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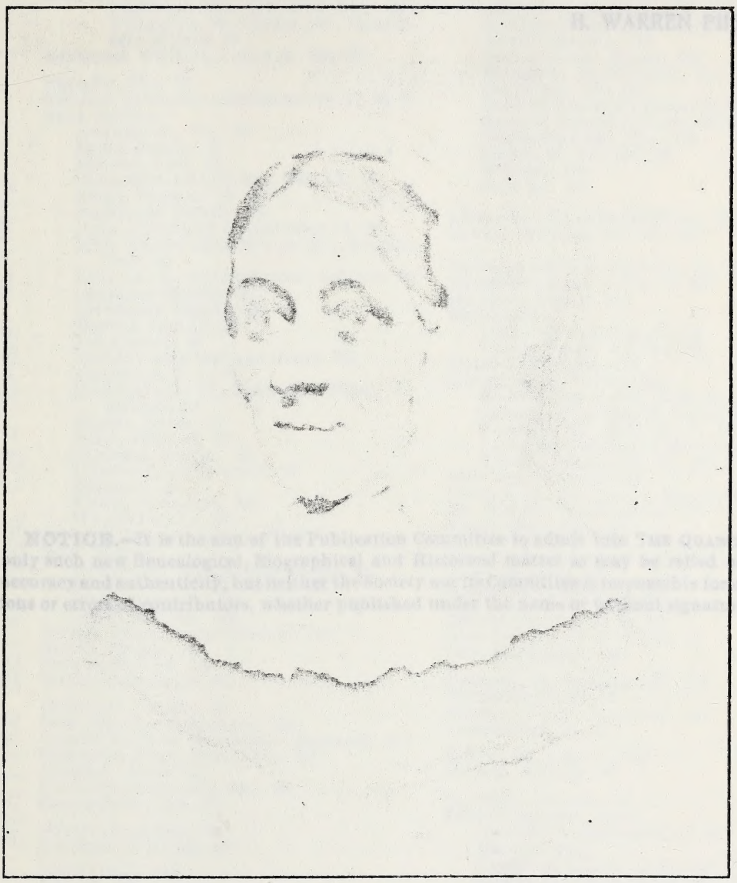

ELEANOR WORTHINGTON.

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THE "OLD NORTHWEST"
GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY.

JANUARY, 1903.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON.

By FRANK THEODORE COLE, of Columbus, Ohio.

(Continued from Vol. V., page 126.)

Mr. Worthington's second term covered the Third Session of the Eleventh, the two sessions of the Twelfth, two, and a part of the Third Session of the Thirteenth Congress. He appeared and took the oath January 8, 1811, and his resignation was read December 14, 1814.[1]

During these four years he was unquestionably the authority in the Senate on all questions concerning the Public Domain, being always on the Committee on Public Lands, and most of the time its chairman.[2]

He introduced the bill for the establishment of the General Land Office, which passed the Senate February 27, and became a law April 24, 1812,[3] under which law Edward Tiffin was appointed Commissioner.

He was always watchful of the interests of the Cumberland Road,[4] obtaining in the Eleventh Congress, an appropriation of $30,000, to finish the first section.

He was also on the Committee on Manufactures, and chairman of that on Indian Affairs.[5]

Having always supported the measures of the Democratic party until the question of the declaration of war came before Congress in 1812, he opposed this policy, on the ground of the unprepared condition of the country, and voted against the bill, and against his party.

The following, from a letter to his wife under date of June 7, 1812, shows his mind:

"The measure alluded to in my last (the declaration of war) has been decided. I have done my duty and satisfied my conscience. Thousands of the innocent will suffer, but I have born my testimony against it, and I

1. Hist. of Congress, 1810-11, p. 87, 1814-15, p. 133.
2. Do., 1810-11, pp. 95, 104, 115, 127, 173, 292; 1811-12, pp. 19, 21; 1812-13, pp. 25, 27; 1813-14, p. 21.
3. Do., 1811-12, pp. 107, 130, 211.
5. Do., 1811-12, pp. 15, 17.

thank God, my mind is tranquil. What comfort there is in having done ones duty conscienciously! I care not for popularity and I only desire to know that I have acted for the best. Now that the step is taken I am bound to submit to the will of the majority and use my best exertions to save my country from ruin.[1]"

This latter determination he carried out and as long as he was in the Senate, he voted with the war party for all of their revenue, military, and economic measures.[2]

He paid the penalty for his independence. When the Second Session met, November 2, 1812, while he was not ignored altogether, he was the last of seven chosen on the Committee on Foreign Relations and Military Affairs; the third of five on the Militia, and the chairmanship of the Public Land Commiitee was given to Mr. Magruder, from the new state of Louisiana.[3]

In the Thirteenth Congress, which met May 24, 1813, his unpopularity was more plainly shown. Jeremiah Morrow, the new Senator from Ohio, was placed at the head of the Public Lands Committee with Mr. Worthington as the second member and Mr. Tait, a new Senator from Tennessee, as the other member.[4] Although he was one of the few old leaders left, he was placed on no other committee.

His daughter, in the Private Memoir, says that in the early part of this year, in April, during the siege of Fort Meigs, when all Ohio trembled for fear that its fall would bring the savages upon them, he, with his friend Maj. William Oliver and a friendly Indian, disguised as Indians, and guided by a friendly Indian, took a message to the fort, promising supplies of provisions, and that they lurked about till these assurances were thrown into the fort, in a letter wrapped around an arrow.[5]

His letters to his wife all express his mortification at the misconduct of the war.[6] The disasters and misfortunes of this summer, so clearly the result of the unreadiness for war so proved the wisdom of his objections and of his position that he regained the popularity he had lost, and when Congress met again, December 6, 1813, in its Second Session, he stept to his place in the front rank as leader, being chosen chairman of the most important committee, that on Military Affairs.[7] The Bills from that committee show how active in legislation he was.[8]

At the Third Session, which met September 19, 1814, he was chosen chairman of the Militia Committee, and on November 8 introduced a bill for a Uniform System of Militia. Nothing was done with it, as he soon after left the Senate.[9]

During these sessions he was invariably present at the opening of the session, and his name appears as answering most of

1. Private Memoirs, pp. 60-61.
2. Hist. of Congress, 1811-12, pp. 34, 235, 267, 287, 304, 305, 309, 311; 1812-13, pp. 32, 46, 60, 74, 84, 91, 96, 123-33; 1813-14, pp. 47, 54, 58, 65, 71.
3. Do., 1812-13, pp. 18, 25, 57.
4. Hist. of Congress, 1813-14, p. 21.
5. Private Memoirs, p. 62.
6. Do., p. 63.
7. Hist. of Congress, 1813-14, p. 515.
8. Do., pp. 633, 637, 660, 663, 673, 682, 688, 692, 724, 737, 765.
9. Do., 1814-15, pp. 16, 10.

the calls for ayes and nays. He made but one short speech in favor of a recess of six weeks, in 1812, before the war was declared.[1] He was emphatically a working member.

It is of interest to notice that he voted for the extension of Robert Fulton's patents;[2] for the annuity to Gen. St. Clair;[3] for the Bill to choose Presidential Electors by Districts,[4] and he supported President Madison in the nomination of Albert Gallatin for Peace Commissioner.

He voted against the publication of the Henry Letters,[5] and against the licensing of two lotteries in Georgetown.[6] He reported favorably the bill for a canal around Mason's Island in the Potomac River, just as in his first term, he had favored the early canal projects.[7]

On December 20, 1813, he introduced a bill for the establishment of an additional Military Academy, at or near Pittsburg, but this bill was defeated for final passage by a vote of 16 to 17 April 14, 1814.[8]

In the Thirteenth Congress appeared Rufus King, as a Federalist Senator from New York. Mr. Worthington soon formed with him a deep and lasting friendship. How deep is shown by his daughter's quotation of Mr. King's words during his last illness, in 1826: "My child, I wish to send a message through you to your father; tell him that I esteem and love him none the less; that I can never forget the noble sacrifices of his patriotism. No other man could have done what he has done for Ohio; no other ten men would have made the personal sacrifices that he has made for the state."[9]

Edward King, one of his sons, a young lawyer of twenty-one, came to Ohio in Oct., 1815, and of course to Mr. Worthington's home in Chillicothe, and there married May 15, 1816, the second daughter of the house, Sarah Ann, then sixteen years of age. He practiced law in Chillicothe and then in Cincinnati; was private secretary to Gov. Worthington in 1817–18 and in the General Assembly from Ross county[10] (House, 1823, 1825–'28; Senate, 1830). He received 21 votes for U. S. Senator in 1830,[11] and died at the early age of forty, February 6, 1836.

The Thirteenth General Assembly of Ohio met in Chillicothe on Monday, December 5, 1814, and on the following day, in joint session, they opened and counted the vote for Governor. There were then thirty-eight counties in Ohio, and it appears that Thomas Worthington had carried twenty-nine with a total vote of 15,879, while Othniel Looker of Hamilton had carried nine with a vote of 6,171. There were some remarkable figures. Worthington carried Jefferson county, 1532 to 6; Licking county, 553 to 5; Athens county, 319 to 7; Coshocton county, 248 to 1, and in Washington, Knox and Tuscarawas counties there were no votes against him.

1. 1811–12, p. 214.
2. Do., 1811–12, p. 92.
3. Do., pp. 223–4, 1420, 1442.
4. Do., 1812–13, pp. 90, 91.
5. 1813–14, p. 685.
6. Do., 1813–14, p. 685.
7. Do., 1811–12, p. 226, 258.
8. Do., 1813–14, pp. 546, 646, 690.
9. Private Memoir, p. 77.
10. Hundred Year Book, p. 277.
11. Taylor, Ohio in Congress, p. 102.

