 1876, and in 1880 the tenth regiment was disbanded, and Company E transferred to the eighth regiment, where it still remains. Capt. Laughlin was succeeded by W. T. Hamilton, who resigned April 10th, 1887, and was succeeded by S. M. Hoon, by virtue of an election held April 17th, 1887. This is the only militia company in the county, and makes its headquarters in a very pleasant armory erected for its use at East Palestine.

*War with Mexico.*—The causes of the war with Mexico will be given here in very brief form. Texas, formerly a part of Mexico, had maintained an independent position from 1836 to 1845, and by desire of its citizens became one of the states of the Union. Its independence had not been recognized by the Mexican government, and its annexation to the United States was regarded by that government as an encroachment on its rights. Two days after the inauguration of James K. Polk as president of the United States, Gen. Almonte, Mexican minister at Washington, on behalf of Mexico, declaring the annexation "an act of oppression the most unjust to be found in the annals of history," asked for and received his passports and left the capital, and diplomatic relations between the two governments ceased. Both made preparations for war when Texas was admitted to the Union July 4, 1845.

The first message of President Polk contained a lengthy discussion of the Texas question, and he informed Congress that "Mexico had been marshaling and organizing armies, issuing proclamations, and avowing the intention to make war on the United States, either by open declaration, or by invading Texas." He had, therefore, "deemed it proper, as a precautionary measure, to order a strong squadron to the coast of Mexico, and to concentrate an efficient military force on the western frontier of Texas."

The majority of the people of Ohio were opposed to the course of the administration in inaugurating and carrying out the measures which precipitated the Mexican war. The vexed question of slavery was largely entered into. Iowa and Florida -- the one a free state and the other a slave state -- had been the last admitted into the Union, and the "balance of power" which the two sections of the country watched with jealous eyes was thought to be nicely adjusted.

It was certain that Texas would become a slave state. The whig party in the northern and western states held that a war to annex Texas could only be founded on the doctrine of the extension of slavery, and the eloquent and gifted son of Ohio, "Tom" Corwin, then a member of the United States senate from this state, in thrilling tones voiced the sentiment of the citizens of his state when he said: "Were I a citizen of Mexico, I would welcome the American soldiers with bloody hands, to hospitable graves." Of the party which affiliated with the southern states in politics, and cared not "whether slavery was voted up or voted down," the most of them felt that the war was unnecessary and undesirable.

The formal declaration of war on the part of the United States was made May 13, 1846, and on the part of the government of Mexico, on the 23d of the same month.

While the majority of Ohio's citizens was opposed to the declaration of war, yet their patriotic feelings were aroused when the conflict became inevitable; and although having its soldiers in every part of the regular service, it sent out as many volunteers, in proportion to its population, as any state of the Union.

From Monterey to Chepultapac they shared in that brilliant record, where not one defeat was sustained, and the victories were always against great odds. It is a lasting shame to the state of Ohio, that no record has been made or attempted to be made, of the part her gallant sons took in that memorable war. The records of Ohio in the Mexican war, are lost among the records at Washington. In the adjutant general's office at Columbus is only one worn, ragged, illegible muster-roll of a part of one company. In the roster of Ohio soldiers, published by authority of a resolution adopted by the legislature on May 15, 1884, nine volumes of which, beginning with volume II., are now in print, the roster commission says, "The records of the war with Mexico now in possession of the adjutant general of Ohio, are so incomplete, and the difficulty of securing missing rolls from the war department at Washington so great, that no effort has been made to prepare a roster of Ohio soldiers in that war, it being thought advisable to postpone that work until after the roster of the war of the rebellion is completed."

A number of the residents of Columbiana county participated in this war, but owing to the condition of the records, it is impossible to give any account of any regularly organized company from this county, if any such there was, who took part in the struggle.

After years of peace and prosperity, after the arts of war had long been forgotten, and many of the actors in the former battles for our flag had answered the last roll call of the grim captain Death, the fierce storm cloud of battle hovered again over our land, and broke upon us with all its terrors when the

*War of the Rebellion* begun. Of the causes of that terrible, long and bloody conflict, the most stupendous insurrection, the greatest civil war in the history of the world, but little need be said. It is a matter of such recent history that these pages need not be encumbered by any long explanation of the situation of affairs on that morning in April, 1861, when the first gun of the Southern Confederacy shook a continent.

The question of human slavery had been the disturbing element in national politics for some years. Between the two extremes of the rabid, fire-eating slave-holder of the South and fanatical abolitionist of the North, was the great mass of more conservative people, who, while adhering to the tenets of their own political faith as expressed by either of the parties to which

they belonged, yet were opposed to any extreme measures. The attempt to extend slavery into the territory of Kansas, and unlawful acts of the border ruffians of Missouri, against the free soil settlers of Kansas, on the one hand, and the equally unlawful act of old John (Ossawatimie) Brown in organizing and conducting the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, on the other hand, he did much to augment the breach between the sections of the country. The political campaign of 1860, which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, was contended with a feeling which showed to observing eyes, the latent volcano but illy concealed beneath the surface of American politics. The announcement of the election of Lincoln and Hamlin was preceded some weeks by arrangements for secession of several of the southern states, in case their leaders were defeated in the struggle they were making for supremacy. Immediately after the election of Lincoln was made known, a convention was called in South Carolina, an appropriation was made, enlistments began, and drills, parades, harangues, meetings and bonfires were the order of the day, and the ordinance of secession was adopted a little after noon on December 20, 1860. The other seceding states rapidly followed, Lincoln was inaugurated and the whole country was in chaos and confusion. The action of the Southern states was viewed with alarm by the thinking men of the nation, but the great mass of Northern people rested under the impression that the attitude of the south was merely another expression of their arrogance and braggadocio.

In Columbiana county the condition of affairs was similar to that in most localities throughout the north. Being, particularly in the central and northern portions, an anti-slavery stronghold, with a large number of radical abolitionists, the people had become accustomed to the predictions of disruption of the Union by the speakers of that party, and could not bring themselves to view the situation with much alarm, yet there was considerable uneasiness felt upon receiving the news of the secession of the Southern states. The condition of affairs immediately following the spirited campaign of 1860—the fact that a president of the United States was obliged for his own personal safety, to enter the capital of his country secretly and by night, furnished the theme for many anxious discussions among our citizens, but when on that bright April morning in 1861, the first gun fired on American soil by American citizens upon the American flag, caused its reverberations to echo throughout a continent, a dazed feeling took possession of the entire population. Workshops were closed, labor was suspended, neighbor hurried to meet neighbor, anxious eyes peered into others which reflected the same expression, with bated breath and beating hearts was the

interrogation propounded, "Have they *dared* to do it?" The further news from Fort Sumter but confirmed the first report, and then a reaction took place, the feeling of doubt and suspense gave way to that of indignation. All the papers were eagerly bought and all were anxious to learn the latest news from the seat of war. The war was actually in progress and the fate of Col. Anderson and his brave band within the walls of old Sumter, enlisted the liveliest interest of every one. The blacksmith's fire was permitted to die out upon the forge while he read the news, farmers forgot their crops and assembled in the towns to learn the latest developments, knots of uneasy people gathered on the corners, and all were concerned in the fate of the nation, when, on the 15th of April, just three days after the first gun of the rebellion had been fired, President Lincoln issued his famous proclamation calling for the services of seventy-five thousand men to aid in putting down armed resistance to the lawful government of the United States. Meetings were immediately held at every town and hamlet in the county. Speeches were made, recruiting offices opened, the shrill music of the fife and rattle of the drum, the glare of the bonfire at night meetings, the eloquent appeals of the orator, all combined to excite the patriotic ardor and enthusiasm of the people. Young men who had from infancy been taught the lesson of faith in and fidelity to America and an undivided union, and old men whose silvered locks had many years been blown about by the same breezes which unfolded to their view, the starry banner of the great republic, vied with each other in placing their names upon the roll of their country's defenders. Immature youths who could not obtain the consent of their parents to join the army, stealthily left the old homestead and even went into other states to enlist, and thus avoid their recall by their fond parents. Husbands leaving the home fireside in the evening to purchase provisions for the family, came home an hour later, enlisted soldiers, expecting orders to go into camp at an hour's notice. Fathers, leaving the cares of the household and business to mother and the children, forgetting their age and many infirmities, walked proudly to the recruiting offices, nerved with the memory of many happy years of peace and prosperity under the best government on earth, and sustained by the hope that after a brief conflict, the smoke of battle would be dispelled, and the white-winged angel of peace would soon spread her broad pinions over all our land without one state lost or one star dimmed in the constellation of our flag.

Camps were formed at convenient points, and after some preliminary drilling at the places of enlistment, as soon as a sufficient number of recruits were obtained they were sent to the nearest camp, there to learn more of the duties and discipline of



soldier life. After a few weeks of camp experience, during which brief furloughs were granted to enable the volunteers to visit their families and look after such unsettled portions of their business as demanded immediate attention. The earlier regiments, those in three months' service, under the first call of the president, were not so favored, however, as after a very short drill, barely enabling them to learn the commands, they were hurried to a distant camp and from there pushed rapidly to the front. The day of departure of these citizen soldiers from their homes, was always marked by immense throngs of relatives and friends, waiting at the several railway stations for the departure of father, husband, brother, son or lover, with gloomy anticipations of their fate, with heavy hearts filled with solemn premonitions of what might occur, which premonitions were alas so often fulfilled. Tears filled many eyes as the shrill whistle of the locomotive which should tear away the loved ones from home and fireside smote upon their ears, and after a last fond embrace, the brave boys, the hope of the land of freedom, embarked upon the cars, and mournful adieus were waved as the train moved rapidly away on its journey. To those remaining at home, the hours seemed long and dark and dreary until the mails should bring some message from the soldier boys, while to the volunteers change of scene and the busy activity of preparation for the deadly conflict served during the day to attract the attention in a degree from home and home affairs, but in the lonely watches of the night while pacing his solitary beat, the new fledged warrior found time for reflection and visions of home, and its familiar surroundings flitted constantly before him. Anxiety for the welfare of those most dear to him transformed the seemingly happy and careless youth of the day, into the solemn visaged, thoughtful man of the night. The enlisted and drafted men from Columbiana county were distributed through more than forty regiments of Ohio volunteers, while twelve Pennsylvania, three West Virginia, and two Kansas regiments contained representatives of this county. Fremont's body guard, Lincoln's body guard, the gun boat service in the Mississippi river navy, the Twenty-seventh regiment of United States colored infantry and the First United States heavy artillery, were not complete without one or more of old Columbiana county's brave sons, while from Liverpool township alone, twenty-four men were enlisted in some branch or branches of the service of which we have no record. Besides those enlisted in the various other departments of the army, the county furnished ten surgeons and assistant surgeons, one volunteer physician, one county military surgeon and two lady volunteer nurses.

It would be almost impossible to give an estimate in round numbers of all enlisted and drafted men from this county, in the

war of the rebellion, as some of the younger men and boys, in order to avoid parental interposition, enlisted in neighboring states under fictitious names, while others, being employed in various capacities in other localities, joined the army where they were located at the time, and thus were not credited to this county or state, and other again re-enlisted or were transferred to different regiments in the state.

It will be endeavored, however, to give a brief sketch of the several regiments to which Columbiana county soldiers belonged with the number in each from this county:

*First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*—The First Ohio was organized under President Lincoln's first call for troops, in April, 1861. Its nucleus was formed in some of the old militia companies and its ranks were soon filled with some of the best patriotic young men in the state. Within sixty hours after the news of the president's call was received, the cars were bearing the regiment to Washington. However, delay on the route, prevented its reaching there before the danger was averted. Its earliest action was that at Vienna, where the rebels fired into the train, but the First, followed by the rest of Gen. Schenck's brigade--to which it was attached--hastily debarked, formed on the side of the track, and made so handsome a resistance, that they were presently able to retire unmolested and with comparatively small loss. The First had little active share in the battle of Bull Run, but with the rest of the brigade, it was kept in good order, and with slight loss rendered good service in covering the retreat. Its term of service having now expired, the regiment was sent home and mustered out.

The regiment was reorganized from August to October, 1861, at Camp Corwin, near Dayton, Ohio, to serve three years. October 31st it left Dayton and reached Cincinnati; November 4th received its arms and on the 5th left for Louisville, Ky., on the steamer "Telegraph No. 3." Arriving at midnight, it went into Camp York, near the city; November 8th it embarked for West Point, at the mouth of Salt river, moved thence on the 15th, *via* Elizabethtown to Camp Nevin--arriving on the following day--where it reported to Gen. A. M. McCook, then in command of the Second division of the army of the Cumberland. Soon after it was brigaded with the First Kentucky or Louisville Legion, Sixth Indiana, First Battalion Fifteenth United States infantry, and battalions of the Sixteenth and Nineteenth infantry, forming the Fourth brigade of the Second division. After marching and counter-marching through Kentucky and Tennessee, and enduring many hardships, on the 6th of April cannonading being heard, in the direction of Shiloh, the regiment made a forced march of thirteen miles in three hours to Savannah and to Pittsburg Landing, where it arrived at daylight. It took a prominent part

in that battle, and participated in the movement on Corinth, and afterward in the battle of Stony River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Orchard Knob, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca and Kenesaw, besides other lesser engagements.

During its term of service the First Ohio was engaged in twenty-four battles and skirmishes, and had 527 officers and men killed and wounded. It was mustered out by companies — the last one on the 14th of October, 1864. This regiment contained five volunteers from Columbiana county, one of whom, Lieut. John W. Jackson, a resident of New Lisbon, was killed at the battle of Chickamauga. He was a brave soldier and a gallant officer, and was greatly lamented by his fellow soldiers.

*Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*— This regiment was raised in the suburbs of Columbus, Ohio, at Camp Jackson for the three months' service. Its organization was completed April 21, 1861, and mustered into service April 27th. Three days afterward it had arrived at Camp Dennison. It spent the month of May in drill and other preparations for the field, receiving for arms old flintlocks altered to percussion. The term of service having nearly expired, the regiment without hesitation, re-enlisted for three years, and was reorganized June 20th. June 21, 1861, it was ordered to Grafton, Va., and reported there to Maj. Gen. McClellan. It was brigaded with the Fourth and Ninth Ohio, and Loomis' Michigan battery, under Brig. Gen. Schleich. Its first engagement with the enemy was at Middle Creek fork, W. Va., July 6, 1861, and afterward the regiment participated in the battles of Rich Mountain, W. Va., Blackwater, Bridgeport, Perryville, Stone River, Sand Mountain, Black Warrior creek and Blounts' farm. On the morning of May 3, 1863, at Cedar Bluffs, twenty-two miles from Rome, Ga., Gen. Forrest with his rebel cavalry captured the brigade which included the third Ohio. The regiment proceeded to Atlanta, and thence *via* Knoxville to Richmond, where it was quartered in the open air on Belle Isle until the 15th of May, when the men were paroled and the officers sent to Libby Prison. The regiment was soon exchanged, and subsequently took part in the pursuit and capture of Gen. John Morgan and his rebel raiders. After performing duty in various capacities, it received orders at Chattanooga, Tenn., on June 9, 1864, to report to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where, its term of service having expired, it was mustered out June 21, 1864. Company K, of the Third Ohio, numbering 100 volunteers, was composed chiefly of men from Wellsville, East Liverpool and Salineville in Columbiana county, to which sixteen recruits from the same county were afterward added, thirteen of whom were transferred to the Twenty-fourth Ohio. First Lieut. Calvin E. Starr, a brave and meritorious officer of this

company, from New Lisbon, was killed at the battle of Perryville, Ky., and his loss was greatly deplored by all who knew him.

*Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry* was organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, in June, 1861, to serve three years. It was mustered out July 23, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service. This regiment took part in eight hard fought battles of the war. But two representatives of this county are found on the muster rolls of this regiment.

*Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*—This regiment was organized at Cleveland and Camp Dennison, Ohio, in June, 1861, to serve three years, and was mustered out in June, 1864, its term of service having expired, and the veterans and recruits were transferred to the Fifth Ohio. It bore an honorable part in thirteen important battles. Three Columbiana county boys have the honor of having been members of this fighting regiment.

*Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry* was organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, June 4, 1861, for three years' service. Mustered out June 3, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service. Number of important battles engaged in, eight. Only one volunteer from this county was enrolled in this regiment, John Reed, of Wayne township, who was killed at Perryville.

*Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry* was raised in Miami, Clinton, Hamilton, Montgomery and Columbiana counties, Company C, to the number of seventy-eight, having been raised in the village of Salem and vicinity, in Columbiana county. It was mustered into the service in June, 1861, for three years. On the 7th of July it was ordered to the Kanawha valley. It arrived at Point Pleasant on the 11th, and became a part of the Kanawha division, commanded by Gen. Jacob D. Cox. It spent the fall and early winter near Gauley Bridge in raiding, scouting and reconnoitering, and was in the engagements at Cotton Hill and Sewell Mountain. In the latter part of July, 1862, Company C was ordered to Summerville, to reinforce a detachment of the Ninth Virginia stationed there, and remained until the regiment moved to Washington City. On the 18th of August, the eleventh Ohio proceeded to Washington, D. C., and on the 27th was ordered to Manassas Junction. In the retreat to Fairfax the regiment acted as rear guard, distinguishing itself for "cool and determined bravery." This regiment afterward bore a distinguished part in the battles of Frederick, South Mountain, Antietam, Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, and several minor engagements, and on June 10, 1864, proceeded to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where it was mustered out June 21, 1864, its term of service having expired, and the veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion, and retained in service until June

11, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War department.

*Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*—Organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, from June 12 to 26, 1861, to serve three years. Original members (except veterans) were mustered out June 26, 1864, on expiration of term of service. Veterans and recruits were not mustered out until December 5, 1865. The Thirteenth Ohio took part in seventeen principal battles during the war. One lone representative of this county is recorded as a member of the Thirteenth regiment.

*Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*—This regiment was formed directly after the attack of Fort Sumter, and was composed of recruits from seven counties, Companies E and H being from New Lisbon, in the county of Columbiana. By May 15, 1861, the regiment was in quarters at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, Ohio. May 27th, it moved by rail to Camp Jackson, near Columbus, where officers were chosen. Companies A and B, after being armed and equipped, proceeded by cars to Bellaire, Ohio, the remainder of the regiment to Zanesville, Ohio, for perfection in drill, June 21, the whole regiment embarked, with the other troops, for Parkersburg, W. Va., where they arrived on the 23d. While at that place it was brigaded with the Eighth and Tenth Ohio and Thirteenth Indiana, under Brig. Gen. William S. Rosecrans. On the 25th, the regiment moved by rail to Clarksburg, and joined McClellan's "Provisional Army of Western Virginia." On the 29th, with the advance, it made its first real march, reaching Buckhannon on July 2d, and moved thence, July 7th, to Roaring Creek, and encamped in front of the fortified rebel position at Rich Mountain. In the ensuing battle it received the commendation of Gen. Rosecrans. On the 27th of July, the regiment's term of enlistment having expired, it proceeded to Columbus, Ohio.

By the 26th of September following, nine companies had been recruited for three years' service and the regiment was re-organized. November 16th it moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence by steamer to Camp Jenkins, near Louisville, Ky., and thence, December 6th, to Lebanon. From Lebanon it marched forty miles to Columbia. On this march a wagoner, Jacob Clunk of New Lisbon, Columbiana county, was run over by his team and instantly killed the first death in the regiment. The regiment reached Columbia, December 10th, and was brigaded with the Fifty-ninth Ohio, Second and Ninth Kentucky infantry, and Haggard's regiment of cavalry, constituting the Eleventh brigade, Gen. J. T. Boyle commanding. While at Columbia the regiment received a beautiful silk flag from the ladies of Canton, Ohio. January 17, 1862, the Nineteenth, marched to Renick's creek, near Burkesville, on the Cumberland

river, moved thence to Jamestown, and February 15th, after the defeat of the rebels at Mill Springs and the evacuation of Bowling Green, returned to Columbia. While at Columbia the regiment suffered much from measles and typhoid fever. It made tedious marches to Glasgow and Bowling Green, poorly shod; on April 6th arrived within fourteen miles of Savannah, on the Tennessee river and participated in the second day's battle at Pittsburg Landing, and subsequently participated in the movement upon and in the siege of Corinth, Miss. On May 22d, near Farmington, had a picket skirmish, in which six men were wounded, two of whom afterward died. May 29th, it entered Corinth with the army; June 3d joined in pursuit of the enemy as far as Brownsboro and then returned to Iuka; joined Buell's column, and went with it to Florence, Ala., and to Battle creek, arriving July 14th; marched with Gen. McCook's division to Nashville, August 21st, and there joined the army under Gen. Buell and marched with it to Louisville, Ky. Leaving Louisville October 1st, the regiment reached Perryville just after the battle at that place, but joined in the pursuit of the rebels. December 26th, under Maj. Charles F. Manderson, now United States senator from Nebraska, it marched with the army in its advance on Murfreesboro, and "under the personal lead of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, Beatty's brigade charged the enemy, drove him about three-fourths of a mile, and held the position until relieved by Col. M. B. Walker's brigade." The Nineteenth did heroic work in the battle of Stone River. Capt. Urwin Bean of Company E, was killed in this battle. He was a resident of New Lisbon, in Columbiana county, was a fearless and efficient officer and was universally respected.

The Nineteenth Ohio entered the battle of Stone River with 449 men, and lost in killed, wounded and missing, 213,—nearly one-half. It afterward took an honorable and conspicuous part in the battles of Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, and on the 25th of November, 1863, it participated in the glorious charge against the rebel works at the foot of Mission Ridge, and seizing the inspiration, climbed, without orders, the precipitous sides of the mountain and aided in driving the rebels over and down the opposite side, losing one killed and thirteen wounded." The regiment returned to Chattanooga, marched with Sherman toward Knoxville, thence to Strawberry Plains and Flat Creek, where on January 1, 1864, 400 of the gallant Nineteenth Ohio re-enlisted as veterans. The regiment then returned to Ohio, reaching Cleveland on February 16th. The veteran Nineteenth went again to the front, reaching Knoxville March 24th. The list of battles in which the Nineteenth Ohio bore an honorable part,—in addition to those already mentioned— as shown by the official army register, are Rocky Face Ridge, Cassville, Pickett's Mills,

Kenesaw Mountain, general assault on Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta (Hood's first sortie), Lovejoy Station, Franklin, Nashville (skirmishing in front of), and Nashville (battle of). Including the drafted men, there were 202 of Columbiana county's soldiers connected with the Nineteenth Ohio. The Nineteenth was mustered out at San Antonio, Tex., October 21, 1865, reached Columbus, Ohio, November 22d, and was discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio, November 25, 1865.

*Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*—Columbus, Ohio, was the place of organization of this regiment, and the date from August 19 to September 21, 1861, to serve three years. After the original members (except veterans) were mustered out on expiration of the term of service, the veterans and recruits were retained in service until July 15, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department. It was engaged in twenty-three battles, including the sieges of Jackson and Savannah. This county contributed but one member to the Twentieth regiment.

*Twenty-Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry* was organized at Camps Chase and Jackson, Ohio, from May 29 to June 17, 1861, for three years' service. It was composed of ten companies inclusive of one (C) from the counties of Sandusky and Columbiana. The regiment was ordered to Cheat Mountain, Va., where it arrived August 14, and there joined the Fourteenth Indiana. The enemy, who were in large force fifteen miles distant, were active, and on the 12th of September made an attack, but after hard fighting for three hours were defeated. Two soldiers of the Twenty-fourth were wounded in this action. October 3, 1861, in an action at Greenbriar, Va., the Twenty-fourth stood firmly under a heavy fire of grape, canister and shell, sustaining a loss of two killed and three wounded. November 18, the regiment marched from Cheat Mountain, and arrived at Louisville, Ky., on the 28th, where it was assigned to the Tenth brigade, Fourth division, army of the Ohio. The time from February 25 to March 17, 1862, was spent in camp at Nashville, Tenn., when the regiment proceeded to Savannah and Pittsburg Landing, and passed *en route* the Duck river, which they were obliged to ford. While at Savannah April 6th, the roar of the artillery at Pittsburg Landing was heard. In the absence of transports, the division at once proceeded by land through the swamps, the Tenth brigade taking the lead, and arrived at the scene of conflict in time to participate, during that evening, upon the extreme left.

On the 27, the Twenty-fourth Ohio was engaged all day gaining fresh laurels. It subsequently took part in most of the skirmishes between Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, and was among the first regiments that entered the latter place, and later joined

in the pursuit of the enemy in north Mississippi and northern Alabama, encamping in July at McMinnville, Tenn. It left that place September 3d. and returned to Louisville, Ky., with the army during Gen. Bragg's invasion. In October, 1862, it was assigned to the Fourth division, Twenty-first army corps. After the battle of Perryville, in which it was not actively engaged, the Twenty-fourth Ohio, after aiding in the pursuit of the foe into the mountains, marched to Nashville. In December, 1862, although reduced by sickness and other causes to thirteen officers and 340 men, it took part in the battle of Stone River, and, having been assigned to an important position, held it faithfully and bravely, as shown by the casualties. Four commissioned officers were killed and four wounded, and ten privates killed and sixty-nine wounded,—ten mortally. The regiment was in the engagement at Woodbury, Tenn., January 24, 1863, and later that year moved with the army against Tullahoma, and was on duty at Manchester, Tenn., until the advance on Chattanooga. It afterward took a prominent part in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge.

After the engagement at Taylor's Ridge, near Ringgold, the regiment was assigned to the Second division Fourth army corps, and was engaged in the battle near Dalton, where it lost in killed two, and in wounded eight. The regiment was mustered out by companies at different dates from June 17 to 24, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service.

The village of Columbiana and surrounding country, furnished most of the members of Company C of this regiment, and the total number of volunteers from this county enrolled in the Twenty-fourth Ohio, was fifth-one.

*Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*—From July 15 to August 18, 1861, this regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, for three years' service, and the original members (except veterans) were mustered out on expiration of term of service. The veterans and recruits were mustered out July 11, 1865. Twenty-two battles in the states of Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina were participated in by this regiment, and only one Columbiana county soldier is found on its muster roll.

*Thirty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*—Among the first of the Ohio regiments raised for the three years' service, was the Thirty-second. On September 15, 1861, it left Camp Dennison poorly equipped, and proceeded by rail to Grafton, W. Va., from whence it marched to Beverly, W. Va., arriving on the 22nd. The regiment was assigned to the post at Cheat Mountain summit, Col. Nathan Kimball commanding. October 3rd, the regiment led the advance against Greenbriar, Va., and during that fall were engaged in watching the movements of the rebels



under Gen. Robert E. Lee. December 13th, it accompanied Gen. Milroy in his movement against Camp Allegheny, and gallantly charged the enemy's camp, entailing a loss of four killed and fourteen wounded. The ensuing winter was spent at Beverly. It was in the subsequent operations under Gen. Milroy, resulting in the capture of Camp Allegheny, Huntersville, Monterey and McDowell, and about May 1st was the fight near Buffalo Gap. From this point the national forces fell back on the main army at Bull Pasture valley, where Gens. Schenck and Milroy had united their commands.

In the severe battle at Bull Pasture mountain, May 8th, the regiment lost six killed and fifty-three wounded, and was the last to leave the field. On the 12th of May Maj-Gen. John C. Fremont, with 12,000 men, joined Gens. Schenck and Milroy, the united forces remaining at Franklin until the 25th. The thirty-second meantime was transferred to Schenck's brigade. Under Fremont the regiment participated in the battles of Cross Keys and Port Republic, in the Shenandoah valley, on the 8th and 9th of June. Later in that month, having moved to Strasburg, it was transferred to Piatt's brigade and moved to Winchester, Va., July 5th, thence on September 1st, with the brigade to Harper's Ferry and aided in the defense of that place. "After making a hand fight and losing 150 of its number, the regiment, with the whole command, was surrendered by the commanding officer of the post to the enemy as prisoners of war."