A joint committee was appointed later in the day to wait upon him and announce his election and ascertain when it will be convenient for him to take the oath of office.

On the next day he sent in his resignation as Senator. The committee appointed for the purpose reported that they had waited upon Mr. Worthington, informed him of his election and that he would take the oath of office the following day at eleven o'clock.[1]

On December 8, the two houses met in the Representatives chamber, Mr. Worthington was duly installed into the office of Governor and delivered an address, in which he set forth his own motives; called attention to the failure of the peace negotiations at Ghent, and the need for united support of the Government; deprecated the evils of party spirit in its extreme form, saying: "If party division had not deeply affected the energies of the nation can any one believe * * * that with a proper management of its affairs, three campaigns would have passed by with so little effct on the enemy." He called attention to the responsibility that lay upon officials and exhorted all to be of good courage.[2]

On December 14, he sent to the Legislature a confidential message, enclosing a letter of the 13th from Gen. Duncan McArthur (then in Chillicothe) commanding the Eighth Military District, setting forth the great lack of rations, especially of breadstuffs, at Detroit and the other northern posts, and intimating that the troops might have to abandon the posts before spring. The General urged an appropriation of $30,000 to secure flour.

This matter was debated in secret session and a long report made denying the facts and the deductions of the General's letter, but recommending that the amount be offered as a loan to the United States. A bill to this effect was passed after much opposition and the United States accepted the loan.[3]

On December 21 and on December 23, he sent to the Legislature two long messages setting forth in the first, defects in the militia laws and lack or waste of equipment; and in the second, defenseless condition of the northern frontier, especially against the savages, enclosing a copy of a plan of defense, that he had submitted to the Secretary of War, when he was last in Washington.

He wished to have organized and equipped five regiments of militia, to be drilled and provided with camp equipage, but to receive no pay or rations unless actually called out, and to be credited with their tours of duty of six months, as soon as equipped. (The militia was then classified and expected to serve in classes for periods of six months each). The Governor believed that this plan would afford individuals time to prepare

1. Journal of Senate, 1815, pp. 11, 12, 31-31.
2. Do, pp. 41, 49.
3. Do., pp. 71, 174, 177-8, 180-4, 373, 457-67.

for the performance of their duties and would also provide arms, camp equipage, and discipline, and all at small expense.[1]

Bills were introduced to carry out these plans but were defeated, as were other modified bills of the same nature.[2]

Again, February 13, 1815, the Governor, in a message, called the legislative attention to the matter. It was referred to a committee, but little came of it and the Legislature adjourned on February 16. During this session the battle of New Orleans was fought, January 8, but news of the victory did not reach Chillicothe till about February 1. On that day, resolutions of thanks to Gen. Jackson, his officers and men, were introduced and the Legislature ordered their respective chambers to be illuminated. On the 8th, the Legislature invited the Governor to join them in procession to the Presbyterian meetinghouse where divine service was performed, thanks returned for the victory offered and a sermon suitable to the occasion, preached by the Rev. Robert G. Watson, to whom the Legislature afterwards voted its thanks and the sum of one hundred dollars.[3]

In his message to the Fourteenth General Assembly, which convened at Chillicothe on December 4, 1815, Governor Worthington congratulated them on the Peace; offered the acknowledgements of the State to "The brave men who defended the country in its difficulties and dangers;" advised the members 'to set an example piety, and gratitude to God, and industry and moral rectitude' in the discharge of their duties; to develop and call into action the resources of the state; and 'to provide for future exigencies by the establishment of funds, which may be resorted to in times of difficulty and necessity, and for the education and morals of the present and rising generations;' to consider what can be done to improve the judiciary system and to increase the salaries of the Supreme and Circuit Judges.

He makes a long argument for the better use of the so-called "Three percent Fund" (so called from the three percent of the sales of public lands set aside by the government for road-building in Ohio) in the improvement of roads and for better systems and larger tax for highways, He urges a better system for the militia, and especially the purchase of arms and equipment, referring to his message of December 20, 1814. He calls to mind the system of caring for the few paupers among them, reprobates the harsh laws of deportation, and the custom of auctioneering of the care of the poor, and recommends that each county establish "Poor Farms."[4]

The Senate appointed committees to take into consideration the portions of the message on Roads and Highways; on Education and Morals, and on the Poor. The House appointed on Militia, and a joint committee took up the matter of the Judiciary.[5]

1. Do, pp. 96, 111.
2. Do, pp. 172, 187, 202, 204, 250-1, 304, 309, 359.
3. Do, pp. 316, 327, 345, 369, 383, 401, 439.
4. Journal of Senate, p. 10 *et seq.*
5. Do, p. 26 *et seq.*

The Committee on Education and Morals reported that the state was then too poor to legislate on the subject of education, and that the laws then in force were "sufficient to afford all aid to morality, that can be reasonably expected of penal laws."[1]

The Poor Laws were revised and an act passed covering the management by overseers, and another allowing county commissioners to erect and establish county poor houses "whenever in their opinion such a measure will be proper and advantageous."[2] The Judicial system was reorganized, a fourth Supreme Judge and two additional circuits provided.[3] The Road laws were revised and unified, but the Governor's suggestions as to the Three Percent Fund were ignored.[4] All that could be secured in the matter of the Militia was a resolution instructing the Delegation in Congress to favor a uniform militia law.[5]

On the 20th of December, a long message was sent favoring the Bank Taxing policy and enclosing a report of Ralph Osborn, State Auditor, on the subject, and also suggesting some changes in the matter of the sale of a non-resident's land for delinquent taxes. The Governor suggested that a portion of the land should be forfeited and after two years allowance for redemption, sold at public sale instead of the sale of the whole tract. The legislature did not change the tax law, but did debate over the Bank Tax question during the whole session, finally passing a law on the matter.[6]

At this session the Legislature voted to move the books, papers and money of the State to Columbus, the new buildings being ready.[7]

On December 2, 1816, the Fifteenth General Assembly met in Columbus. The Governor's message, read the next day, congratulated the members, on the general peace throughout the world, with the exception of South America, and asserted that those peoples struggling for their liberty were entitled to the best wishes of the people of Ohio. He further said, "Among the objects which claim your particular attention are the Public Schools and the means of improving the minds of the rising generation; the navigable rivers and the public roads of the State." He calls attention to the way in which the navigable rivers are obstructed by dams, and recommends a tax on the lands of the counties through which the rivers run sufficient to render navigation in them more safe and certain. He argues for an increased tax and labor on the roads and a better use of the Three Percent Fund, suggesting the incorporation of turnpike companies, and the subscription to the stock of these by the State to the amount of that fund. (For the year 1817 it was $60,000).

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1. Do, pp. 84-5.
2. Laws of 1816, pp. 117, 447.
3. Do, pp. 310, 411.
4. Do., p. 223.
5. Do., p. 475.
6. Do., pp. 73, 147, 153 *et seq.*
7. Do., pp. 187, 202, 217, 229, 313, 319.

He refers to the advantages of the site of the new Capital and requests the patience of the members with the present inconveniences.[1]

The Senate appointed a committee of five upon that part of the message referring to Navigable Rivers, which later reported that the finances of the State would not warrant appropriations and that the plan of taxing contiguous counties would operate unequally, and recommended the appointment of a committee to examine the five principal rivers, and report at the next session. This recommendation was disagreed to.[2]

On December 6, 1817, in joint session, the Speaker of the Senate opened and published the returns of votes for Governor.[3] It appeared that Thomas Worthington had 22,931, James Dunlap 6,295, and Ethan Allen Brown 1,607. He carried all but ten of the forty-three counties. The inaugural took place on the 9th, and Governor Worthington addressed the Legislature, congratulating them on the general comfort and happiness in the state, and the freedom from political asperity. He directs their attention to the Penitentiary Report and to some defects in the criminal law in the matter, especially of the penitentiary sentences for minor offences. He argues for humane treatment of the prisoner and for efforts toward his reform, and recommends that the prisoner receive at the expiration of his sentence the net proceeds of his labor, as such a course would encourage industry and reformation; providing, however, that this privilege should be forfeited on a second conviction.

He also called their attention to the new capitol and grounds.

Some revision was made in the criminal law.[4] The matter of the Penitentiary was referred to a committee, and after a recommendation of removal to Zanesville[5] was finally located where it now stands, ten acres being given by the proprietors of Columbus for that purpose. The next session the matter was again before the Legislature and the Governor submitted plans procured at his own expense from Philadelphia for the structure.[6]

On the last day of the session the senate voted down a resolution to authorize the Governor to improve the public lot (Capitol Square) and report the expense to the next Assembly.[7]

On December 11, a short message was sent in enclosing a letter from DeWitt Clinton, President of the Canal Commissioners of New York, soliciting the attention of the Ohio Legislature to the plans of New York for a canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson, and asking, that, as Ohio would participate in the benefits, she share in the expense. The Governor said:

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1. Senate Journal 1817, pp. 8-12.
2. Do., pp. 48, 51, 85.
3. Do., p. 46.
4. Laws of Ohio, Session of 1817, p. 179.
5. Senate Journal, 1817, p. 160 *et seq.*
6. Do., 1818, p. 60.
7. Do., 1817, p. 324.

"I recommend to your consideration the propriety of using such means as you deem proper to ascertain the practicability and expense of the proposed canal. Should the information obtained on these points be satisfactory, it will become the duty of the people of Ohio to give all the aid in their power towards effecting an object in which they are so deeply interested."[1]

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Lucas, Ruggles and Wheeler, was appointed to act with a committee from the House and on January 27, 1817, a joint resolution was passed:

"*Resolved,* That this State will aid as far as its resources will justify in making the contemplated canal * * * in such manner as may be deemed most advisable, when the plan or system which may be adopted by the State of New York may be known; and that his Excellency the Governor be requested to open correspondence * * * in order to ascertain the practicability and probable expense * * * and communicate the same to the General Assembly at their next session."[2]

This session was chiefly devoted to bills for erecting new counties; incorporating banks, turnpike companies, and towns, and leasing school lands.

The Legislature did, however, settle with the proprietors of of Columbus, and pass a law requiring the examination and licensing of physicians.[3]

The Fifteenth Assembly met December 1, 1817. The next day the Governor in his message said:

(P. 11.) "First, as I consider it most important, I recommend to your particular attention the *education* of the rising generation. * * * * We have received from the United States means to a very considerable extent, which if rightly used would go a great way towards the general diffusion of knowledge. To bring these means, with others, into action, to devise, organize and put in practice a system of education * * * * would be the most pleasing duty you could perform. The propriety of the measures proposed and the means of effecting it are the subjects which should be examined. * * * That we possess the means, if earnestly disposed to effect the object, I have no doubt. It is true it must be a work of time, hence the necessity of commencing it. The great difficulty of procuring teachers whose moral character and other qualifications fit them to enlighten the minds and shape the morals of the rising generation, even when suitable compensation can be made, is evident. * * * * With a view to effecting this object (providing suitable teachers) I recommend to the Assembly the propriety of establishing at the seat of government a free school, at which shall be taught the different branches of an English education at the expense of the State to such number of boys, children of parents unable to educate them, and no others, as the legislature may deem proper. That when ever young men thus educated, shall become qualified for that purpose, they shall, when proper salaries are furnished them, have the preference of employment in the public schools of the state, and shall be obliged to serve as teachers of schools until they are twenty-one years of age, and afterwards so long as they conduct themselves well, have the preference of employment."

He again calls their attention to the public roads, laments the waste and lack of responsibility, again recommends his plan for the investment of the Three percent Fund[4] in the stock of turnpike roads.

He argues for the encouragement of domestic manufactures and urges the propriety of their setting the example to their

1. Senate Journal, 1817, p. 67.
2. Do., p. 222.
3. Laws of Ohio, 1817, pp. 171, 195.
4. Senate Journal, 1818, p. 1.

constituents by the use of the manufactured articles of the state.

He notes that in the fifteen years of life under the constitution the population has increased from 80,000 to over 500,000, and the counties from nine to forty-eight, and that some provisions of the constitution well calculated for a small population have become burdensome for a large one, making necessary a useless taxation.

He believes that shortly many provisions will be impossible of execution and that by a change of provisions, fully one-half the expense can be saved and government better administered, therefore he advises the necessary steps for such alterations as may be necessary.

He states that from the contingent fund voted January 28, 1817, he has secured the articles there directed and has also purchased a small but valuable collection of books which are intended as the commencement of a library for the state. "In the performance of this act," he says, "I was guided by what I conceived the best interests of the state by placing within reach of the representatives of the people such information as wil aid them in the discharge of the important duties they are to perform." On the 6th, the Governor sent to the Senate a list of the books and a copy of the rules and regulations adopted by him till the Legislature should see fit to change them. In his report of the contingent fund[1] it appears that the books cost $945.67. On January 17, 1818, Gustavus Swan, the member for Franklin county, offered a resolution[2] that the General Assembly accept the library purchased by the Governor and that a joint committee be appointed to adopt rules and regulations. His resolution was passed by the House and on the same day by the Senate.[3] The report of this committee was adopted on the 29th.[4]

A message of December 10[5] placed before the Assembly what information had been obtained relative to the Erie Canal and terms of settlement with the proprietors of Columbus; urged the reform of laws regarding commitments for slight offences to the Penitentiary; recommended purchase of books of field exercises for the Infantry and the alteration of the Militia law in such way as to improve the efficiency of officers, specifying six changes; referred to the fact that the N. W. boundary had been surveyed, and enclosed report of the Auditor with suggestions as to alterations in the revenue laws.

On January 10,[6] in giving notice of appointments made during recess, and of resignations he directs attention to the N. W. corner of the state, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, and urges the Assembly to divide it into sixteen coun-

1. Senate Journal, 1818, p. 132.
2. House Journal, 1818, p. 288.
3. Senate Journal, 1818, p. 203.
4. Laws of Ohio, 1818, p. 199.
5. Do., p. 53.
6. Do., p. 168.

ties 24 miles square and petition Congress to donate one section near the center of each for a county seat, one-half the land to be sold for country buildings and one-half for schools. On this a committee was appointed, who on the 17th reported[1] in favor of the plan, but as that the ratification of the treaty was not yet reported, it would be indelicate to memorialize Congress, and they recommended that the next Assembly take up the matter. This passed the Senate January 22.[2]

In transmitting to the Assembly a list of Jeremy Bentham's works presented to the State through J. Q. Adams, late Minister to England, he takes the opportunity (Jan. 20),[3] to inform his fellow citizens that he does not desire to be a candidate for Governor at the next election, and says, "I have deemed this early notice proper, in order to give the good people of Ohio full time to select a successor,—on the present occasion I should do injustice to you, to them, my successor, or to my own sense of propriety, if I did not frankly express the opinions which I have formed from holding the office for the last three years.

"The extraordinary increase of population in the state has increased in the same proportion the duties of the office of Governor and makes it necessary he should spend much of his time at the seat of Government, indeed I have no hesitation in saying, the interests of the state would be promoted by his residence there. If the example of the oldest and most experienced states of the Union, who have found it necessary to make provision for the residence of the executive at the seat of Government is to have any weight, the propriety of such a measure will be admitted.

"Considering the increased duties of the Governor of Ohio and that the situation in which he is placed necessarily involves him in expenses which if avoided would subject him to general censure and if incurred will not be justified by the compensation now allowed, I feel it my duty to recommend earnestly, to your consideration the propriety of making such suitable provision for the next governor of the state as you may deem right and proper."

On the 28th, the House and Senate passed a vote of thanks to the Governor.[4]

The session was almost entirely occupied with legislation concerning the erection of new counties and little heed was paid to the Governor's suggestions. A bill for the management of the schools was introduced in the Senate, discussed and recommitted.[5] A Committee on Roads was appointed which brought in a bill that passed the Senate[6] on January 15, but it did not become a law. On the matter of manufactures, the appointed committee reported a resolution advising the suc-

1. Laws of Ohio, 1817, p. 199.
2. Do., p. 246.
3. Do., p. 233.
4. Do., p. 296.
5. Do., pp. 65, 69, 80, 83, 87.
6. Do., pp. 32, 52, 167, 190-1.

ceeding legislators to appear in clothing of domestic manufacture,[1] but nothing was done of importance.

The Seventeenth Assembly met December 7, 1818, and on that afternoon the annual message was received and read, beginning as follows:[2]

"Among the measures which I have heretofore recommended to the Legislature for their consideration, and on which they have not acted, a good plan for the education of the rising generation has been considered first in importance. Time, and further reflection have confirmed me in the opinions I have communicated; and from a sense of duty to the state, I must again recommend the subject to your attention."

He argues the matter for a page or so very forcibly, saying:

"I am fully convinced, it is the duty of the Legislature to adopt, with as little delay as possible, a system for the establishment of elementary schools throughout the state."

He further says:

"Next to a well regulated system of education the internal improvements of the state require the attention of the Legislature, especially the navigable streams and public highways."

He refers then to his former communications with the added reference to the increasing population, and lays before them a copy of a letter and map sent by him to the Secretary of the Treasury, concerning public roads in Ohio.

He says also:

"The disordered state of the paper currency of the country will claim your attention. The people of the state look to you for such remedy as may be within your power. The obstacles * * * cannot be disguised, indeed I fear it may be found impracticable to answer public expectation." He also says: "The Agriculture and Manufactures of the state are objects at all times worthy of the attention of the General Assmbly, under the present circumstances they are especially so. A proper attention to the roads and navigable streams are the best means of promoting the former. * * * I feel fully satisfied by setting an example yourselves in using domestic apparel * * * much can be done.

"The act to authorize the establishment of Poor Houses, leaves it discretionary with the Commissioners to purchase land on which to erect a poor house. The advantage to every county from purchasing lands before the price becomes advanced, and by maintaining the poor in houses erected for that purpose are so evident as in my opinion to make it the duty of the commissioners to purchase lands with the least delay. The present mode of maintaining the poor, besides the extraordinary expense it incurs, is not calculated to ensure them even humane treatment. Put off to the highest bidder, their food, raiment and treatment must be proportionably wretched. I recommend that the act be so amended as to effect the objects just stated."

The Governor states that the U. S. Government had charged against Ohio nearly 1200 stands of arms. Knowing that this was a wrong accounting, he says that he gathered all receipts and vouchers possible and went to Washington for the purpose of closing this account.

He shows that this has been effected on just and liberal principles and that the state is entitled to $100,000 worth of arms, which will be sent on as soon as a proper place is prepared for them, and recommends a State Arsenal at Columbus.

1. House Journal, 1818, p. 35; Senate Journal, p. 107.
2. House Journal, 1819, p. 8 *et seq.*

He states that since the last session he has attended as many of the musters of the officers of the militia as possible, and feels great satisfaction with the disposition of the officers of the fourteen brigades reviewed.