The regiment was paroled, sent to Annapolis, Ind., and from thence to Chicago, Ill. The regiment became demoralized, and many of the soldiers deserted, until it was reduced to thirty-five men. This small number was the nucleus of a new organization. Within ten days after the appointment of Capt. B. F. Potts—late governor of Montana, and brother of W. S. Potts, Esq., one of the contributors of this work—to the post of lieutenant colonel, 800 men had reported for duty. The men were declared to be exchanged January 12, 1863. Left Camp Taylor, January 20th, arrived at Memphis, Tenn., on the 25th, and was assigned to Logan's division, Seventeenth army corps, commanded by Maj-Gen. J. B. McPherson. It took a notable part in the campaign against Vicksburg, shared in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills and Boker's Creek. In December and January, 1863-64, three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans; on the 4th of March, 1864, received furlough; and on the 21st of April rejoined the army with many new recruits. Joining Gen. Sherman, June 10, 1864, it was with the Seventeenth army corps in all the succeeding movements and battles, and accompanied Sherman in his "March to the Sea." It marched with the army through Richmond, Va., to Washington, when it participated in the grand

review before President Johnson and his cabinet. It was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 20, 1865, and the men were finally discharged at Columbus, Ohio, July 26, 1865. During the term of service of this regiment, on December 22, 1863, Company F was permanently detached, as the Twenty-sixth independent battery, Ohio light artillery, and a new Company F, formed in February and March, 1864. Columbiana county had thirty-eight men in this regiment in Companies A and F, nearly all of the number being from Perry, Butler and Washington townships.

*Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*—Organized at Hamilton, Ohio, in August and September, 1861, to serve three years. Mustered out by companies at different dates from August 26 to September 28, 1864. Veterans and recruits transferred to the Eighteenth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry. Took part in fourteen principal battles in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia. But one member of this regiment from this county.

*Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry* was organized at Defiance, Ohio, from July 24, 1861, to April 12, 1862, for three years' service, and original members (except veterans) mustered out when term of service expired. Veterans and recruits mustered out July 12, 1865. The record of battles in which this regiment was engaged numbers ten, and includes some of the hardest fought battles in Tennessee and Georgia. In this regiment there was again but one member from this county.

*Forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*—At camp Wood, Ohio, from August 26th to October 29th, 1861, this regiment was organized for three years' service. The original members (except veterans) were mustered out on expiration of term of service, and veterans and recruits November 27, 1865. The official army register, part V, page 116, shows that this regiment bore an honorable part in twenty-one of the most brilliant engagements in Tennessee and Georgia. Columbiana county's sons numbered four in this organization.

*Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry* was organized at Camp Andrews, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and various places in the state from September 28, 1861, to February 1, 1862, to serve three years. All except veterans and recruits were mustered out at expiration of term of service, and the latter were mustered out July 13, 1865. Participated in eleven engagements, and in this regiment Columbiana county was again represented by four volunteers.

*Sixty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*—This regiment was organized in the state of Ohio, at large, in March, April and May, 1862, to serve three years. It was consolidated with the Eighty-second regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, at Goldsboro, N. C., March 31, 1865. The Ohio Roster Commis-

sion says of this regiment that the records on file in the adjutant general's office are so incomplete, there being no muster-out rolls, and the difficulty of obtaining the same from the war department so great, that it is probable some errors and omissions have been made in the roster. Thirteen battles and the famous "Sherman's March to the Sea," are all the record of this regiment obtainable at present. The list of membership from this county in the Sixty-first Ohio, is sixteen.

*Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*— Organized at Camp Buckingham, Mansfield, Ohio, November 6 to December 14, 1861, for three years' service. Mustered out (except veterans) at different dates from December 10, 1864, to May 31, 1865, on expiration of term of service. Veterans and recruits mustered out December 3, 1865. Took part in eighteen principal battles in Tennessee and Georgia. One drafted man enrolled in this regiment, from this county.

*Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*— This regiment was organized in the state of Ohio, at large, from October 3 to December 14, 1861, to serve three years, and was mustered out November 30, 1865. Was engaged in eighteen battles in Tennessee and Georgia. Columbiana county had thirty-seven members of this regiment, nearly all from Perry township and vicinity. The muster-out roll of the non-veterans is not on file in the office of the adjutant general.

*Sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*— This regiment was formed by the consolidation of two partly-organized regiments, the Forty-fifth and Sixty-seventh, from October, 1861, to January, 1862, raised in the state of Ohio, at large, for three years' service. The regiment left Columbus, Ohio, for the field January 19, 1862, going into Western Virginia, under Gen. Landor. With the exception of a march to Bloomery Gap, the greater portion of the month of February was spent at Paw-Paw tunnel. On the 5th of March the regiment moved to Winchester, Gen. Shields commanding the division, where skirmishing was frequent on the picket line, with Ashby's cavalry. On the afternoon of March 22d the regiment reported to Gen. Banks, in Winchester, and soon engaged the enemy, driving them until past nightfall as far south as Kearntown. The regiment lay on their arms all night, and on the next morning were the first to engage the enemy. After the infantry fighting had been fairly opened, the sixty-seventh was ordered to reinforce Gen. Tyler's brigade, to do which it was necessary to pass over an open field for three-quarters of a mile exposed to the enemy's fire. The movement was executed on the double-quick, and the regiment came into action in splendid order. The regiment lost in this action fifteen killed and thirty-two wounded. Until the last of the next June the sixty-seventh endured the hardships of marches up and down

the valley, over the mountains and back again, from the Potomac to Harrisonburg, from Port Royal to Fredericksburg, from Fredericksburg to Manassas, from Manassas to Port Republic, and from Port Republic to Alexandria. On the 29th of June it embarked for the James river to reinforce Gen. McClellan. At Harrison's Landing the regiment campaigned with the army of the Potomac till the evacuation of the Peninsula, when it went to Suffolk, Va., with only 300 men for duty out of the 850 which composed the regiment at organization. It was transferred to North Carolina, then to Hilton Head, shared in the Charleston expedition, took part in the attack on Fort Wagner, and at last was relieved and allowed a few days' rest preparatory to an expedition into Florida. The regiment re-enlisted and returned to Ohio in February, 1864, and at the expiration of their furloughs, returned to the field, reaching Bermuda Hundred, Va., under Gen. Butler, on the 6th of May, 1864. From that time until the date of mustering out, the sixty-seventh was active at all times, eighteen engagements in Virginia and South Carolina being its war record from beginning to end of its organization. On the first of September, 1865, the Sixty-second Ohio was consolidated with the Sixty-seventh, the latter regiment retaining its organization. The Sixty-seventh was mustered out of the service on the 12th of December, 1865, wanting but six days of having been recognized as a regiment for four years. Twelve men from Salem village was Columbiana county's contribution to the Sixty-seventh Ohio.

*Seventy-Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.* — The Seventy-Sixth regiment was raised at Newark, Ohio, and organized at Camp Sherman, Ohio, from October 5, 1861, to February 3, 1862, for three years' service. It proceeded via Paducah, Ky., to Fort Donelson, and was in the engagement at that place. March 6th it moved to the Tennessee river, thence up the river to Crump's Landing, and on the 31st proceeded to Adamsville and took position in Gen. Lew Wallace's division in the right wing of the army of Gen. Grant. It made with the division a forced march to Pittsburg Landing April 6th, and in the ensuing battle was continually subjected to the enemy's fire. It participated in a successful charge against the rebels near Corinth in the latter part of April, and afterward was a part of the grand reserve in the advance on that place, and after its evacuation moved to Memphis, arriving June 17th. On the 24th of July the regiment marched to near Helena, Ark., where it went into camp. Upon the re-organization of the army of the Southwest, the Seventy-sixth was assigned to the Second brigade, Col. C. R. Woods, of the Third division, commanded by Gen. P. J. Osterhaus. It was part of the expedition to Milliken's Bend, which captured the camp and garrison equipage of the Thirty-first Louisiana regi-

ment. A detachment, comprising a part of the Seventy-sixth, afterward proceeded up the Yazoo, surprised Haine's Bluff and captured four siege guns, two field pieces and a large quantity of fixed ammunition. The regiment returned to Helena, spent one week in October at St. Genevieve, Mo., and then moved to Pilot Knob, remaining there for rest and reorganization until November 12th, when it returned to St. Genevieve, and embarked for Camp Steele, Miss., January 10th, 1863, the regiment, with the division of Gen. Steele, landed at Arkansas Post, and the same night "marched six miles through mud and water, and by two o'clock next morning, the troops occupied the cantonment of the enemy. Shortly after daylight they moved upon the enemy's works, and about one o'clock the Seventy-sixth charged within 100 yards of the rifle-pits, halted, opened fire; and held the position for three hours, when the enemy surrendered." During all the month of February details from the regiment were made to work on the canal across the Peninsula opposite Vicksburg. It participated in the rout of the rebels under Col. Ferguson, at Deer Creek, April 7th. Afterward the regiment, with the Fifteenth corps, moved to Young's Point, Milliken's Bend, and Hard Times Landing, and reached Grand Gulf May 6th. It was in the engagement at Fourteen-mile Creek, and at Jackson charged the works on the enemy's left, which were soon after evacuated. The regiment, with the corps, marched for Vicksburg on the 16th of May, and on the 18th took position, "600 yards from the main lines of the enemy. The batteries of the enemy in front of the Seventy-sixth were silenced, and none of his guns could be manned except those of the water batteries." After the surrender of Vicksburg the regiment marched in pursuit of Johnson, arriving at Jackson July 10th and later in the month went into camp at Big Black Ridge. During October and November the regiment operated in Northern Alabama and Tennessee; joined Gen. Hooker in the assault on Lookout Mountain, was engaged at Mission Ridge, and on November 27th, charged on Taylor's Ridge, where it suffered severely. "In one company of twenty-eight men, eight were killed and eight wounded, and seven men were shot down while carrying the regimental colors."

January 1, 1864, the Seventy-sixth went into winter quarters at Paint Rock, Ala. Before spring arrived the regiment was furloughed home, two-thirds having re-enlisted as veterans. The regiment was originally 962 strong, had been reduced to less than 300. Returning to the camp at Paint Rock, the regiment proceeded to Chattanooga, May 6th, moved through Snake creek gap on the 9th, the evening of the 14th charged the enemy near Resaca, and participated in the repulse of Hardee's corps on the 28th. In June the regiment moved to New Hope Church, thence

to Acworth and Kenesaw Mountain, Rossville and Decatur, arriving within four miles of Atlanta, on the 20th of July. Thereafter it was in constant action through Georgia and the Carolinas, reaching Washington May 23, 1865, where it shared in the grand review, then proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where it mustered out, thence to Columbus, Ohio, where it was discharged July 24th, 1865. "This regiment participated in forty-four battles; moved 9,625 miles on foot, by rail and by water; and passed through the rebellious states of Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia; 241 men were wounded in battle; 351 died on the field or in the hospitals; and 222 carry scars as evidence of their struggle with the enemy." Company F, 110 men of this regiment went from New Lisbon, this county.

*Seventy-eight Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*—From October 24, 1861, to January 16, 1862, this regiment was organized to serve three years, the organization was effected in the state of Ohio, at large, the majority of Company I were from Columbiana county. The company was recruited in December, 1861, and organized January 11, 1862, at Zanesville, Ohio, under the command of M. D. Leggett, the company left the state, and arrived at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862, while the battle at that place was in progress, from Paducah, Ky., the regiment marched nearly all the way to Grand Gulf, Miss., passing through Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Virginia. It took an active part in all the bloody battles in the west under Grant, and afterward under Gen. Sherman, beginning with Shiloh and Corinth and the campaign following. It commenced the winter campaign under Gen. Grant in the interior of Mississippi. It crossed the Mississippi river below Grand Gulf, and did its full share of the fighting in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Black River and, and in the forty-two days' siege of Vicksburg. After the surrender of Vicksburg, it made an important campaign under Gen. Sherman to Clinton and Jackson, and a second campaign to Monroe, La.

February 1, 1864, it commenced the long and most destructive campaign of the war — through central Mississippi to its extreme eastern boundary. March 20th, 1864, the regiment started from Vicksburg for home, on veteran furlough, having re-enlisted as veterans January 5, 1864. May 7th it left Columbus, Ohio, for Georgia, marching from Clifton, Tenn., to Rome, Ga., via Huntsville, Ala., thence to Big Shanty, where it took an important part in all the hard fought conflicts of the Atlanta campaign. After three weeks' rest, the regiment on the campaign in northern Alabama in pursuit of the rebel Gen. Hood. It returned to

Atlanta, and November 13, 1864, entered on the greatest campaign on record — through Georgia to Savannah, a march of thirty-seven days, thence to Beaufort, S. C., Columbia, Washington, D. C., and Louisville, Ky. The distance traveled in this campaign was more than 4,000 miles on foot, 3,000 by railroad, and 2,600 by water, making a total of 9,600 miles. The regiment was engaged in the following battles: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Matamora, Thompson's Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Fort Beauregard, Bocachita, Meridian raid, Big Shanty, Bushy Mountain, Kenesaw, Nickojack, siege of Atlanta, battles at Atlanta, July 21st, 22nd, and 28th, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Milledgeville, Savannah, Pocotaligo, Charleston, Columbia and Bentonville, — thirty-four in all — and almost numberless minor affairs and skirmishes. While advancing and making a charge upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw mountain, June 15, 1864, Sergt. T. C. Starr, of Company I, from Center township, a young man of sterling worth and integrity, was killed. During the service the regiment lost 120 killed in battle, 300 wounded, seventy missing in action, 295 discharged for disability, thirty-one transferred to the invalid corps — a total of 816. Company I's losses during the same period were five killed, ten wounded, ten died from disease, thirty discharged for disability, and seven transferred to the invalid corps. This company contained seventy-two men from Columbiana county. The original members of the Seventy-eighth Ohio (except veterans) were mustered out January 12, 1865, on expiration of term of service, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits was mustered out July 11, 1865.