He refers to his message of January 10 in regard to the part of the state lately secured by treaty from the Indians, and encloses maps of the survey of the Michigan line. The following is worthy of notice:

"I can not close this communication without calling your attention to one other subject, which I sincerely hope you will take into serious consideration and make such provisions as the case requires. *The immoderate use of ardent spirits* is productive of much evil in society. I remind you etc., etc. * * * Nothing aids more in the practice of this vice, than what are usually called tippling houses, or dram shops. I have no doubt the putting down of such houses would have the best effects as they are really nuisances in society."

He closes with an exhortation to maintain the principles of republicanism established by the founders, and an expression of his feelings on parting with many with whom he had long been associated in public life.

In his letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, referred to above, he urges[1] the extension of the National Road west from Wheeling, through Columbus to St. Louis, stating that it then took the mail forty days from Washington to St. Louis, but on a well constructed road it could be done in eighteen days at most. He asks aid for a road from Washington, Pa., through Steubenville to the mouth of the Cuyahoga river; from Zanesville to Maysville or Limestone, Ky. (the old Zane Trail); from Portsmouth *via* Columbus to Sandusky, and from Cincinnati to the Miami of Lake Erie (the Maumee).

He describes the navigable rivers and shows that the Big Miami and St. Marys branch of the Miami of the lakes might be connected by canal, and that other connections at head waters might be made, with only a short portage.

On the 8th, the Assembly canvassed the returns for Governor and found that Ethan Allen Brown had 30,194 votes and James Dunlap 8,075[2] and a resolution was passed that the Speaker of the Senate wrote Mr. Brown informing him of his election and requesting his attendance to enter upon his duties.

Committees were appointed on those parts of the message relating to intemperance[3] and salaries, a joint committee on paper currency, a committee on a State Arsenal, and one on the Revenue System;[4] on Education;[5] on Manufactures.[6]

(To be concluded.)

1. House Journal, 1819, p. 20.
2. Do., p. 35.
3. Do., pp. 38, 70.
4. Do., pp. 63–66, 74.
5. Do., pp. 67, 72.
6. Do., p. 72.

EXTRACTS FROM MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, CHURCH RECORDS.

Contributed by CLARENCE M. BURTON, of Detroit, Vice-President for Michigan of The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society.

The "Old Northwest" Gene. Society, Columbus, Ohio:

My ancestors came from near Manchester, England, and for the purpose of looking them up, I had an examination of all church records, and other records of like nature, in and about the old places at Manchester, preceding the year 1800. The name Burton is quite frequently met with, and there are many of that name in no way connected with my family, but as this search may be of interest to others bearing the same name, I send you herewith a copy of all these records that I have obtained.

Their publication will, doubtless, permit other people to place their own ancestry across the ocean, and if any one is benefited by my researches, I shall be gratified and satisfied.

Respectfully yours, C. M. BURTON.

REGISTER OF THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH [NOW CATHEDRAL] OF MANCHESTER.

Baptisms, 1654–1751 (from Owen MSS.); *1751–Mar. 1762* (from the original at the Cathedral.)

1664–5, Mar. 8. Ann d. Elizabeth Burton & Raphe Cooke of Manchr base.
1670, Sep. 28. Martha d. Elizabeth Burton & Raphe Barlowe of Manchr base.
1724, Aug. 23. Samuel s. Richard Burton [qv. Barton.]
1726, July 19. Francis d. Richard Barton [*sic.* but query.]
1730–1, Feb. 28. George s. Samuel Burton.
1732–3, Mar. 18. Mary d. Henry Burton.
1734–5, Jan. 19. Elizabeth d. Henry Burton.
1736, Oct. 17. John s. Henry Burton.
1739–40, Feb. 3. Mary d. James Burton, weaver.
1742, July 29. David s. James Burton.
1743, June 5. Jane d. Matthew & Elizabeth Burton.
1744, June 24. David s. James Burton.
1744–5, Feb. 3. Henry s. Henry Burton.
1745, Dec. 25. Ann d. Matthew Burton.
1747, Oct. 18. Hanna d. Matthew Burton.
1748, Dec. 4. Ann d. James & Mary Burton.
" Dec. 25. William s. Matthew Burton.
1750, Sep. 6. Ann d. Nathan & Elizth Burton, overbridge in Milngate.
1754, July 14. Mary d. Matthew Burton.
1755, Mar. 30. William s. James Barton [? Burton.]
1757, Feb. 29. William son of John Burton of Hulm.
1758, July 9. Susannah d. Geo. Burton.
No more to Mar. 1762.

Marriages of male Burtons, 1720–1798 (from Owen MSS.)

1732, July 26. James Burton & Alice Grime.
1733, Apr. 29. Daniel Burton & Ann Brook.

1736, Sep. 23. James Burton & Mary Barlow.
1737, June 6. John Burton & Elizabeth Garner.
1742, Nov. 2. Thomas Burton & Elizabeth Rowbotham.
1744, Aug. 27. John Burton & Alice Hibbert.
1745, May 18. Richard Burton & Ann Bagshaw.
1747–8, Jan. 31. Matthew Burton & Elizabeth Bateman.
1750, May 18. Thomas Burton & Mary Dunford.
1758, Jan. 5. George Burton, weaver & Sarah Macum.
1763, Dec. 3. Thomas Burton, sawyer, & Ellen Lyon, Salford.
" —— 5. Dixon Burton, weaver & Sarah Jackson.
1764, Aug. 2. Thomas Burton, yeoman & Betty Didsbury, Rusholme.
1765, Oct. 29. James Burton, bricklayer & Mary Travis.
1766, Nov. 30. Thomas Burton, carpenter & Hannah Heys.
1770, Oct. 21. John Burton of Mottram, linen weaver & Jane Chorlton of Openshaw.
1773, Aug. 19. James Bibby of Rusholme, husbandman, & Betty Burton, Levenshulme.
1776, Aug. 19. James Burton, dyer & Peggy Hulnes.
1777, Dec. 26. John Burton, husbandman & Betty Heys of Manchr by lic.
1778, Nov. 7. Thomas Burton, linen weaver, & Ellen Holmes, widow.
1783, June 12. Samson Burton, stoneman & Mary Ford.
" Sept. 30. Samuel Burton, of Preswickcam, Oldham chaise driver & Hannah Needham, of Manchr lic.
1784, May 31. Thomas Burton, cordwainer & Sarah Clayton.
" July 22. Wm. Burton, cotton weaver & Sarah Broughton.
" Nov. 4. Wm. Burton of Newton, farmer, & Hannah Willcock of Moss-side.
1785, Oct. 29. Wm. Burton, calico printer & Hannah Rigby.
1787, Oct. 26. Simeon Burton, fustian manufacturer of Tidswell & Hannah Cock of Manchr by lic.
1789, Oct. 6. James Burton, weaver & Sarah Redford.
1790, Sept. 27. Joseph Burton, brickmaker & Sarah Jones widow.
" Dec. 2. Thomas Burton of Salford, weaver & Mary Gidington Gibson.
" Dec. 30. Thomas Burton, print cutter & Margaret Moseley, widow.
1792, Dec. 3. Thomas Burton, fustian cutter & Mary Armitage.
1793, Oct. 21. George Burton, cloth dresser & Ann Hulme.
1794, Feb. 21. John Burton, a soldier & Sarah Aldred.
" Sept. 18. Wm. Burton & Betty Briggs of Manchr by lic.
1795, Sept. 27. Thomas Burton, cotton spinner & Hannah Taylor, widow.
1796, Aug. 31. Henry Burton, weaver & Rebecca Chadwick, widow.
" Nov. 6. John Burton, cotton spinner & Mary Wagstaffe.
1797, Aug. 3. James Burton, bookkeeper & Elizabeth Tunnicliff.
" Dec. 28. William Burton, small ware weaver & Jane Makin.

Didsbury Parish Register.

Baptisms 1740–1769 searched.

1743, Oct. 23. Elizabeth d. of Thomas Burton of Withington.
1745, June 16. Mary d. John Burton of Foglane.
" Nov. 10. Daniel s. Daniel Burton of Burnage.
1748, Apr. 24. John s. Thos. Burton of Withington.
1752, May 24. Thomas s. Thos. Burton of Withington.
1765, Aug. 4. Mary d. Thos. Burton of Fallowfield.
1767, Jan. 7. Thos. s. Thos. Burton of Birchfold.

Baptisms 1784–1790 searched for issue of William and Hannah Burton, but none found.

Register of St. Ann's Manchester.

(From the transcript in the Manchester Free Library.)

Baptisms only.

Amongst other Burtons the following occur:
None 1749–'66.
1783, Apr. 30. Grace & Betty daus. of Daniel & Esther Burton recd.

1786, Oct. 5. Edwin s. of Wm. & Hannah Burton.
1787, Mar. 30. Peter s. of Wm. & Hannah Burton.
1788, Sep. 3. Dinah d. of Wm. & Hannah Burton.
1790, Dec. 15. Isaac s. of Wm. & Hannah Burton.
1792, Mar. 7. John s. John & Hannah Burton.

[There are no Burton graves in the transcript of St. Ann's gravestones in the Owen MSS. The graveyard no longer exists. The Didsbury gravestone (No. 4) shows that Peter, Dinah and Isaac, above names, were the children of William and Hannah Burton of Crumpsall, not of William and Hannah (Rigby) Burton.]

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE GRAVEYARD, DIDSBURY PARISH CHURCH.

1. Beneath are deposited the remains of Eliza dau. of Samuel and Amy Burton of Heaton Norris, who d. May 10, 1829, aged 1 yr. & 11 m.