*Eighty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*— This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, on June 7, 1862, and on the 11th of the same month was ordered to Cumberland, Md. From this point detachments of the regiment moved on several expeditions, for the purpose of preventing the transportation of arms and supplies into the rebel lines, of capturing rebel mails and mails carried, and of putting an end to the operations of guerrilla bands. On September 13th, the regiment was ordered to New Creek, where an attack was anticipated by the rebel forces under Jackson and Imboden. A portion of the regiment occupied the fort in the rear of New Creek, and the remainder was posted in the village. The enemy retired without making the attack, and the company was ordered to Camp Chase for muster-out. It was ordered from Camp Chase to Camp Delaware, when, together with the Eighty-seventh, it was reviewed by Governor Tod, who complimented the officers and men upon their efficiency, and value of their services they had rendered. The regiment was mustered out after having served about a month longer than its term of enlistment. Thirty-three men from this county were enrolled in this regiment.

*Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*—There were two organizations of this number; the first was one of several called out by Governor Tod of Ohio, in response to a call from the president for 75,000 men, in May, 1862, to serve for three months. It was designated the Eighty-sixth Ohio infantry, and was organized at Camp Chase on June 11, 1862. On the 16th they left for Clarksburg, W. Va. It was stationed at that point for the purpose of guarding the railroad and protecting Grafton, that town being the base of supplies for troops at Weston, Buckhannon and Beverly. July 27th, Companies A, C, H and I were ordered to Parkersburg, Va., where they did guard and provost duty. August 21st, this detachment was ordered to Clarksburg, where they remained until September 17th, when they were ordered to Camp Delaware, Ohio. September 25, 1862, the regiment was mustered out at the last-named place. Thirty-one members of this regiment were from Columbiana county.

*Eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*—This was a three months' organization and was recruited from almost every county in the state, and was ready for service in June, 1862. Columbus was its point of rendezvous. June 12 it received orders to repair to Baltimore and report to Maj.-Gen. Wool, commanding officer at that post. Arriving in Baltimore on the 15th of June, it was assigned to a camp north of and near the city, where for some weeks, Col. H. B. Banning, its commander, drilled and disciplined the men. In the latter part of July it received orders to report to Col. Miles, at Harper's Ferry. On its arrival at that place it was stationed on Bolivar Heights, where again it was subjected to the most rigid drill. It remained at Harper's Ferry until the siege of that place by Jackson's rebel army, and although its term was ended, was included in the surrender of the national forces on that occasion. When the circumstances of the case were made known, the men were released from their paroles, and the regiment sent home, from Annapolis, and mustered out of the service at Camp Chase on the 20th day of September, 1862. Columbiana county contributed sixty-nine men to the rolls of the Eighty-seventh Ohio.

*One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*—This regiment was recruited almost exclusively from Stark, Columbiana, Summit and Portage counties. Four companies of the regiment were composed of Columbiana county men, viz.: Company G, known as the Salem company; F, known as the Wellsville company; C, known as the Palestine company, and Company K, known as the New Lisbon company. These companies were recruited in the month of August, 1862, and organized at Camp Massillon as a part of the One Hundred and Fourth regiment, and mustered into the service with it, August 30, 1862. About September 1, the regiment was ordered to Cincinnati,



then besieged by the rebels under Gen. Kirby Smith. On the 11th of September the rebel pickets were met by the One Hundred and Fourth, and skirmished with all day, the regiment losing one man killed and five wounded. "This was the first and only blood spilled in defense of Cincinnati." Alexander Lowry, of Salem, a member of Company G, was wounded in the leg, and it was found necessary to amputate the limb above the knee. After the skirmish, the rebel army retreated toward Lexington, Ky., and One Hundred and Fourth followed in pursuit. The roads were dusty, the springs dried up, and the men, all undisciplined and unused to exposure, suffered intensely, many cases of sickness resulted from this march, and many deaths followed. The regiment reached Lexington at daylight on the 16th of October, a few hours after the rear guard of the rebel army had evacuated the place, and remained there until the 6th of December, during which time the regiment was thoroughly drilled and disciplined. Leaving Lexington, it marched to Richmond, Ky., reaching there on the 8th.

The brigade consisted of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Fourth, and the Nineteenth Ohio battery, under command of Col. S. A. Gilbert, of the Forty-fourth Ohio. The regiment left Richmond on the 27th of December and marched to Danville, Ky., which was reached on the evening of the 28th. After some slight skirmishing with Morgan's guerrillas, the regiment went to Frankfort, Ky., and there remained, performing provost duty, until February 21, 1863. It remained in this part of Kentucky, watching the movements of the rebels under Morgan, Pegram and Clute, until the following summer, when it joined Gen. Burnside's army in east Tennessee, arriving at Knoxville September 4, 1863, being the first federal infantry in that place. Owing to the exposure and fatigue of hard and forced marches while in Kentucky, many fell out of the ranks and died from diseases contracted during these movements of the regiment. Up to this time Company C had lost ten of its number, and Company K seven, by death. The other companies lost proportionately. The most important places occupied by the regiment during its Kentucky campaign were Lexington, Richmond, Danville, Frankfort, Lancaster, Crab Orchard, Mount Vernon, Somerset, and Stanford. Before leaving Kentucky the regiment was placed in the First brigade, Third division, Twenty-third army corps, under Gen. Hartsuff.

From Knoxville the regiment, with the brigade was ordered to Cumberland Gap, which was reached on November 7. After preparations were made for a charge, but before carrying it into execution, the rebel leader, Gen. Frazier, surrendered his entire command as prisoners of war. The One Hundred and Fourth was the first regiment to enter the works, and it received the

surrender of the rebel army and stores. The rebel command consisted of about three thousand men and fourteen guns. This surrender was made November 9, 1863. In a few days the regiment returned to Knoxville, and soon after accompanied Gen. Burnside on an expedition to Carter's Station on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, and on returning to Knoxville it did provost duty for some weeks, and took an active part in the defense of Knoxville when besieged for twenty-two days by the rebel, General Longstreet. The One Hundred and Fourth left many of its members in the Knoxville cemetery, the deaths from exposure during the siege, as well as those killed in battle helping to swell the number. The regiment joined in the pursuit of Longstreet and followed him as far as Blain's Cross-Roads, participating in the various skirmishes of that pursuit, and wintered in this inhospitable region. Yet half starved, and half clad as they were, these brave men never for a moment lost their love for the old flag, and there declared a willingness to enter on another three years' term of service, but their enlistment not expiring within the time specified, they were not permitted to veteranize. Early in April, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Cleveland, Tenn., preparatory to the Atlanta campaign of which it formed a part and participated in all its engagements, being under fire for 120 days. It was engaged in the terrible battle of Resaca, and in the desperate assault at Utoy Creek, where it lost in killed and wounded, twenty-six officers and men. After sharing in the success that compelled the evacuation of Atlanta, September 1 and 2, 1864, it went into camp at Decatur, Ga., and there remained until October 4, 1864, and after marching about 400 miles in Northern Georgia and Alabama, passing through Marietta, Acworth, Allatoona, Cassville, Kingston, Rome, Calhoun, Resaca, and Snake Creek Gap, into Alabama at Gaylorsville, it finally reached Cedar Bluff, Ala. October 28 it crossed the Coosa River, taking the cars at Dalton, Ga., and passed through Nashville to Pulaski, Tenn. November 8th it took the cars and went to Spring Hill, Tenn. November 13th it marched to Columbia, and thence to Pulaski. From Pulaski it fell back to Columbia. The regiment was engaged in sharp fighting and skirmishing here from November 25th to November 29th, losing several men killed and wounded. On the night of November 29th it moved toward Franklin, making a severe march of twenty-five miles, reaching that place at daylight the next day.

The fight at Franklin was the most severe engagement in which the regiment had ever participated, and it lost sixty killed and wounded. Capt. Wm. F. Kemble of Company C from Elk Run township, this county, was killed in the battle. He fought desperately, throwing hatchets and axes into the

seething mass of rebels in his front, until he fell pierced in the breast by a rebel bullet. He fell as he lived, a brave soldier and a patriotic citizen, and as an officer beloved by all his men. On the 15th of December the regiment lost three men, wounded in a skirmish. On the 16th it was engaged in a charge with its brigade, capturing the works of the enemy, with eight pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners, not losing a man. The regiment pursued the enemy next morning, making a short halt at Columbia, and reached Clifton, Tenn., January 6, 1865. On January 16th it went by steamer to Cincinnati, and took the cars, January 22d, for Washington city. From Washington city, the regiment was ordered to Fort Fisher, where it arrived February 9, 1865. It took active part in the operation which compelled the evacuation of Fort Anderson, February 19, 1865, losing in the skirmish, one killed and several wounded. It was also engaged in the assault upon the rebel works at Old Town Creek, February 20, 1865, which involved the capture of Wilmington, February 22d. The loss of the regiment in the charge at Old Town Creek was two killed and twenty wounded. February 22, 1865, the brigade of which the One-hundred and fourth was a part, entered Wilmington. The regiment afterward marched to Kingston, thence to Goldsboro, where it arrived March 21st. It remained here until the 11th of April, when it started for Raleigh, N. C., arriving on the 15th. May 1, 1865, it was ordered to proceed to Greensboro, N. C., to receive and guard property turned over by the army Gen. Joe Johnson, and remained stationed there until June 17, 1865, when it was mustered out of service and ordered to report to Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, Ohio, for final pay and discharge. It arrived at Cleveland on the 24th of June, and was paid off June 27th and discharged. Companies C, F, G and K were with the regiment in all its marches, and took part in all its battles and skirmishes from Fort Mitchell to Old Town Creek. They all made a noble record in the service, and their losses by death from casualty and disease were: Company C, 21; Company F, 22; Company G, 15; and Company K, 12. The total number of enlisted men in these four companies from Columbiana county, was 431 many of whom have held important county and state offices since the war, in fact the number of members of the One hundred and Fourth thus honored, has exceeded all the members of other regiments from this county combined.

*One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry* was organized at Camp Massillon, Ohio, in August, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service September 18, 1862. Four companies were recruited in Columbiana county, A, D, F and K. Company A, subsequently called the "Liverpool Tigers," was raised by Capt. Harrison R. Hill, and was composed exclus-

ively of citizens of East Liverpool. The regiment was first ordered to Camp Dennison, Ohio, to drill and receive camp equipage preparatory to moving to the front. It reported, under orders, to Maj.-Gen. Wright at Cincinnati, October 4, 1862, and camped near Covington, Ky. The first engagement of the One Hundred and Fifteenth was with the obstinate mules furnished them at this camp. Five companies under Col. J. A. Lucy, were ordered to report to the post commandant at Cincinnati for provost-guard duty, and the other five companies, under Lieut.-Col. T. C. Boone, reported for guard duty at Columbus, Ohio. In November, 1862, the battalion at Columbus was ordered to Maysville, Ky., under command of Col. Lucy, Lieut.-Col. Boone taking charge of the battalion at Cincinnati. The latter performed provost and general guard duty at Cincinnati for more than a year. In July, 1863, Col. Boone called out his battalion for five or six days, on the Harrison Pike, to render assistance to the cavalry in pursuit of the rebel raider John Morgan. In December, 1862, the battalion at Maysville was ordered to Covington, Ky., for guard and patrol duty. Company H was mounted and gave special attention to bushwhackers and guerrillas. In October, 1863, the regiment was relieved and ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans, at Chattanooga, Tenn. Reaching Murfreesboro, it was ordered to report to the post-commander for duty. Part of the regiment was at once mounted and sent out against the rebel guerrillas then infesting the country between Nashville and Tullahoma. In 1864 that part of the regiment not mounted was stationed on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, in block-houses, to prevent the guerrillas from destroying it. At Lavergne the regiment had 100 men in a small fort, and the rebel cavalry, outnumbering the Union forces three to one, on the evening of August 31, made three furious charges, but were each time repulsed with serious loss. Shortly afterward, Company K (mounted) surprised and captured a squad of guerrillas, and lost Sergt. Richmond, killed, and three men wounded. During Hood's advance on Nashville, in December, 1864, block-houses Nos. one, three and four were assaulted by a large force of rebels under Forrest, and their garrison, consisting of parts of Companies C, F and G, captured.

On the 10th of December, Gen. Hood overpowered the national forces at Lavergne by superiority of numbers, and caused block-houses Nos. one, three and four to surrender, with a battalion of the One Hundred and Fifteenth regiment numbering 140 men. Most of these were on their way to Columbus, Ohio, under parole, on board the ill-fated steamer "Sultana," when it exploded on the Mississippi river, near Memphis, April 27, 1865. Over eighty members of Companies B, C, F and G

lost their lives in this explosion. The regiment performed garrison duty at Murfreesboro and guard duty on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, from Nashville to Tullahoma, until the 23d of June, 1865, when it was mustered out of service. It received its final discharge and pay at Cleveland, Ohio, July 7, 1865. The regiment, during the latter part of its service, was in the Fourth division, Twentieth army corps, under Maj.-Gen. Rousseau, division commander. The four companies, A, D, F and K, contained 493 men from Columbiana county.

*One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry* went into camp at Lima, Ohio, in August, 1862. In September was sent to Cincinnati. Here it was mustered into service. In same month moved under Gen. A. J. Smith toward Louisville, Ky.; at Cynthiana was detached to guard railroad—a large amount of guard and post duty was performed. On the 8th of August, 1863, it proceeded to Lebanon, Ky., and on the 20th set out on the march for east Tennessee, which occupied seventy days and was very severe. They reached Kingston a few days before the rebels cut the communication between that place and Knoxville. On December 9th the regiment reached Nashville; from there to Blain's Cross Roads. On the 29th of December they were attacked by the enemy at Panther's Creek, and fought rapidly about two hours; then charged, driving the enemy back. On May 7th the One Hundred and Eighteenth moved upon Dalton, and from there advanced upon Resaca. During the afternoon of the 14th it participated in a charge upon the enemy's works, and out of 300 men engaged, lost 116 in less than ten minutes. After a few days the regiment was in a fierce battle at Dallas, Pumpkinvine Creek. The regiment was engaged at Kennesaw Mountain, and in the final movement which caused the fall of Atlanta.

After the fall of Atlanta the regiment fell back to Decatur, rested a short time, and joined in the pursuit of Hood and followed as far as Gaylesville, Ala. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Williamsburg Pike and Locust Grove. The enemy struck their line a little to the left of the One Hundred and Eighteenth. The shock was terrible, but it stood firmly, using their bayonets over the breast works. By daylight the One Hundred and Eighteenth was across the river and falling back on Nashville, where it was again engaged, and after the battle it participated in the pursuit of the enemy as far as Columbia, and then went to Clifton. On February 11, 1865, it embarked on a steamer and landed at Smithsville and moved immediately on Fort Hudson and soon captured it, the One Hundred and Eighteenth being the first to plant its colors on the wall. On the 20th it was in an action on Town Creek. It joined Sherman's army on the

23rd and participated in the final movement against Johnson. The regiment camped near Raleigh, then Greensboro, thence Salisbury, where it remained until June 24th, when it was mustered out of the service, arrived at Cleveland July 2nd; was welcomed by Chief Justice Chase, and received final discharge July 9th, 1865. One man from Columbiana county was in this regiment.

*One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*—This regiment was organized at Camp Steubenville, Ohio, mustered into the service September 4, 1862, sent to Parkersburg, W. Va., on the 16th of the same month, where it remained one month, drilling and doing guard and garrison duty. In October it was taken by rail to Cumberland, Md., remaining six weeks. On December 12th, it left for North Mountain, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, for the purpose of guarding that road. During the winter the regiment was afflicted with typhoid fever and small-pox. On April 15, 1863, they were ordered to New Creek, Va.; from there they marched to Greenland Gap. Returning to New Creek, they took cars and went to Martinsburg, where they remained until June 14, 1863. This regiment belonged to the Third brigade, Second division, Eighth army corps, and the brigade was composed of the One Hundred and Sixth New York, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio, and Capt. Maltby's West Virginia battery, commanded by B. F. Smith, colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio. On the night of June 13th, while at Martinsburg, the brigade was attacked by the advance guard of Lee's army; the whole of that night was consumed in brisk skirmishing. After a hard fight at Martinsburg, the regiment retreated to Harper's Ferry. After the evacuation of Harper's Ferry in June, 1863, the division to which the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth regiment belonged was detailed to guard a fleet of canal boats on the Ohio and Chesapeake canal, conveying stores to Washington city, remaining in Washington two days, thence to Frederick City, Md., and rejoined the army of the Potomac. Thence to Sharpsburg, from thence, after the rebel army under General Lee had crossed the river, moved to Harper's Ferry. Thence to Upperville, thence to Manassas Gap, where they had a fight, in which a bayonet charge resulted in driving the enemy from the heights. From thence they marched to Rappahannock Station, where they remained until August 18, 1863. From this place to New York city, remained three weeks, and returned to the same place. At Bristow Station, on October 11th, they took part in a fight with a portion of General Lee's army, and for many days were engaged in skirmishing with the enemy up to Centerville Heights. From there the regiment returned to Rappahannock Station. They participated in the taking of an earthwork at Brandy Station,

and then went into winter quarters. This regiment was afterward assigned to the Third brigade, Second division, Sixth army corps. On April 1, 1864, the regiment went into camp near Rixeyville, Va., where they remained until the campaign under General Grant, in his march on Richmond. On May 4th, it moved with the brigade toward Rapidan river, crossing the river the same day, and took part in every engagement of the campaign, from the crossing of the Rapidan on the 4th, to the crossing of the James river on June 17, 1864. In front of Cold Harbor it was in the assault of the Third division on the enemy's works, carrying and holding them under a heavy fire. After crossing the James to the south side, they participated in all marches, skirmishes, etc., of the Sixth army corps, up to July 2nd, when it went into entrenchment at the Williams House, near Petersburg. On July 6, 1864, the regiment marched to City Point, thence to Baltimore, and on the 8th took cars for Monocacy junction, where it took a prominent part in the battle of Monocacy. After the battle it went to Washington, where it rejoined the Sixth corps. Then in the pursuit of General Early's army, and participated in the engagements at Snicker's Gap, Charlestown, Halltown and Smithfield, Va., in August, 1864. On September 19, 1864, the regiment moved from Berryville to Winchester, and took a position near the Sixth corps, and participated in the battle of Winchester. Up to October 19th, the regiment was engaged in a number of marches, and arrived at Cedar Creek just in time to take part in the memorable battle of that date. On December 4th, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth embarked for City Point. On the 7th it moved to the front, rejoining the army of the Potomac. On the 9th of December the regiment went upon an expedition to Hatcher's Run, returning the next day, went into camp and remained until February 9, 1865, when it went to the relief of the Fifth corps near the Squirrel level road, and again went into winter quarters. During the 3d, 4th and 5th of April, the regiment participated in the pursuit of General Lee's army, and on the 5th occupied a position facing the Amelia Court House, and on that night was detached and did not rejoin the brigade until April 15, 1865, at Burksville Junction. From there they commenced a forced march to Danville, Va., where it remained until May 16th, when it moved by rail to Richmond, Va., and on the 24th commenced its march for Washington, and on the 25th was mustered out of the service. It was finally paid off and discharged at Columbus, Ohio. The muster roll of this regiment shows but seven men from this county.

*One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*—This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, May 12 and 13, 1864, to serve one hundred days. It was com-

posed of the Eighteenth battalion Ohio National Guard, from Columbiana county, and a part of the Sixty-ninth battalion Ohio National Guard, from Coshocton county. On the 15th of May the regiment left Camp Chase for Washington city, and was placed on garrison duty in Forts Slemmer, Totten, Slocum, and Stevens, north of the Potomac. June 8th the regiment embarked for White House, Va., but without debarking it was ordered to Bermuda Hundred. It was assigned to the Tenth army corps, and was placed in the intrenchments at City Point, where it remained until ordered to Fort Pocahontas. It was relieved from duty at Fort Pocahontas August 29th, and proceeded to Camp Chase, Ohio, where it arrived on the 5th of September, and was mustered out September 13, 1864, on expiration of term of service. Company A was from Washington township, Company B from Madison township, Company C from Hanover township, Company D from Perry township, Company F from Fairfield township, and Company I from Liverpool township, Columbiana county. These six companies furnished 529 men.

*One Hundred and Seventy-Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*—On the 21st of September, 1864, the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth was organized at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, for a term of one year. As soon as the organization was complete the regiment was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., and assigned to the Second brigade, Fourth division, Twentieth army Corps. Soon after its arrival it was detailed to perform provost guard duty at Nashville, and during the siege and battle of Nashville it was in the works, but with the exception of a few companies under Maj. Cummings, the regiment was not engaged. Quite a number of the men were veteran soldiers. The regiment was mustered out of service at Tod Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, on June 18th, 1865. Of this county's soldiers, 112 were in this regiment.

*One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry* was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, September 26, 1864, to serve one year, and was at once dispatched by rail and river to Nashville, Tenn., with orders to report to Major-General George H. Thomas, for duty. The regiment remained in Nashville some two weeks performing guard duty, when it was sent to Tullahoma, Tenn., where it composed part of the post command, and from Tullahoma by rail to Murfreesboro, and during the siege of Murfreesboro, by Gen. Hood's rebel forces, which lasted eighteen days. The port of Tullahoma was evacuated in the winter of 1864, and the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth was ordered to North Carolina. It landed at Morehead City, N. C., with the Twenty-third army corps, and a few days thereafter participated in a skirmish with the enemy at Wise's Fork. After the surrender of Johnson's army the regiment was ordered



to Charlotte, N. C., where it performed garrison duty until mustered out of service, June 29, 1865. Thirty-one men were contributed to this regiment by Columbiana county.

*One Hundred and Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry* was organized in the state of Ohio, at large, in January and February, 1865, to serve one year. It left Columbus, Ohio, on the day of its organization, under orders to proceed to Winchester, Va., and report to Maj. Gen. Hancock, then organizing the First army corps at that place. At Harper's Ferry the regiment was halted by command of Gen. Hancock, and ordered to report to Gen. John R. Brooke, and assigned to the Second brigade, Second division, army of the Shenandoah. Its only service was garrison duty in the valley, marching as far south as Winchester, where it remained until August 27, 1865, when it was mustered out. Companies A and I of this regiment enrolled 123 volunteers from this county.

*Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Infantry* was organized for three years' service, at Camp Delaware, Ohio, from January 16 to August 6, 1864. Was mustered out of service September 21, 1865, and contained three members from Columbiana county.

*First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery* mustered into service as the One Hundred and Seventeenth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, in September, 1862, at Camp Portsmouth, Ohio, to serve three years. The eight companies of this regiment aggregated 796 men. In October, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Kentucky, where, for the succeeding seven months, it was engaged in guard duty and expeditions against guerrillas. In May, 1863, orders were issued by the war department changing the organization into the First regiment heavy artillery, Ohio volunteers, and on August 12, 1863, it was so re-organized, with twelve full companies, aggregating 1,839 officers and men. During the process of re-organization the regiment constructed the extensive fortifications around Covington and Newport. During the fall and winter of 1863-64, the regiment, in battalion detachments, was engaged in guard duty at various points in Kentucky. On February 19, 1864, it started under orders, through heavy snow and extreme cold, over the mountains to Knoxville, Tenn., arriving there March 9. Until September the regiment was engaged in guarding the railroads through Tennessee, and subsequently participated in Burbridge and Stoneman's raids against Saltville. During the winter of 1864-65 it was constantly engaged in foraging and fighting guerrillas throughout east Tennessee and North Carolina. Forming a part of the First brigade, Fourth division, army of the Cumberland, the regiment was engaged in guarding mountain passes and garrisoning captured points in Virginia and North Carolina. After

the surrender of Lee and Johnson, the regiment saw service in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. On July 25, 1865, it was mustered out of the service, at Knoxville, Tenn. Company A of this regiment had eighteen members from this county.

*Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery* was organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, from June to September, 1863, to serve three years, and was mustered out August 23, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department. The different companies, during the greater part of their service, were separated from each other, and as the official list of battles engaged in by the regiment is not yet prepared, the movements of Company G, which contained sixteen members from this county, will alone be given. The company moved to Bowling Green, Ky., October 11, 1863, where it remained until May 26, 1864, when it was transferred to Charleston, Tenn. On the 3rd of August it moved to Cleveland, Tenn., where on the 17th of the same month, it took part in an engagement with the enemy, and then moved to Loudon, Tenn. On the 18th of November it moved to open communications with the forces then engaged with the enemy at Strawberry Plains. On the 29th it returned to Knoxville; on the 7th of December it moved to Bean's Station, and thence to southwestern Virginia. The company returned to Knoxville on December 25, and moved from that place to Camp Rothrock and to Fort Saunders on the 9th of January, 1865. On February 1, 1865, the company moved to Athens, Tenn., and from there to Nashville, where it was mustered out.

*Third Ohio Independent Battery.*—The Third Ohio (otherwise known as Williams') battery was recruited and organized by Capt. W. S. Williams, of Canton. The nucleus of this battery consisted of one gun, which was taken to the field in the spring of 1861, by Capt. Williams, and was attached to Gen. J. D. Cox's division, operating in West Virginia. At Charleston, after the fight at Scarey Creek, it added another gun by capture from the rebels, and served out the three months' service. The exigencies of the service required it to serve an additional three months, and until it could be relieved by other batteries. In February, 1862, Capt. Williams recruited his battery up to six guns and 161 men, and participated in the fight at Pittsburgh Landing. It took part in the siege and capture of Corinth, also in the battle of Corinth and Iuka, under Gen. Rosecrans. In the fall of 1862 it moved with Grant's column on the Tallahatchie toward Jackson and in the return to Memphis. In this campaign the men of the battery suffered from want of rations, and were compelled to subsist for some days on parched corn and hominy. The battery moved with Grant's army to the rear of Vicksburg. In this campaign it was a part of Logan's division. On the march to

Vicksburg it took part in the battles of Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hills, and was in position in the rear of Vicksburg for forty-six days. It accompanied Sherman on the expedition to Meridian and had a heavy artillery fight at Clinton, Miss. On July 22, at Leggett's Bald Knob, it was engaged from 11 o'clock A. M. until sundown. At this place one of their guns was captured by the rebels, but was recaptured in fifteen minutes. The next fight in which the battery was engaged was at Jonesboro. The rebels were driven from that point and pursued to Lovejoy's Station. The battery followed Hood's forces up to Nashville and aided in its defense. From Nashville it was transferred to Fort Donelson. After remaining there some months it was ordered to Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, for muster out, which was effected August 1, 1865. Fifty-two members of this battery were from this county.