(On a railed altar tomb.)

2. Here rests &c. Michael Burton of Middleton in this county, departed Dec. 6, 1812 aged 67 yrs. Also of Hannah his wife departed May 17, 1771 aged 23 years. Also of Esther his 2nd wife departed June 7, 1824 aged 76 years. Also Benjamin son of Daniel & Esther Burton dep. Mar. 12, 1793 aged 4 yrs. Also of John Burton son of John & Ellen Burton of Manchester departed Apr. 28, 1808 aged 5 y. 4 m.
3. Here rests &c. Daniel Burton of Levenshulme in this county departed Dec. 2, 1785 aged 77 yrs. Also of Hannah his wife departed Mar. 14, 1783 aged 70 yrs. Also of Mary their dau. dep. Mar. 23, 1750. Also of Betty their dau. dep. May 10, 1750. Also Anne their dau. dep. June 4, 1751. Here rests John Burton of Withington died Sep. 7 —— aged 78 yrs. Elizabeth wife of John Burton of Withington d —— 10, 1816 aged 61 yrs.
Thos. Burton, Crumpsall.

DIDSBURY INSCRIPTIONS.

4. In Mem. of William Burton of Crumpsall dep. Dec. 24, 1819 aged 58 yrs. Also Hannah wife of Wm. Burton died 26 June 1820 aged 61 yrs. Mary Marvel Burton dau. of Wm & Hannah Burton dep. Jan. 3, 1789 aged 3 yrs. 4 mos. Also Isaac their son dep. 13 Feb. 1791 aged 3 yrs. 3 mos. Also Dinah their dau. dep. Sep. 28 1799 aged 11 yrs. Peter Burton s. of Wm & Hannah Burton of Crumpsall dep. 7 Apr. 1826 aged 39 yrs. Also Eleanor 2nd dau. of Peter & Betty Burton died July 31, 1842 aged 23 yrs.
5. Here rests Thomas Burton junr of Manchester dep. Apr. 20 1799 aged 32 yrs. Also Margaret his wife dep. Aug. 25 1834 aged 73 yrs. James s. of Thos. & Margt Burton junr dep. May 11, 1794 aged 2 yrs. & 7 m. Also Margaret dep. Sept. 28, 1795 aged 13 m. Also Mary Ann wife of Thomas Burton of Crumpsall dep. 8 Apr. 1823 aged 25 yrs. Elizabeth Didsbury Hall dau. of Thos. & Margaret Burton died Jan. 5, 1829 aged

DIDSBURY INSCRIPTIONS (copied in churchyard 29 Nov. 1900.)

6. In memory of Ellen wife of John Burton of Rhodes House, Middleton who died 17 Nov. 1839 aged 57. Also of the above John Burton who died at Alderley Edge on the 21st of February 1861 aged 87. Also John Daniel Burton of Alderley Edge, son of the above John & Ellen Burton, who d. 29 Jan. 1855 aged 42. Also Henry Samuel son of the above John Daniel Burton & Elizabeth his wife who d. 7 Oct. 1861 aged 11 yrs.
7. Here rests the body of Thomas Burton of Manchester late of Rusholme d. July 13, 1813, aged 72. James s. of Thomas & Elizabeth Burton d. Feb. 11, 1777 aged 8 years. Elizabeth wife of Thomas Burton of Manchester who d. Apr. 10, 1810 aged 86. Edward Shepley son in law of Thomas Burton d. Oct. 9, 1831 in 69th yr. Betty wife of Edward Shepley & dau. of Thos. Burton d. Aug. 2, 1825 aged 55 yrs.

GRAVESTONE AT ST. MARK'S CHEETHAM.

8. Here rests John s. of Stephen & Ann Burton dep. Sep. 29, 1805 aged 6 weeks. Also Thomas their son dep. Oct. 20 1809 aged 10 m.... Also William s. of Stephen & Ann Burton dep. July 26, 1851 aged 45 yrs. 32 yrs.

(Above from Owen MSS., Vol. 28.)

INSCRIPTION ON GRAVESTONE AT HANOVER CHAPEL, HEATON NORRIS.

9. Sacred to the Memory of James Burton who d. Oct. 24, 1833 aged 60 yrs. Also Margaret wife of James Burton died Aug. 24, 1852 aged 75 yrs. Also Samuel their son who died June 19, 1875 aged 68 yrs. Also Wm son of Samuel & Catherine Burton died May 8, 1861 aged 25 yrs.

INSCRIPTIONS ON GRAVESTONES, ST. PETER'S CHURCH, STOCKPORT.

10. Here lieth the body of Matthew s. of George & Mary Burton who departed Feb. 18, 1776 aged 15 m.

11. Here lieth the body of John Burton of Stockport who died Dec. 16, 1791 aged 53 yrs. Also Sarah his wife who died Jan. 25, 1799 in her 54 yr. Also Juliet dau. of John & Sarah Burton who d. Sep. 16, 1791 aged 4 yrs. & 5 m. Also Thomas their son who d. Jan. 12, 1795 aged 23 yrs.

GRAVESTONE AT ST. THOMAS'S ARDWICK (Owen MSS. 24, 148.)

12. James Burton of Manchester, d. 8 June 1798 aged 36 y. Mary sister of James Burton, d. 2 Oct. 1798 in 39th yr. [The Ardwick register records the baptism on 29 May 1748 of Eliz. d. Daniel Barton (but? Burton) Moss-side. Owen MSS. 41, 328.]

INSCRIPTION AT ST. LUKE'S, CHORLTON-ON-MEDLOCK (Owen MSS. 24, 221.)

13. John Daniel died Dec. 11, 1810 aged 54 yrs. Esther Burton formerly wife of the above John Daniel d. Nov. 6, 1824 aged 74 yrs. Samuel Daniel son of the above named d. May 25, 1812 aged 14 yrs.

PEDIGREE FROM PALMER MSS. E. 311 (in Chetham's College.)

Daniel Burton of Manchester ob. before 1824 = Esther b. 1748 d. at Rhodes June 13, 1824 aged 76.

- James Wood of Manchr Manufacturer = Mary b. 1782 mar. 5 Apr. 1803 Died at Grove House C. on M. May 4, 1843, aged 61.
  - Peter Wood [M.D., first Mayor of Southport] = Eliza Agnes d. of James Heald of Parr's Wood. Mar. at Coll. ch. June 25, 1833.
    - [James Wood, LL.D., J.P., Mayor of Southport.]
- Rev. Charles Burton [D.C.L., F.L.S., Incumbent of All Saints, Manchester]

[The additions in brackets are not from Palmer's MSS.]

EXCHEQUER DEPOSITIONS BY COM. YORK
(31 Geo. 2. 1. D. 13 June 1757 at Yarm.)

Trm. 4 gives:

David Burton of Yarm. =

- David B., Excheq. office Temple London. =
- Robert B.

INSCRIPTION FROM MIDDLETON CHURCHYARD.

Sacred to the Memory of George Burton of Cheetham Hill departed at Lytham Oct. 1, 1850 aged 74 years. Also Ann Burton wife of George Burton of Cheetham Hill dep. 2 Apr. 1836 aged 57 years. Also Daniel Burton eldest son of George & Ann Burton who died Oct. 11, 1834 aged 32 years. Also John Burton died Feb. 25, 1811 aged 2 yrs. & 8 mos. Also Frederick Burton their son died Feb. 6, 1816 aged 9 mos. Also Julia Burton their dau. died June 17, 1834 aged 12 yrs. & 3 mos. Also Mary Anne Burton their dau. died June 14, 1881 aged 71 years.

T. B. Addison's Notes on Wills. (MS. in Manchester Free Library.)

Thomas Burton of Rusholme yeoman will dated 24 Mar. 1813. Exors. his grandson Thos. Burton of Crumpsall gent. & Thomas Bibby of Burnage, cheese factor. Proved at Chester 14 Oct. 1813 by Bibby & afterwards by Burton.

Samuel Burton of the parish of St. Mary Whitechapel. Will dated 9 Mar. 1793. Exors. Mary Fazakerley & James Fazakerley of Halsall near Ormskirk. Mary proved will at Doctor's commons 13 Mar. 1793.

Isabella Burton of Kirkland Co. Westmorland spinster. Will dated 18 May 1808.

John Burton of Edgehill W. Liverpool gent. d. 27 Mar. 1851. Will 25 Aug. 1845. Exors. his son John & cousin John Burton gent., both of Rhodes W. Manchr. Proved at Chester 28 Apr. 1851.

41st Rep. D. K. Exchequer Depositions by Commission.

P. 161. 1698 Easter No. 31. *Plaintiff*, Jennet Edmondson, widow, pauper. *Defts.* Thomas Burton & his wife Mary, Richard Burton & his wife Anne &c. Concer debts &c. of the plaintiff & of her son Richd Edmondson late of Holme, co. Lanc. trading as a pedler there.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF BLENDON TOWNSHIP, FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO.

By H. Warren Phelps, of Columbus, Ohio.

For the purpose of preserving a correct history of the first settlement and of the pioneer industries, school and church of Blendon township, Franklin county, Ohio, by publication in The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly, reference is made, and names and dates are taken, from an account book kept by the first pioneer settler, Edward Phelps,* in 1806, and from official papers brought to Ohio by him which are now in the possession of a grandson, the writer of this.

In 1805, Edward Phelps and Isaac Griswold,† a younger man, came to Ohio, traveling on horseback, accompanying the colony of Windsor and Simsbury, Connecticut, people and some others from towns in Massachusetts, who settled Granville, in Licking county, among these were the Moore and Humphrey families.

*Edward Phelps was the youngest son of Timothy and Margaret (Gillett) Phelps and was born at Windsor, Conn., Aug. 27, 1759; grandson of Cornelius and Sarah (Mansfield) Phelps; great grandson of Lieut. Timothy and Mary (Griswold) Phelps; great-great-grandson of William and Mary (Dover) Phelps, who came from Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, England, in 1630, on the ship *Mary and John*, landing May 30th, after a ten weeks voyage, with 140 persons, on the coast of Massachusetts at Nantasket Bay and settled at Dorchester. In 1635, the Phelps family with sixty other persons settled Windsor, Conn.

The Phelps arms are: "Argent, a lion rampant, sable, between six crosses crosslets fitchy gules. Motto: "Veritas Sine Timore" (Truth without fear.)

The name in Germany, in the 15th century, was Guelphs, and in Italy in the 11th century it was Welf. The Guelphs were the leaders of the Papal party in the conflicts of the Pope with the German princes in the middle ages.—See "Phelps Family of America," by Severin.

After 170 years of living at Windsor, this family still held the original homestead lands of their ancestors, although many of the descendants had removed to other towns, cities and states. Nearly all of that name in America are descendants of those sturdy emigrants, William and Mary.

†Grandson of Isaac and Mindwell (Phelps) Griswold, and a descendant in the sixth generation of Edward Griswold, who came from Kenilworth, England, in 1639, and settled at Windsor, Conn.

Leaving this colony in their new forest home, these two men pursued their way, following an Indian pathway, guided by friendly Indians, twenty-eight miles farther west to the settlement of Connecticut and Massachusetts people: Griswold, Case, Pinney, Tuller, Phelps, Bristol, Brown, Morrison, Topping, Vining, Kilbourne, Dr. Lamb, Lewis, Maynard, Beach, Thompson, Wilson, Sloper, Cochran and others, at Worthington.

After carefully examining the soil, timber and natural advantages of the country, they decided to purchase lands bordering on Alum creek, five miles east from the Worthington settlement. After blazing trees at Alum creek to designate their choice of lands, they started on their return journey and arrived safely at their homes in Windsor, Conn. They disposed of their lands and purchased lands in Ohio from Aaron Ogden, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, by his attorney, Jonas Stanbery of the city of New York.

There is a certified copy of a power of attorney now in the possession of a grandson of Edward Phelps, made by Aaron Ogden to Jonas Stanbury, both of Eastern states, giving to the said Stanbery authority to sell lands in Ohio, contained in a tract of 4000 acres, being the third quarter of the Second township in the Seventeenth Range U. S. Military lands situated in Franklin county, Ohio.

This land was on the seventh day of May, 1800, patented by John Adams, President of the United States of America to John Stiles, and on July 7, 1800, John Stiles deeded this land to Matthew Williamson, and in 1802, October 12th, Matthew Williamson conveyed this land to Aaron Ogden.

The following deed to land was the first deed made to an actual settler of Blendon township:

To all people to whom thefe prefents shall come Greeting: Know Ye that I Aaron Ogden, of Elizabethtown in the County of Efsex, & State of New Jersey, by my Attorney Jonas Stanbery, of the City of New York, for and in consideration of Seven Hundred & Eighty Seven Dollars & Fifty cents, Received to my full fatisfaction of Edward Phelps, of Windsor in Hartford County & State of Connecticut.

Do give, grant, bargain, fell and confirm unto the faid Edward Phelps & to his heirs & affigns forever Five Hundred Acres of land, lying in the County of Franklin and State of Ohio, In the Third Quarter of the Second township and Seventeenth Range in the Congress Military tract, and lies in common and undivided between him & the rest of the proprietors in said Section.

To have and to hold the above granted and bargained premifes with the appurtenances thereof, unto him the faid Edward his heirs and affigns forever, to his and their own proper ufe and behoof. And alfo, I the faid Aaron Ogden, do for myfelf & my heirs, executors and adminiftrators, covenant with the faid Edward his heirs and affigns, that at and until the enfealing of thefe prefents I am well seized of the premifes, as a good indefeafible eftate in fee-fimple, and have good right to bargain and fell the fame in manner and form as is above written, and that the fame is free of all incumbrances whatfoever.

And Furthermore, I the faid Aaron Ogden, do by thefe prefents, bind myfelf and my heirs forever to warrant and defend the above granted and bargained premifes, to him the faid Edward, his heirs and affigns, against all claims and demands whatsoever.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto fet my hand and feal the twenty third day of June Anno Domini 1806.

AARON OGDEN,
by his Attorney
JONAS STANBERY {SEAL}

Signed, sealed and
delivered In prefence
of ELISHA MOORE,
OLIVR MATHER.

Hartford County Windsor Conn. June 23rd, 1806.

Perfonally appeared Aaron Ogden, by his Attorney Jonas Stanberry, signer and fealer of the foregoing inftrument, and acknowledged the fame to be his free act and deed before me.

OLIVR MATHER,
Justice of ye Peace.

Wagons to be drawn by oxen, and lighter wagons to be drawn by horses, were prepared, Mr. Ethan Palmer being the mechanical iron and wood worker. Iron cost seven cents per pound.

The following extract from the account book of Edward Phelps is self-explanatory:

March 1806.

To prepare ox wagon for our journey from New England to Ohio.

To the Wheels and Axeltrees and nees $21. To Iron to tire the wheels sixty weight, $4.20. To tiring the wheels $2.50. To Bands and irons to make spikes, $2.50

The Horse wagon cost $56.

Edward Phelps married "Azubah, daughter of Simeon and Hannah (Barber) Moore,* May 6, 1789. She was born Feb. 13, 1765, at Torrington, Conn., and was a descendant from George and Frances (Dewey) Phelps. He was brother to William, and came from England in 1630."

They, with their six children; Isaac Griswold and his wife, Ursula, dau. of Moses and Ursula (Phelps) Clark, born Jan. 1, 1783, married Feb. 14, 1801, and their two children; Miss Selina Griswold, sister to Isaac, and Ethan Palmer; fourteen persons, started from Windsor, Conn., on June 24, 1806, with two wagons drawn each by three yokes, or pairs, of oxen, and two wagons drawn by horses,—on August 8th, they crossed the Ohio river on a ferry boat, paying $2.52 ferriage,—and after two months of weary travel arrived on their lands in Ohio, Saturday, August 23d.

They established homes on Alum creek, and were the first white settlers of what was afterwards known as Harrison township, but the name was, in 1824, changed to Blendon.

The first winter these new settlers, living in the forest, five miles from the Worthington settlement of three years and twelve miles from the settlement at Franklinton, had very little food supply: wild game meat, the nuts which they had gathered, with a small supply of corn and potatoes which they could procure, was their allowance.

On June 8, 1807, Benjamin and Simeon Moore, brothers of Mrs. Phelps, with their families, arrived from Connecticut.

* Phelps Family of America, p. 251.

Simeon Moore's third wife, who was Roxanna Phelps, widow of Paul Meacham, brought five of her eight Meacham children, of whom Riley was afterwards the head of a family of Blendon. A son was born to Simeon and Roxana Moore, at the Phelps cabin, July 11, 1807, the first white child born in the township. The Moores settled on 500 acres of land on Big Walnut creek. Benjamin Moore, the first white child born in the township, has descendants noted in civil and military life, one being an electrician in Germany and England.

In July, 1807, Colonel James Kilbourne, of the Worthington settlement, surveyed the lands of Edward Phelps and made a plat of them, which is in existence; also a receipt signed by James Kilbourne, District Surveyor, to Edward Phelps, for "Three Dollars, for cash received for four days surveying," dated July 25, 1807. Moses Maynard, Stephen Maynard and Samuel Beach certified as chain carriers, and received $16.50 pay.

The first road established was that from Granville to Worthington, along the Indian path, in 1807.*

In 1808, Francis Olmsted, George Osborn and Oliver Clark came from Connecticut. Francis Olmsted selected land and returned; removing his family to their new home in 1810.

Philo H. Olmsted, a son of Francis, was a printer. He, with James Kilbourne, commenced to publish *The Western Intelligencer* in 1811, at Worthington, copies of which are now in existence. The paper was the foundation for the *Ohio State Journal*, of Columbus.

In the old account book of Edward Phelps appears the following: "December 17, 1810. Francis Olmsted came to my house with his family;" and there are accounts of different dates, up to April 7, 1811, of provisions furnished, and in February, 1811, appears the following: "Dr. to sledding brick from Maxfields brick yard near Worthington settlement, to build chimney for Olmsteds cabin."

There appears a settlement April 7, 1811, signed by Francis Olmsted and Edward Phelps.

Isaac and Christiana Griswold, parents of Isaac and Selina, came in 1807, but soon returned to Connecticut.

John Mattoon came to Worthington from Connecticut in 1806, and to Blendon in 1808.

John and William Cooper, Isaac Harrison, John Youell and Reuben Carpenter came from Virginia in 1809.

Henry Hone, Philip Blodgett and Levi and Bela Goodrich came from Connecticut in 1809. Thomas McCloud, William Scobie and Garret Sharp, 1810.

Homer Moore, a graduate of a New England college, came from Massachusetts, as per Phelps account book, on July 5, 1811, to establish himself in some profession. He was taken sick

*The Worthington settlers came by way of Marietta, Chillicothe and Franklinton in 1803.

with fever on August 8, and died September 1. This was the first death occurring in the new colony, and the body was buried in the Worthington Episcopal cemetery. A plain slab, with name inscribed,* marks the grave, near the church. Dr. Parsons treated him and the book shows his bill, twenty-three dollars, paid. A receipt is in the book as follows: "Rec'd July 22nd, 1812, of Edward Phelps one dollar in full for my services digging grave for Mr. Moore: as witness my hand. Matthew Matthews."