*Twenty-sixth Ohio Independent Battery.*—The nucleus of this organization was a detachment from the Thirty-second Ohio infantry. Its complements of men was completed by Capt. B. F. Potts (afterward colonel of the Thirty-second Ohio infantry and brigadier general U. S. V.), at Augusta, Carroll county, Ohio, in the month of August, 1861. After completion it was attached to the Thirty-second, as Company F, and served with that regiment until July 20, 1862. At that time it was detached for artillery duty at Winchester, Va., fully equipped and called "Potts' Ohio battery." On Gen. Pope's retreat, in 1862, Winchester was evacuated, and its garrison, including the Twenty-sixth Ohio battery, retired to Harper's Ferry on the night of September 11th. On its arrival there one section was immediately ordered to Sandy Hook, and about five miles below that place, where for two days it skirmished with the enemy. On the 13th the enemy brought to bear upon this section six pieces of artillery, which it withstood until orders were received to fall back toward the ferry. On the 14th a fierce artillery duel was kept up in which the entire battery was constantly engaged from 10 o'clock A. M., until dark. On the 15th the rebels opened upon the battery, front, right and left, with twenty-four guns, and for upward of an hour this unequal contest was continued, and for sometime after the white flag had been raised by the national forces. After the surrender, the battery, with other troops composing the garrison, were paroled, and sent to Chicago, where the company was rejoined to the Thirty-second Ohio infantry, which had also been surrendered at Harper's Ferry. And in January, 1863, the battery company again left for the field, in company with the Thirty-second, and served with it through Gen. Grant's Mississippi campaign until March 16, 1864. At the battle of Champion Hill the brigade to which the Thirty-second was attached charged and turned the enemy's left, capturing a

battery of six guns. Gen. John A. Logan having been informed of the proficiency of Company F, in artillery practice, issued an order that these guns be placed in their charge, and to have them in readiness for action the next morning. Notwithstanding more than one-half the horses had been killed, harness cut and torn, and other damage to repair, yet the battery entered the column next morning at daylight, ready for action. The company was now called "Yost's Captured Battery," and during the entire siege of Vicksburg, was actively engaged. Its position was in front of the Rebel Fort hill, within 300 yards of the enemy's work. This company endured the dangers and hardships of the entire siege, and received high compliments from Generals McPherson and Logan. On August 3, 1863, the company was again remanded to the Thirty-second Ohio infantry, but on the recommendation of Gen. J. B. McPherson, the war department gave authority to Governor Tod to transfer the company from the Thirty-second Ohio, and on December 22, 1863, it was made into a distinct organization, and designated as the Twenty-sixth Ohio battery. The battery becoming entitled to veteran furlough, and on January 1, 1864, were ordered home, where they remained thirty days, and on February 3, 1864, returned to the field at Vicksburg, with recruits sufficient to bring it up to the maximum strength. The battery was in a number of expeditions from Vicksburg and Natchez, resulting in skirmishes. The first raid (in July, 1864) made by the battery and other troops, was led by Gen. Slocum. The second was a cavalry raid from Vicksburg to Natchez in October, 1864, commanded by Col. Osband. On November 8, 1864, the battery was ordered to report at Natchez, Miss., for garrison duty. This was the last of its active duty excepting an occasional brush with guerrillas in the vicinity of Natchez, and across the Mississippi river. After the close of the war it was attached to the Texas expedition, and served on the Rio Grande until August, 1865, when it was ordered to Ohio, and on September 2, 1865, it was mustered out of the service at Tod's barracks, Columbus, Ohio. The names of twenty-seven men from this county appear on the muster-roll of this battery.

*Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.* -- This regiment was organized in the summer and autumn of 1861, under the supervision of Hon. B. F. Wade and Hon. John Hutchins, who received special authority from the war office. The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Wade, near Cleveland, Ohio, last company mustered in on the 10th of October, 1861. Being the first cavalry regiment raised in the northern part of the state, it drew into its ranks a large proportion of wealth, intelligence, capacity, and culture. Men and officers were almost wholly from the district known as the Western Reserve. The second was equipped

and partly drilled at Cleveland, and in November was ordered to camp Dennison, where they continued drilling during the month of December. Early in January, 1862, under orders, the Second proceeded to Platt City, Mo., reporting to Gen. Hunter, and the next three weeks scouted the Missouri border. On the 18th of February Doubleday's brigade of which the Second was a part, was ordered to Fort Scott, Kansas. On the 22nd of February, a scouting party of 120 men of the Second was attacked in the streets of Independence, Mo., by an equal force under the command of Quantrill. As a result of the Second's "first fight," Quantrill was routed in fifteen minutes, losing, five killed, four wounded, and five captured. The Second lost one killed and three wounded. Early in April Minor's battalion marched to Carthage, Mo., where it remained several days breaking up guerrilla haunts, and returned to Fort Scott. The entire command soon moved to Baxter Springs, I. T. Later in June the column moved southward, the animals living on the grass only. On July 8th went into camp at Flat Rock Creek, I. T., and later in the month, the Second formed a part of a force which moved upon Fort Gibson, capturing it, and in August moved to Fort Scott. The company shared in a forced march for ten days and nights in pursuit of raiding rebel parties. About this time 150 men and two officers were detailed from the Second to man temporarily, a light battery. Six months later the detail was made a transfer by the war department, and constituted the Twenty-fifth Ohio battery. Early in September the mounted portion of the regiment, with the battery above mentioned, moved with the army of Gen. Blunt into Missouri and Arkansas, sharing in the active campaign, which ended in the victory of Prairie Grove, Ark., December 3, 1862. In this campaign the Second fought at Carthage and Newtonia, Missouri, Cow Hill, Wolf Creek, White River and Prairie Grove.

In November the Second was transferred to the eastern army, and the dismounted portion moved at once to Camp Chase, Ohio, where they were refit for the field. The mounted portion remained in Arkansas till December. In February, 1863, the original twelve companies were consolidated into eight and a battalion of four companies, raised for the Eighth Ohio volunteer cavalry, was added to the Second. Early in April the Section proceeded to Somerset, Ky., and near Lexington the new battalion joined the regiment. In May and June the Second fought twice at Steubenville, twice at Monticello, and once at Columbia, Ky. In the early part of June four companies of the Second formed a force, under Gen. Saunders. They moved into East Tennessee, attacked Knoxville, and destroyed a large amount of supplies, several railroad bridges and returned in good condition. Kanitz's brigade of which the Second was a part, joined

in the pursuit of John Morgan and followed the great raider 1,200 miles through three states, marching twenty out of twenty-four hours, living wholly upon the gifts of the people for twenty-seven days, and finally sharing in the capture at Buffington Island. After the raid the company re-assembled at Cincinnati where nearly the whole regiment was furloughed by Gen. Burnside as a reward for its endurance and gallantry.

The second re-assembled at Stanford, Ky., and in August moved with the army to east Tennessee. It was brigaded with the Second East Tennessee, Ninth Michigan, and Seventh Ohio, cavalry. Col. Carter, Second East Tennessee, commanding. They moved through Big Creek Gap, and to Tennessee river, and had a light engagement at Loudon Bridge, where the enemy fell back. On the 5th and 6th made a forced march to Cumberland Gap. The Second fought the battle of Blue Springs, bearing an honorable part. The mounted force pushed on up the valley defeating the rebels at Blountsville and Bristol. The Second engaged Wheeler's cavalry at Cumberland Gap, and during the siege at Knoxville it operated on the enemy's flank, and after the siege joined in the pursuit.

On December 2nd it fought Longstreet's cavalry at Morristown, on the 4th it formed the advance of a brigade which attacked and fought eighteen regiments for two hours at Russellville, and on the 6th was in the front five hours, in the battle of Bean Station, and the five days following was almost constantly under fire. January 1, 1864, when out of 470 men 420 re-enlisted and were furloughed. They returned to Camp Chase, and about February 16, disbanded for thirty days, and on March 20, 1864, re-assembled at Cleveland with 130 recruits. It was ordered to Annapolis, Md., where it arrived the last of March. On the 22nd the regiment moved to Camp Stoneman, District of Columbia, and by the 30th was equipped. It moved out of camp May 1st, 800 strong, marched through to Warranton Junction and reported to General Burnside on May 3d. On the 7th it engaged Rosser's cavalry with slight loss; and from this time on during the campaign of the Wilderness it was employed in covering the right flank of the infantry almost constantly, either on picket or skirmishing. By order the Second was transferred from the Ninth army corps, and permanently attached to Sheridan's cavalry corps army of the Potomac, and on the 29th reported to Brigadier-General J. H. Wilson, commanding Third cavalry division, on the Pamunkey and by him assigned to the First brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General J. B. McIntosh, then a colonel. On the 31st the First brigade advanced on Hanover Court House, and after a desultory fight the brigade formed, dismounted for the charge. The Second occupied the center and sustained the heaviest of the shock, driving the enemy from their front, taking

possession of and holding the crest and court house. On the next day a portion of the First brigade, including the Second Ohio cavalry proceeded to Ashland. The force had hardly arrived when they were surrounded by the enemy under Fitzhugh Lee, and an action ensued which lasted until sundown, when our men withdrew, the Second covering the retreat. On the 22nd of June the division moved on the raid to the Danville railroad. The Second had an active share in the expedition, fighting at Nottaway Court House, Stone Creek and Ream Station, losing 100 men and five officers killed, wounded and missing. Late in July it moved to the left of the army and did picket duty on the left of Warren's (Fifth) corps. Early in August the division withdrew to Washington city, and on the 13th moved to Winchester, where they arrived on the 17th. The division was ordered to act as rear-guard and hold the town till dark. At 3 o'clock P. M., Early made an attack and at sundown the division fell back. The Second battalion and two companies of the Third battalion of the Second Ohio cavalry, acting as rear-guard for the whole command.

On the 19th Early again attacked, and after a sharp fight the division retired to Charleston, and again Early attacked on the 22d, and the Second was closely engaged. From Charlestown the army retreated to a position, inclosing Harper's Ferry. The Second went to the right and was twice engaged with the enemy. The Second camped twenty-four hours on the South Mountain battlefield, marched over Antietam and re-crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown. On August 30, the regiment marched to Berryville, Va., and assisted in driving the enemy out of the town. On the 13th of September McIntosh's brigade including the Second, was ordered toward Winchester. The brigade charged (Second Ohio in front), drove in the enemy's cavalry, and the Second, with the aid of the Third New Jersey, captured an entire regiment of infantry, and took them to Camp Berryville. At the battle of Opequaw and Winchester by four hours' hard fighting, and a bold charge McIntosh's brigade won the day, and at night, when Early's army was retreating, the Second was the last to leave the pursuit. On the 20th the Second drove Wickham's cavalry through Front Royal, and marched and skirmished in Luray Valley until the 25th, when it joined the army at New Market. They moved to Waynesboro, where on the 29th Fitzhugh Lee attacked the command at sundown. The Second fought dismounted till all had withdrawn, and then prepared to retire as rear-guard, when it was found that retreat was cut off by a line of rebel infantry. The regiment charged through its column and continued at rear-guard until noon next day. The Second shared in the repulse of Rosser's cavalry at Bridgewater. During Sheridan's march

down the valley the Second fought from 8 o'clock A. M. until 11 P. M., and one day pursued until 3 P. M.

On the 19th of October the regiment shared in the battle of Cedar Creek, being in the saddle from daybreak until 9 o'clock P. M., and was present on the pike when Sheridan came to the front on his immortal ride, and joined in the charge which decided the victory. On February 27th, the Second, with the cavalry under Sheridan, started on their last raid of the war. Near the town of Waynesboro, on March 2nd, Custer's division captured the remainder of Early's army. In this engagement the Second captured five pieces of artillery with caissons, thirteen ambulances and wagons, seventy horses and mules, thirty sets of harness, 650 prisoners of war, and 300 stands of arms. For this it received the thanks of Gen. Custer on the field. It had the advance of the column entering Charlottesville, where it captured more artillery. It continued to do its share until the force reached the White House on the 20th of March, where Sheridan's cavalry joined the army of the Potomac near Petersburg, and entered on the campaign that closed the war. Twenty-one of Columbiana county's sons were connected with this regiment, which was mustered out about September 1st, 1865, and on September 11th, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio, was paid and discharged.

*The Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.\**—The Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was organized and mustered into the United States service in the early part of October, 1861, at Warren, Ohio. A historian has truthfully said of this regiment—"The Sixth Ohio Volunteer cavalry as a newspaper regiment has not much history, but the record shows long lists of killed and wounded and a record of battles that place it among the best regiments in the service." The muster rolls in the war department show that there were 4,265 men mustered into this regiment; four companies were permanently detached for service in west, and four companies recruited and filled their places, which increases the number of recruits largely over other regiments. Active service began in early spring of 1862 with Gen. Fremont in West Virginia. With his army they moved up the Shenandoah valley where the regiment first drew sabre on the enemy at Strasburg. Those who served in the early part of the war 61-62, will remember that the cavalry were scattered about and used as escorts, strikers and orderlies for the generals and staff officers down to the second lieutenants, and were of little use as a distinctive branch of the army, and it was about this time that Gen. Hooker's celebrated joke went forth "offering a liberal reward for a dead cavalryman." Though the duty performed before

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\* This sketch of the Sixth cavalry was furnished by C. C. Baker.



was hard, there was perhaps some grounds for the sarcastic words of Hooker. Winter of 1862-3, the cavalry was organized in one grand corps composed of three divisions, each having three brigades and each brigade being composed of five regiments. In this organization the Sixth Ohio Cavalry took its place in the second brigade of the second division, and from that time on its history can be traced with the movements of that celebrated corps and division commanded by the famous Sheridan and the "Old Reliable" Gen. Gregg.

The cavalry corps when thus organized soon took a front rank in the movements and battles of the war, and now no endorsement is needed to the soldier's bravery who served in the front, with Gen. Sheridan's cavalry.

Company "C" of the Sixth was recruited at Salem, O.; it was the first to report at camp, always holding the proud honor of being the veteran troop of the regiment. Company "M," one of the new companies of 1863 was largely made up of Columbiana county boys, as were numerous recruits for the other companies; quite a number of whom are still living at Salem and elsewhere in the county.

A condensed list of engagements in which the regiment was engaged and received casualties, is all our space here will permit, viz.: Mt. Jackson, Va., Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Kelly's Ford, Stoneman's Raid, Brandy Station, Aldie, Bristow Station, Middleburg, Upperville, Hanover, Pa., Gettysburg, Hagerstown, Md., Auburn Mills, Todd's Tavern, Sheridan's Raid, Wilderness, Haws' Shop, Cold Harbor, Trevillian Station, Saint Mary's Church, Deep Bottom, Hatcher's Run, Ream's Station, Petersburg campaign, Boydtown Road, Dinwiddie Court-house, Sailors' Creek, Farmville and Appomattox where the regiment served as Gen. Grants escort on the memorable day of Lee's surrender, after which the regiment did Provost duty in Virginia and North Carolina until in August 1865, when it was ordered to Cleveland, Ohio, and mustered out of the service—only numbering 375 men.

*Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry* was organized at Camp Taylor, in October, 1862, by Charles C. Smith, under a commission from Gov. Todd. It was not ready for the field until the spring of 1863, when it went to Nashville, Tenn. They were ordered at once to Murfreesboro, where it remained until the army of the Cumberland opened the campaign against Gen. Bragg at Tullahoma. During this campaign the Tenth were engaged acting efficiently as the "eye of the army," fighting and vanquishing such rebel cavalry as it met. The Tenth participated in the battle of Chickamauga and after the battle was ordered up the Sequatchie valley to guard that country against guerrillas. The Tenth was at the battle of Resaca, under Col.