Ebenezer Butler, Cruger Wright, Preserved Leonard, Isaac Bartlett and Robert McCutcheon—the latter from Virginia—came in 1811; Timothy Lee, Obdiah Benedict, William Huey Watt, Charles P. Hempstead, Christian Smothers, in 1812; Samuel and John McDannald, Samuel Puntney and Elisha Bidwell, 1813; Israel Baldwin and John D. Coe, 1814; Thomas Palmer, Aaron Poe, Thomas Ingalls, and Jonathan Noble, 1815; Menzes Gillespie, Gideon W. Hart, Artemus Cutler, Thomas Folland, Isaac Tinkham and Robert Dunlap, from Connecticut, Ezra Sammis, from New York, and Robert Jamison, from Virginia, in 1816; Matthew, Peter and William Westervelt and John Bishop came from Dutchess county, New York, in 1818; Peter P. Lawson came from same place in 1822; all settled in the northern part of the township. Garrit Sharp and Westevelts established the village of Westerville, in 1839.

On March 6, 1815, the township was organized under the name of Harrison. Previous to that time, it was kuown as the Second township in the Seventeenth Range, United States Military District of Ohio. An election was held on the first Monday in April, 1815, under direction of the county commissioners.

The treasurer's report made April 1, 1816, showed that fourteen dollars and twelve and one-half cents tax had been imposed. The expenses had been seven dollars and ninety cents.

There was dissatisfaction with the name of Harrison, and on the 8th of December, 1824, the name was changed to that of Blendon township; which blended all factions and parts of the township.

The first marriage was Ethan Palmer and Miss Chloe Lovilla, daughter of Francis and Chloe (Case) Olmsted, on March 25, 1813, by Ezra Griswold, J. P., of Worthington.†

Their daughter, Eliza F. Palmer, died at the age of 18 months in 1817. He died March 30, 1818, and they were buried in the cemetery near Jamisons, now known as Blendon Pioneer Cemetery, which is now cared for under the cemetery laws of Ohio.

Miss Selina Griswold, who was aged 24 years, came to Ohio with these pioneers as a teacher for their children. She returned to Connecticut with her parents, who visited the pioneers in 1807, but came back to the pioneer settlement in 1808 and taught

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*See THE QUARTERLY, Vol. I, p. 65.

†See Vol. I, p. 115, Probate Records Franklin County, O.; also, THE QUARTERLY, Vol. I, p. 183.

until 1813, when Captain William Alford, who came from Windsor in 1812 and remained one year, won her for his wife. They returned to Windsor and were married, and four children were born to them.

Apple seeds were brought by the settlers from their homes in the East and planted. Apple trees were also brought from Zanesville and Granville, in 1808, on horseback, and planted. The seeds of the burdock and other dock, jimpson, alder, sage, pennyroyal, mullein, saffron, poke, ragweed, hoarhound, catnip and dandelion were brought by Mrs. Phelps and planted for their medicinal qualities; as also was the thin-shelled, small hickory and the red plum and peach.

Pure distilled whiskey was used to extract the medicinal qualities of herbs, roots and berries. Every housewife of these pioneer families was the home physician.

Apple trees are still standing, annually bearing fruit; also red plum trees, on lands near to where the first cabin stood, erected by the pioneers for Isaac Griswold and family. A depression in the ground (the cellar) plainly shows where the cabin stood, the spring of water is near by, and a grove of thrifty white oak timber stands on three acres of land which was one of the first fields cleared of the native timber and where wheat was grown, harvested in 1807. When the roads were first established, this land was left one-fourth mile to the north; but it is still owned, and highly prized, by a grandson.

One daughter, Mrs. Mindwell Eunice Griswold (widow of George Bull Clarke for 50 years) aged 80 years, is the only living child of either of the two pioneer families. She resides on the lands where the second cabin of her father's family was erected, at Blendon 4 Corners, and in the house where her parents resided for so many years. This aged lady fully identifies the prominent places described in this sketch. There are yet living fourteen sons and daughters of the young people who came with their parents in 1806.

The centennial celebration of the first settlement of Blendon will be held in 1906, on the grounds where evidences are so plainly visible. Annual pioneer family reunions are held.

The Phelps family's double cabin was located on the brow of the high ground three-fourths mile west from Alum creek, on the north side of the present road leading from Worthington. The first well dug is nearby—there was a spring of water in the bank across a ravine one hundred and twenty feet W. of north. The first road leading north and south was on the west side of the cabin; but in 1824 it was changed to one-fourth mile east, where Blendon 4 Corners was established.

The first school house was built, with round logs, on lands of Griswold, about thirty rods south from where Blendon 4 Corners now is, in 1814. About the year 1814, another log school house was erected two miles north, on the Robert Jamison land, and one on the N. W. section of the township. Previous to the

erection of these houses, rooms in cabins and barns were used for school purposes. Schools were kept in the Moore settlement in the cabins and early erected frame houses.

A school was established, very soon after 1815, near where Central College Academy was established in 1835. Rev. Ebenezer Washburn, of the Presbyterian church, was the teacher in a select school there for several years previous.

In 1835, Timothy Lee gave one hundred acres of land, and erected suitable buildings—chapel, recitation rooms and dormitory three stories high, of brick—presenting all to the Presbytery. A charter was obtained in 1842. Rev. L. A. Sawyer was the first president. Rev. Ebenezer Washburn was made professor of natural philosophy, mathematics and astronomy. Those who became governors of states, U. S. senators, eminent judges and lawyers and professors were educated there. The college finally failed of support and has recently been sold to the society for aged mutes.

Timothy Lee and Harvey Trumbull had a woolen mill, and manufactured cloth, on Big Walnut, near Central College, and gave employment to many young people who were students at the academy.

In 1839, Matthew Westervelt donated twenty-five acres of his farm to the Methodist Episcopal Conference, and the Blendon Young Men's Seminary was established at Westerville. Buildings were erected and the school was opened with Rev. J. C. Kingsley and George Blair as teachers. In 1849, the United Brethren in Christ church conference purchased the college and converted it into a college for both sexes. It is a success.

The first church services were held at the cabins of the pioneers; then in commodious frame barns, by ministers of the Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Baptist, Methodist and Universalist denominations, The Rev. James Hoge preached there in 1812 and Rev. Ebenezer Washburn in 1816, and the Presbyterian church society was organized in 1820. The first church building, a frame, was erected in 1829, in the center of the township on the lot where was located the Old Church Pioneer Cemetery. This church was burned down by incendiaries on the first Sunday night of October, 1829.

Another larger frame building was erected, on a lot opposite the cemetery which was given by Edward Phelps—built entirely by donations of materials and labor by the citizens, in 1830, and was not denominational, although the Presbyterians occupied it for many years, until 1864.

The Methodists held services in school houses until 1839, when they erected a brick church in Westerville.

(To be concluded.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

Cleveland.—We regret to note the death of Edmund Janes Cleveland, of Hartford, Conn., which occurred July 9, 1902, after a long and painful illness of diabetes. Mr. Cleveland was the author of Cleveland Genealogy, a colossal work in three large volumes of over 1000 pages each, and at the time of his death he was engaged upon the fourth volume of his work. He served his country in the Civil war, in which he had a very honorable record; but his genealogical record will be his most enduring monument. He had a large and very valuable genealogical library, which his family desire to dispose of. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth (Bragaw) Cleveland, one son, Edmund Janes Cleveland, who graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1902, and two daughters, Mrs. George Allen King, of Hartford, and Mrs. Erastus W. Bulkley, of Albany, N. Y.

Moore Genealogy.—Hon. Horace L. Moore, of Lawrence, Kan., has his Genealogy of Andrew Moore and his Descendants in press. It will contain about 300 pages, and has a record of 4000 of his descendants.

Sarchet.—I have copied a note from the Genealogy of the Sarchet Family, recently published at Cambridge, O., which might be of interest to some of our readers if published in The Quarterly.

"In 1805 there was a colony formed for the purpose of emigrating to the new state of Ohio in the Northwest Territory. Thomas Sarchet was selected as the forerunner. Where he located the members of the colony were to locate. He located August 14, 1806, at the newly laid out town plat of Cambridge, Muskingum County, Ohio, on big Wills Creek. The rest of the colonists came on in 1807. The names of the Guernsey families were: Sarchet, Birchard, Ogier, Naftel, Lenfestey, Marquand, Hubert, de Francis, La Sures, Ratillies, La Vire and Ferbache, and of young men, Robin, Poedvin, Ogier, La Rue, Langlois, Torode, Corbet, Birchard, La Page and Gibrant."

The families mentioned in the Sarchet Genealogy are from the Island of Guernsey. Cambridge is now located in Guernsey County, Ohio. There also settled at an early date in Coshocton County from the Island of Guernsey the following: Rose, Le Retilley and La Serre. Chas. F. La Serre.

BOOKS IN PREPARATION.

I. *Genealogies.*

Barbour.—Edmund D. Barbour, 610 Sears Building, Boston, Mass., has in a forward state of preparation, and will soon publish in five volumes, a genealogy of the descendants of Captain George Barbour, the Puritan leader of Dedham and Medfield, Mass., who came to this country in 1635.

Bourne.—Mr. Murray Bourne, 36 Converse Hall, U. V. M., Burlington, Vt., is collecting information for a genealogy of the Bourne family; also desires to obtain a copy of the Bourne Genealogy, published in 1875.