Smith, led the charge which commenced the fight, and in this brilliant dash the loss of the regiment was severe. It was engaged in all of Kilpatrick's movements during Sherman's Atlanta campaign. The "Great March to the Sea" was inaugurated, and on that march most of the fighting was done by the cavalry, and the Tenth Ohio was more frequently engaged than any other regiment, from the fact that they had a fashion of using the saber oftener than the gun. The enemy was first encountered at Jonesville, Ga., and from that place to Savannah scarcely a day passed without encounters with the rebel Gen. Wheeler's and other cavalry and infantry. At Bear Creek Station the Tenth engaged the enemy singly. Here again the saber was used. Lieut. James Morgan, of Company F was killed while leading his men in this charge. According to Gen. Sherman's instructions the Tenth crossed Ocmulgee and moved on the Clinton and Macon road. Gen. Kilpatrick fought his command to within a mile of Macon, there under a fire of thirteen pieces of artillery, the Tenth Ohio, led by Capt. Hafford, charged the works with drawn sabers and never halted until the fort was entered and two pieces of artillery were captured, but not without the loss of many killed, wounded and prisoners. The enemy was encountered at Griswoldville, Gordon and Milledgeville. On the morning of December 1st, Kilpatrick moved his command, in compliance with orders of the night previous, stripped for fight. The national forces numbered but 5,600, while the rebel cavalry numbered from 10,000 to 12,000. The Second division, composed of the Tenth Ohio cavalry, Ninety-second Illinois, on foot with Spencer seven-shooters, made directly for the barricades, while the Tenth with drawn sabers charged on the flank. The advance squadron of the Tenth was led by Capt. Samuel Norton, of Company D, who was killed at the head of the column while urging his men to deeds of daring. The enemy was routed and driven eight miles. After this engagement the cavalry followed the army on its march to the coast, covering the entire rear, from right to left, and so completely protected the train from Wheeler's numerous attacks that not a single wagon fell into the hands of the enemy. On reaching the Gulf railroad, Kilpatrick was ordered to cross the Ogechee River and endeavor to communicate with our fleet from Kilkenny Bluff. This was accomplished by Capt. Estes and Capt. Day, of the Tenth Ohio cavalry. The closing campaign of the war was reached -- that through the Carolinas. In this the Tenth was actively engaged, meeting the enemy frequently, and almost invariably repulsing their attacks. Gen. Kilpatrick frequently expressed his opinion that the Tenth Ohio Cavalry was the best charging regiment he had under his command. This county had three representatives in this regiment.

*Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.*—This regiment was recruited during the months of September and October, 1863, from nearly every county in the state, and was mustered into the service November 24, 1863. On the 29th the regiment moved from Camp Dennison, where it was mounted and equipped, to Mount Sterling, Ky. Little transpired until the 23d of May, when the regiment was a portion of Gen. Burbridge's command, on the first Saltville raid. On the arrival in the vicinity of Pound Gap, after eight days' marching, it became evident that John Morgan had entered Kentucky, and the command immediately started in pursuit. After severe marching, with but little time for eating or sleeping, the command arrived at Mount Sterling on the 9th of June, 1864. The Twelfth was closely engaged with the rebels at this place, behaving with great gallantry, and being specially complimented by Gen. Burbridge. The Twelfth again overtook Morgan at Cynthiana, and fought with him, scattering his forces in every direction. The regiment charged through town, crossed the river, and pursued the retreating rebels for three days. On July 30th, a portion of Company A attacked some sixty guerrillas near Lebanon, Ky., killing their leader and five or six of his men, and completely routing the remainder. They were next engaged for half a day in hard fighting at Saltville, on September 20. It became necessary to silence a battery posted upon the hill. The Twelfth, with its brigade, charged up the hill and drove the enemy from his works. After this, headquarters were at Lexington, until they were ordered to Crab Orchard to join another Saltville expedition. The division under Gen. Burbridge left Crab Orchard on November 22, during a heavy snow storm, and marched to Bean's Station, and on same night the Twelfth made a successful reconnoissance to Rogersville. It did its full share of duty under Gen. Stoneman at Bristol, at Abingdon, at Marion, and as support to Gen. Gillam in pursuit of Vaughn. Then with Stoneman again, and engaged Breckenridge for forty hours, and finally defeated him. In this engagement all of the Twelfth, bearing sabers, participated in a grand charge, driving back the enemy's cavalry, and for their work on this day received the praise of Gens. Stoneman and Burbridge. After the capture of Saltville on December 21, they returned to Richmond, Ky.; where headquarters were established. As a result of this raid four boats were captured, 150 miles of railroad, thirteen trains and locomotives, lead mines, iron foundries, and an immense quantity of stores of all kinds were completely destroyed. It then proceeded to Nashville, arriving March 6. From there it moved to Knoxville. At this point it again formed part of a raiding expedition under Gen. Stoneman. They penetrated North Carolina, attacked the Lynchburg and East Tennessee railroad at Christiansburg, Va., which was de-

stroyed for thirty miles; and they cut the Danville & Charlotte railroad at Greensboro, N. C. This drew the garrison to Salisbury, and cutting the road again between them and Salisbury, that place, with stores and the National prisoners, fell into our hands on April 12th. Moving south, they destroyed many miles of railroad, and the work seemed done. Thenceforward they assisted in the capture of Jefferson Davis, moving through South Carolina and Alabama, capturing Gens. Bragg and Wheeler and their escorts, and finally reached Bridgeport, Ala., having been in the saddle sixty-seven days. The Twelfth finally rendezvoused at Nashville, and was mustered out on November 14, 1865. One hundred and sixty-three of the members of Squadron B and Company I of this gallant regiment, which so covered themselves with honor, were from Columbiana county.

*Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry* was formed by the consolidation of the Fourth and Fifth independent battalions, and by recruits during the winter of 1863-4. It was mustered into the service May 6, 1864, for three years. On the 11th it joined the Ninth army corps, composing a part of the army of the Potomac, where, acting as infantry, it participated in the following battles: White House Landing, June 19; Charles City Court House, June 23; and in the protracted siege and various heavy assaults on the rebel works at Petersburg, Va. During the assault which occurred July 30th, the Thirteenth Ohio made for itself a noble name for courage and daring both by its men and officers. The regiment also participated in the following battles: Weldon Railroad, August 19, 20 and 21; Ream's Station, August 25; Poplar Grove Church, September 30; Pegram's Farm, October 2, and Boydton Plank Road, October 27. On December 18 they were equipped for cavalry and reported to Maj.-Gen. Gregg, army of the Potomac, and participated in the battle at Hatcher's Run, February 6, 1865. On the 28th they aided in the rout, destruction and capture of the rebel army under Lee. On April 5th, at Petersville, they made a mounted charge, capturing 850 prisoners, and a stand of colors. They made a charge at Sailor's Creek, on a train of wagons, which was entirely destroyed, and 280 prisoners, 140 mules and 28 horses captured. The regiment on its return took part in a charge which resulted in the capture of over 5,000 men, including Brig.-Gen. M. D. Carse, and three of his staff. On the 7th of April it was in the advance, pressing and constantly fighting Lee's rear guard, and at noon made a dash into Farmville, capturing 308 prisoners. They also assisted in capturing a train of railroad cars, bearing supplies to Lee's army, near Appomattox Court House. At the surrender of Lee's army the Thirteenth was in the front, when they charged Lee's army and which resulted in the surrender. The Thirteenth was afterward ordered

to Amelia Court House, Va., and was detailed as provost guard for Amelia and Powhatan counties, in which capacity it served until August 10, 1865. At this time and place it was mustered out of the United States service and ordered to Columbus, Ohio, where it was discharged and paid August 18, 1865. The muster roll of the Thirteenth showed thirteen men from Columbiana county.

In addition to the volunteers belonging to the foregoing named organizations, the county was represented as follows: In the First United States colored heavy artillery, one. This regiment was organized at Chattanooga, Tenn., near the close of the war. In Pennsylvania regiments as follows: First reserve, one; Third artillery, four; Twenty-third Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, seven; Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, one; Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, one; Thirty-third Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, one; Forty-sixth Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, fifteen; Fiftieth Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, one; Sixty-second Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, seven; Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, one; One Hundred and First volunteer infantry, one; One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, one. In West Virginia regiments: First volunteer infantry, nine; Fourth volunteer cavalry, five; Seventh volunteer cavalry, two. In Kansas regiments: First Kansas volunteer infantry, one; Tenth Kansas volunteer infantry, one; Fremont's guard, three; Lincoln's body guard, one; Mississippi river navy gun-boat service, seven.

That a number of others, not enumerated in this volume, went out from this county and took an active part in the great struggle to suppress the rebellion, does not admit of a doubt, but all record of them seems to be lost. However, Columbiana county's citizens have a right to feel proud of the record made by her brave sons in the greatest civil war ever known in the history of the world. A war that cost the country one million of men in the killed and crippled for life of the two armies. In money the north and the south had expended probably the enormous sum of \$5,000,000,000. The exact amount will never be known, as the confederate debt perished with the government that created it. War, with all its horrors, is yet filled with many incidents so ludicrous in their nature as to excite laughter. An old campaigner's most enjoyable stories are frequently filled with less of forced marches, fierce assaults, stubborn conflicts, bitter exposure and ghastly battle fields, and more of the ridiculous scrapes of foragers, the laughable mistakes of pretenders, and the thousand and one amusing occurrences of army life. As such sketches, however entertaining they might be, do not properly belong to a county history, they will be omitted. But some such

matters occurring among the stay-at-homes, may afford in their recital, some amusement to the old soldiers, and their families who may peruse this volume.

About the beginning of the war there were many stroug, loyal, Union men in this county who were perfectly willing and anxious to fight, bleed, etc., for their country. As Artemas Ward said, they were willing to sacrifice all their wife's relations on the altar of liberty. They would fight from dawn to darkness, with wind for ammunition, provided the enemy was far enough distant; they would bleed, if the loss of blood was not too great, provided they could stay at home; and some even suffered the martyrdom of "accidentally" losing the end of a finger in a mysterious manner so they could avoid the draft; but few of them died and none died voluntarily, as the "silver threads among the gold" were in their favor, when they changed the birth record in the family bible so they might appear beyond the age for conscription. These were the persons, who, when our volunteers responded so nobly to their country's call at the beginning of the war, would sit back complacently and ejaculate "good riddance," and said that the "scum" was gone to the army and it made little difference if they never returned. They were the class of creatures who so patriotically toasted their aristocratic shins before their own firesides and read the news, and when the report of some terrible battle reached them, and hundreds of better men than they were breathing their last on southern soil, they would exclaim triumphantly that "we" had won a glorious battle. They were the ones who,—while our brave boys were enduring fatigue, and exposure and hunger and thirst and facing rebel bullets for the enormous recompense of thirteen dollars per month,—charged the dependent families of our patriotic soldiers war prices for everthing needed to sustain life, and a liberal additional commission for their trouble, and they are the ones who to-day are clamoring against the granting of pensions to the poor wrecks of humanity brought to that condition by their service in aiding to preserve the Union.

As the war progressed it became evident that more men would be needed for the suppression of the rebellion, and the draft became decidedly unpleasant to this same gentry, when a new solution of the difficulty presented itself to them. By enrolling themselves in the Ohio National Guard they might avoid the draft and of course they never suspected that they would be called from home.

Alas for the uncertainty of human expectations. A call was made and our brave warriors were ordered under arms to report at the front. Then there was hurrying to and fro. With blanched cheeks and trembling lips, these doughty defenders of

their homes, were anxiously seeking substitutes. Their business engagements, their health or that of their families would not permit them to leave home. Bids were made to young men, like those for slaves on the auction block in the days before the war, and general consternation prevailed. The voices which had been "still for war" were now stilled for war, and any mode of egress was accepted. Many succeeded in procuring substitutes, but there were some who were obliged to proceed to the front, carry a gun and knapsack and live on army rations without pie. True there were a number in those organizations who might have made a valid excuse for staying at home, but they were the ones who were the first to accept the situation, go readily to the front and perform their duty there like soldiers as they were.

No military history of Columbiana county would be complete without a sketch of the pursuit and capture of the famous rebel raider Gen. John Morgan, as the day of the capture of that noted band of guerrillas was perhaps the only one in the history of the county that witnessed the scene of an armed rebel within its boundaries.

In the month of July, 1863, Morgan and his band, which consisted of artillery and cavalry, crossed the Ohio from Kentucky into Indiana. Striking a short distance into the interior, he followed up through southern Indiana, aiming it was supposed, for camp Dennison near Cincinnati. Whether he expected aid from rebel sympathizers in the north, or was only incited by his daredevil spirit of making a dashing raid through an enemy's country is not known, but soon after crossing the state line from Indiana into Ohio, his movements were followed by the troops stationed at different points through the state and his raid partook more of the character of a fleeing from the wrath to come, than of a bold aggressive movement through the north. He moved rapidly through the southern portion of the state endeavoring to effect a crossing of the Ohio river at some point where he might again return in safety to his former field of action, but as he learned that gun-boats were patrolling the river and troops were moving with a view to capture him and his force if possible, his only hope was to reach this county and cross the Ohio along its border at the most practicable point. The excitement became intense in the country occupied by the raiding forces, increasing as they progressed and became much greater by the exaggerated reports concerning them. As he was approaching the county in the direction of Salineville, most of the citizens of the surrounding country capable of performing military duty went to that point and spent the night of Saturday, July 25th, under arms. Couriers were hastily sent out through the county, and by one o'clock on Sabbath morning, July 26th, the citizens of every town and ham-

let as well as the occupants of the farms along the many highways were aroused by the cry "Morgan is coming!" The messengers added materially to the already overwrought excitement and many things were done by the people, upon the spur of the moment which in the light of after events were the subjects of laughter joined in by the actors themselves. Some had their money in such secure places that they forgot its whereabouts themselves, others would try to save by secreting them, a worthless old wagon or some worn out farming implements at the risk of losing by the delay thus occasioned, horses worth many times the article thus sought to be saved. Bonfires were built in every village and the citizens crowded around them and by their glare, organized for resistance. Boys were dispatched through the surrounding country to rouse the farmers and procure arms and ammunition, and by daybreak, motley crowds hurriedly organized, were moving toward the supposed scene of action. It was a scene worthy of the artist's pencil. In wagons, on foot, in carriages, on horseback and in every conceivable manner, were the frightened people proceeding, they scarcely knew where, armed with rifles, axes, shotguns, scythe blades, corn cutters, old muskets, picks, shovels and anything that first came to hand.

Morgan was hard pressed by the cavalry under Shackleford and Hobson, and in the early morning encountered Shackleford's force at Salineville. A sharp skirmish ensued, but Morgan escaped with his forces in the direction of Summitville, in Franklin township, from whence he was hotly pursued into the township of Wayne, where he met James Burbeck, captain of a squad hurriedly organized in New Lisbon, to whom Morgan surrendered, and by whom the command was paroled, but Shackleford's troops coming up soon after, the raiders were taken in charge by them.

In the meantime exciting scenes were being enacted throughout the county. From the northern and eastern portions of the county, the objective point of the thoroughly alarmed people was New Lisbon, the county seat. Gathered there awaiting orders, all sorts of rumors floated through the air. To an uninterested spectator, if such there could be, it was a novel sight. Here was a short man with an old squirrel rifle twice his length, beside him a six-footer with an old blunderbuss that would scarcely measure two feet in length. Beyond them a fat one with an old cavalry sabre dragging on the ground, next a stalwart fellow with a double-bitted axe upon his shoulder, and so on with increasing variety if that could be possible. The New Lisbon ladies prepared a dinner on the public square for their brave defenders, and many who had only eaten a scant breakfast or perhaps none at all, were voraciously satisfying the inner man, when a hatless rider came dashing up the street, his thin locks flying in the air, his fat body bouncing on the saddle and the stirrups fly-



ing about in all directions. As soon as he could regain the breath which was jolted out of his body, he feebly echoed the familiar shout, "Morgan is coming!" and in a moment all thoughts of dinner were forgotten. The greatest confusion ensued, and the scene occurring at the same place in August, 1812, was re-enacted. One robust fellow carrying the flag with a company from a neighboring town, hastily handed the colors to the nearest bystander, and jumping into a vehicle with a friend proceeded homeward as fast as the little pony could take them. In fact it was currently reported immediately after the excitement subsided, that the pony had covered the ten miles between the two towns, up and down hills in exactly forty minutes. But a brief period elapsed until a great majority of those who went to find Morgan, had indicated by their absence, the fear that they *might* find him. One company had proceeded a short distance south of the village on what is known as the Hephner Hollow road, and by orders of their commanding officer, were drawn up in line of battle across the road. Presently a horseman was discerned coming around a bend in the road and this company became panic stricken, rushing up the steep hills on either side before they could determine whether the approaching rider was a friend or a foe. In their scramble up the hillside one man fell over a log and those following him fell over him until they lay there five deep. Hundreds of other equally ludicrous affairs happened, and many remarkable suggestions were made in all seriousness. While driving through a shallow stream in which the feloes on the wheels were scarcely submerged, it was proposed to cut down and destroy the bridge to prevent the rebel cavalry from crossing it, and on passing a large tree in an open space by the roadside, the very valuable suggestion was made to fell the tree across the road and thus baffle Morgan and his men. Dozens of other equally valuable strategic moves were broached and earnestly commented on, and at the same time Morgan and his hungry, ragged and exhausted raiders were the prisoners of war of Gen. Shackelford's command. Of course, after the news of the capture reached them, these victorious warriors of a day, returned to their respective homes, happy in the thought that they had contributed so much toward repelling the invaders of the soil of Columbiana county. More than a quarter of a century has elapsed since the closing scenes of the great rebellion. Many of the active participants in its thrilling history have answered the last roll call, and in a few brief years the last soldier of that grand army which fought so nobly to maintain and perpetuate the Union, will be mustered out. To-day the silvered hair, the bent form, the trembling limbs of the survivors betoken that they will soon pass from among us, leaving behind them a record of fidelity to the right

and an example deserving of the emulation of the present and coming generations, an example which combines three great American virtues, courage, justice and patriotism.

The history of the Menonnite and Friend churches came too late for insertion in their proper place with other churches.

*Nold Menonnite Church.* - In 1828 a log building was erected on section seven in Fairfield township by the Nolds, Stauffer and others of Beaver and Fairfield townships, who entertained the Menonnite belief. Worship was held in this house until 1873, when it was replaced with a neat brick. Preaching was held alternately in this house, and in the Overholser neighborhood soon after the country was settled, and afterward in the Wetzler neighborhood. The principal ministers have been Jacob Overholser, Jacob Nold, Henry Stauffer, Rudolph and John Blosser, Jacob Wissler, Samuel Good, Jacob Culp, Joseph Bixter and Peter Baysinger. There was also a Menonnite church in West township, which dates its organization from about the year 1840.

*Friends.* - The Friends, who were among the first settlers of Fairfield township, founded a religious society which was the first in the township, and was the Second Monthly Meeting of the Friends in the state of Ohio.

In 1803 a delegation was appointed by the Red Stone quarterly meeting of Pennsylvania to visit the new settlement and organize what is now known as the "Middleton monthly meeting of the Society of Orthodox Friends." Same year a log meeting-house was built near the center of section twenty-six, which was used as a place of worship till 1810, when a brick was built in Middleton, which was destroyed by fire in 1858, and the present frame was erected same year. They have had as regular ministers John Heald, Nathan Heald, Isaac James, James Armstrong, and others. For a number of years Abi Heald, wife of James Heald, was the public minister. William Heald and John Allman were the first elders. A school for instruction in the common branches of a secular education has been maintained by the Friends at Middleton since the formation of the society.

The membership of the Middleton Meeting has been diminished by the formation of societies in adjoining townships on the south and by the defection of those who allied themselves to other branches of the society of Friends. To accomodate those living in the northern part of the township, a social meeting-house was built of logs, before 1820, in what now forms the Friends' grave-yard at Columbiana. For a time worship held according to the custom of the orthodox branch, was sustained, but most of the members in that part of the township became

Hicksites, and meetings were held by that organization. The Hicksite Friends' Meeting of Columbiana may be said to have a distinct history from 1832. Wm. Nichols and wife were recommended ministers. John Armstrong and Thos. Wickersham were occasional preachers. The regular Monthly Meeting was discontinued in 1867. Since then the members have become very few, although still maintaining right to the church property.

Friends' meeting-house at New Lisbon. About 1813 the Friends living in New Lisbon began holding meetings in dwelling houses, and in 1816 a small meeting-house was built on Jefferson street and used thereafter as long as worship according to the custom of Friends was kept up there. In 1829 the society embraced the doctrine of Friend Hicks, and after a short period, became so much reduced by removal and other causes that the meetings were finally abandoned.

The Carmel meeting of the Orthodox Friends was organized in Middleton about 1810. The first year a log meeting-house was built on a lot donated by Jacob Heacock, and was used until 1835, when the new one was built and partially destroyed by fire in 1845. The first monthly meeting at Carmel was on December 12, 1817, Joseph Fisher and Nathan Heald were the first clerks. Nathan Hale, Abijah Richards and Esther Hale were the first ministers. The monthly meetings discontinued in the fall of 1854, nearly all the old members having died or removed. The Friends living in that neighborhood, however, held monthly meetings at Middleton after that date, and on September 29, 1828, a number of Friends who had been accused by the regular meeting of defection of doctrine assembled at Elk Run and appointed James Hambleton clerk; and Eli Vale, James Marsh and Thomas McMillen to confer as to what future action should be taken. They reported that they thought that the harmony of the society would be promoted if those holding the belief of Friend Hicks would hold a meeting "separate from our accusing brethren," and for this purpose a house was proffered by Jesse Underwood for the time, and James Hambleton, Jacob Heacock and Benjamin Pyle were appointed to make arrangements with the opposing party for the use of the meeting-house. Accordingly, on December 20, 1828, Jacob Heacock and Benjamin Pyle were appointed overseers of the meeting which was permanently organized, with James Hambleton as clerk and Thomas McMillen assistant. At a later session James Hambleton, John Edmundson and Jacob Heacock were appointed to build a meeting-house, which was accordingly erected in 1829. Until about 1845 the meetings were well attended, but at this time many of the members removed, that after December, 1851, no monthly meetings were held. The Carmel monthly meeting for women was established in 1820, but discontinued in 1840.

*"Friends" Meeting-house.*—The first church in Hanover township was a log house built by the society of Friends, east of New Garden, about 1806. Nathan, Thomas, and James Galbraith were the leading men in the society. Meetings were held every Sabbath, and the congregations were always large. In 1840 the log church was replaced by a commodious structure upon the same site. Not long after that the Quakers began to move away, and in a short time nearly all were gone. The church was abandoned, and after standing until 1859 the building was demolished. About the date of the building of the church at New Garden: The Friends living near Hanover erected a log meeting-house west of the village. The first elders were Stephen McBride (the founder of the church), Sarah, John and Levi Miller, and the first preacher, Sarah Shaw. At that time this was the only church in the neighborhood, and all denominations attended. In 1872 they replaced the log house with a brick. Since that date removals from the settlement have made inroads upon the church membership, and at the present time there are but few left.

The first meeting held by Friends in the township of Butler, was in 1805, in which year a log meeting house was erected. Joshua Lynch of New Jersey, and Catlett Jones of Virginia, served as ministers in that primitive house. In 1827, a large and commodious brick meeting-house was erected, and in 1856, the building was destroyed by a high wind, but was rebuilt the following season. The Monthly Meetings numbered about 600 members. and at the division in 1854, a branch called the Gurneyites kept the meeting-house. The Wilburte Friends branched from the main body in 1854, and two years thereafter built a meeting house. They numbered about 150, and belonged to the Ohio Yearly Meeting which assembled at Barnesville.

*"New Garden Meeting," Friends.*—The meetings of this society of Friend were transferred to Winona in 1839, having been held in Hanover township prior to that time. The principal members were West Negus, Jno. Johnson, Isaac Test, Casper Williams and L. R. Walker. The meeting-house was built in 1839. About 1870, there were six district societies of Friends at Winona and Salem, each claiming to hold to the original faith, Hicksites, Gurneyites, Wilburites, Kollites, Dr. Kite's meeting and the Remnants.

*Society of Friends at Salem.*—The first settlers of the town were members of the religious Society of Friends, who first gathered for religious purposes in the summer of 1804, in the log cabin of Samuel Davis. A little later two acres of ground were donated by Mr. Davis to the society for meeting-house purposes, being the square enclosed by Maine, Green, Ellsworth and Chestnut streets, where a double log cabin was erected. Quar

terly meetings were held at Westland, monthly meetings were held at Middleton in 1804 and 1805, and quarterly meetings established at Salem in 1808. In 1807, the society belonged to the Red Stone quarterly meeting, and in 1813 to the Baltimore yearly meeting. In the summer of 1807, a meeting-house of brick was erected on Main street, nearly opposite the log cabin. This ground was given by Israel Gaskell. In 1828, a separation took place, two factions being formed, known as the "Orthodox" and "Hicksite" bodies. In 1845, the Hicksites built a meeting-house at the corner of Ellsworth and Green streets. The first preaching in this house was by Elias Hicks. The Orthodox Friends, after the separation, retained the portion of the original property on Dry street, and worshiped in the brick house built in 1807 until 1845, when they erected a large brick edifice. Amos Kimberly was the regular established preacher in the society. A separation occurred on the second Saturday in November, 1856, and two factions, known as the "Gurneyites" and "Wilburites," were formed. Each party claimed the property, and sold it, J. Twig Brooks being the purchaser, in 1871. Each faction bought with its share of proceeds.

*Elk Run Township.*—It appears that the Friends were the first to establish public worship in Elk Run township. About 1810 they built a meeting house on section 2, given by Isaac James, who was the first minister. This house remained, but, since 1860, has seldom been occupied for meeting. The Friends of Elk run have united with others at Carmel in Middle township, in forming a monthly meeting and assembling at both places alternately. Many joined the Hicksites in 1828; some removed in 1840. These and other causes dismembered the meeting, leaving but a few to represent the orthodox Friends in this township.

*Friends Meeting House, Franklin Township.*—About 1818, there being in the township quite a number of "Friends," a log meeting house was built, in that part now included within the limits of East township, in Carroll township. Among the leading members in the organization were Richard and John Battin, Stephen McBride, Jr., Isaiah Williams and Mordecai Sanders. The Friends worshiped there several years, but removals from the township, thinned the ranks of the society, and led to its eventual dissolution.

In West township the society still exists although it has no church. The greater part of its members worship in adjoining townships. They number about sixty.

*The Broad Gage Church.*—Of the Quaker element which was founded in Salem, a very large portion followed Elias Hicks at the time of his progressive departure from the dogmas of the old church. They organized under the reform movement, and

were, and are still, known as Hicksites. During the anti-slavery movement they were all found on this side of the oppressed, and through their efforts and influences Salem became a central point or headquarters for the abolitionists of Ohio and the adjoining states. In 1863 these Free-thinkers (or infidels, as they were called by the church,) organized an independent society at Salem. About two years later they purchased the old Baptist church on Depot street. The first speaker was Charles H. Ellis, a young man of considerable ability. Parker Pillsbury was employed to lecture during two or three winters after the discharge of Mr. Ellis, and Charles C. Burleigh for one or two winters. The discourses were very radical and able. An idea of the breadth of the society's declared platform of faith may be drawn from the second and third articles of their constitution, which embraces all their creed, and which read as follows:

"ART. 2nd. Our object is the cultivation of personal goodness, and the promotion of practical righteousness among men.

"ART. 3rd. No test of opinion, belief or creed, shall ever be made the condition of membership; but all persons who will attach their names to its constitution, or cause the same to be done, shall be members of the society."

During the winters of 1873 and 1874, Parker Pillsbury, acting upon the grand principle of free speech and independent thought laid down in the platform of the society, expressed his honest and earnest conviction upon the woman question, especially upon the true relations of the sexes, the present marriage system, etc. From that time the society began to crumble, and was soon practically dead as an organization.