Breckenridge.—Wm. C. and James M. Breckenridge, 12th and Spruce Sts., St. Louis, Mo., propose compiling a genealogy of the descendants of Alexander Breckenridge, who "proved his Importation" at Orange Courthouse, Va., May 22, 1740. Copies of family records, or the loan of the same, or suggestions as to sources of such information, will be appreciated. They desire to learn whether or not the following children of Alexander Breckenridge left descendants: John, James, Smith, Adam, Jane and Letitia.

Lindley, Linsley, Lindsley.—A history of the descendants of John and Francis Linley, brothers, of New Haven Colony as early as 1644, Francis later, in 1666-7, becoming one of the founders of Newark, New Jersey, is in course of preparation. All persons of this name, or descendants, are urged to write to John M. Lindly, Winfield, Iowa.

Martin.—Mr. Richard A. Martin, 139 West 82d Street, New York City, is preparing a genealogy of Richard Martin and his descendants.

Matson.—Mr. Herbert C. Andrews, Lombard, Ill., is compiling a genealogy of the Matson family, to embrace the descendants of Thomas Matson of Boston, 1630, and Nathaniel Matson of Lyme, Conn.

Rogers.—Mr. James S. Rogers, 574 Warren St., Boston, Mass., has collected a large amount of genealogical data relating to the descent of Thomas Rogers of the Mayflower, James Rogers of Newport, R. I., William Rogers of Long Island, James Rogers of Dunbarton, N. H., James of Londonderry, N. H., and John of Marshfield, Mass. (the three latter being supplementary to the smaller works of Hon. Josiah H. Drummond of Portland, Me.); also of Simon of Boston, Robert of Newbury, Mass., and John of Dedham, Eng. Those having reason to suppose that they are connected with any of the above families should communicate with Mr. Rogers, as above.

Sweet.—J. S. Sweet of Santa Rosa, Cal., is preparing a genealogy of the Sweet family.

II. *Local Histories, Records, etc.*

The Year Book for Texas for 1902-3.—Hon. C. W. Raines, State Librarian, of Austin, Texas, is preparing the second yearly volume of his Texas Year Book. The first one was published last year and received most flattering notices from the press, as well as from leading officials of that state, and we feel confident that the coming issue will fully sustain the reputation gained by its predecessor.

BOOK NOTICES.

[Persons sending books for notice should state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage, or charges, by mail or express.]

A Frisian Family. The Banta Genealogy. Descendants of Epke Jacobse, who came from Friesland, Netherlands, to New Amsterdam, February, 1659. By Theodore M. Banta, Member of the New York and Long Island Historical Societies, of the American Historical Association, and of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Fellow of the American Geographical Society. New York: 1893. 8vo, half seal, pp. xvi+412.

This is a history of a family that seems to have been known by the name of Jacobs, or Jacobse, in Holland, for many years; but some time after its introduction to this country, where permanent surnames are the rule, the name became changed to Banta, and all of the family now in America bear that name in some form of spelling. The descendants of the immigrant at an early date began to settle in New Jersey, and from there have dispersed quite extensively over the country, many being in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and other states in this section of the country, and even the Pacific coast seems to have attracted many of them. As this family descended from one of the early Holland immigrants, all its members are eligible to membership in the Holland Society, and this book will enable them to trace their lineage and to make application for membership. The book is most elegantly constructed, the printing and binding being first class, and it has fine illustrations, consisting of views in Holland and portraits of members of the family. It should be accessible to all members of the family andshould find a place in every library having a genealogical collection.

Ezra Bellows of Lunenburg, Mass., and Springfield, Vt. And His Descendants Supplementary to the Sketch on Page 609 of the "Bellows Genealogy" of 1898. By

Thomas Bellows Peck Reprinted from The Genealogical Quarterly Magazine, Burlington, Vermont 1901 8vo, paper, pp. 14.

Parentage of Ezra Bellows of Lunenburg, Mass., and Springfield, Vt. With an account of the Bellows Family of Westboro, Mass. Supplementary to the Sketch on Page 609 of the "Bellows Genealogy," 1898. By Thomas Bellows Peck Reprinted from the Genealogical Quarterly Magazine, Burlington, Vermont, 1902. 8vo, paper, pp. 9.

The contents of these small pamphlets are well set forth upon their title-pages, and it is therefore unnecessary to describe them at length. They are valuable additions to the Bellows Genealogy, which was published in 1898, and should be preserved for use in connection with that work.

Contributions to an Elwell Genealogy First Series Number Three The Descendants of Thomas Elwell of Westhampton Massachusetts Compiled and Printed by Levi Henry Elwell [Copy No. 33] Amherst Massachusetts 1902 Sq. 16mo, paper, pp. 24.

The other numbers of this series have been received and were noted in "Accessions," in THE QUARTERLY for January, 1901. The author intends to complete the series with an index and a list of additions and corrections. The complete series will, no doubt, make a very valuable contribution to the history of the Elwell and other allied families, and when complete we hope to have the pleasure of reviewing the work as a whole.

The Lancaster Family. A History of Thomas and Phebe Lancaster, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and their Descendants, 1711 to 1902. Also a Sketch on the Origin of the Name and Family in England. Illustrated. Compiled by Harry Fred Lancaster, Columbia City, Indiana. 1902. [A. J. Hoover Printing Co. Huntington, Ind.] 8vo, cloth, pp. 291+11. Price, $3.00; postage, 22 cts.

This book traces the descendants of Thomas Lancaster, who, when a boy of about nine years, was brought over from Yorkshire, England, in 1711, to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, by Ann Chapman, a minister of the Friends' Society, on her return from a religious visit. He was reared among the Friends, and in 1725 married Phebe Wardell, a member of that sect, daughter of John Wardell, a native of Wales, who with his daughter Phebe settled in Boston and afterwards removed to Wrightstown, Penn. Thomas and Phebe both became ministers in the Society of Friends. About 1740, they removed to Bucks county, Penn., and of thirteen children eleven grew to maturity and from them have sprung a goodly progeny—now quite widely dispersed over our country—many of whom are now residing in Ohio and Indiana. A short sketch of the English family is appended, going back to the time of the Norman conquest; the progenitor of the family coming over with the Conqueror and receiving an allotment of land in Lancashire and Westmoreland. It has been impossible to trace the connection of the immigrant Thomas with this family, as the circumstances of his coming away, at such a tender age, and casting his lot among strangers to his family rendered it impossible, in later years, to find the connecting link. The book is copiously illustrated with views of Friends' Meeting Houses, residences and portraits, all of which are good half-tones. It is well indexed, and the paper and binding are of superior quality. It is a book which will interest not only this Lancaster family, but many others connected by marriage, and will also be of great use to genealogists in search of information concerning collateral families.

The Livermore Family of America. By Walter Eliot Thwing Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and of the Old Northwest Genealogical Society W. B. Clarke Company Boston 1902. 8vo, buckram, pp. 479. Price, $7.50.

We gladly welcome this work, the crowning fruit of nearly twenty years of patient research. John Livermore, the ancestor of nearly all bearing the name in the United States, sailed from Ipswich, England, the last of April, 1634, and settled in Watertown, Mass., and, in 1635, went to Wethersfield,

Conn., with other people from Watertown, and about three years later removed to Quinnipiac, now New Haven, being one of the original settlers of that place. He left New Haven and returned to Watertown, Mass., about 1650, where he died April 14, 1684. He married in England Grace, a daughter of Edward and Grace (Makin) Sherman, of Dedham and Colchester, county Essex. No attempt is made, in this book, to trace the ancestry of John Livermore in England. A succinct history of him is given and his descent is carefully traced to the eleventh generation. The family has intermarried with many other noted families of this country, and has had a goodly number of worthy representatives in many localities, ornamenting the various professions and callings. The author has had previous experience in genealogical work, having published, in 1883, a genealogy of the Thwing family, and this book exhibits the mature judgment of a veteran worker in this particular literary field. The book is of great value, not only to Livermores, but to many other families with which it has become allied. It should be accessible to all of the family, and should also find a place in many libraries throughout this country. It is handsomely printed and bound, beautifully illustrated with portraits and views of old residences of members of the family, and is thoroughly indexed.

Genealogy of the Merrick-Mirick-Myrick Family of Massachusetts 1636-1902 By George Byron Merrick Madison, Wis. Tracy, Gibbs & Company 1902 8vo. cloth, pp. viii+494. Price, $5.00.

The book opens with a brief account of the Welsh origin of the Merrick family, compiled from Burke's Peerage, edition of 1887. Making no attempt (which would, doubtless, now prove futile) to establish direct connection with the Welsh stock, the author traces the descent of four brothers, who were born in Wales, and who reached Charlestown, Mass., in the *James* in the spring of 1636. They were: William, born 1603; John, born 1614; James, born about 1612, and Thomas, born 1620. The first settled in Eastham, and also seems to have lived in Duxbury; the second in Charlestown; the third in Newbury, and the fourth in Springfield, Mass., and we now find their descendants widely dispersed throughout the length and breadth of this country. The most noted member of the family in Ohio was the late Rev. Frederick Merrick, D.D., who was for many years connected with the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, as professor and president. After giving the descent of the four brothers, some Southern families are given, who descended from settlers in North and South Carolina—probably from the Massachusetts stock—about 1740-50, and are now quite widely scattered throughout the Southern states. Colonial and Revolutionary war records of many Merricks are given, which will prove quite useful at the present time. In an appendix, genealogical notes of these allied families are given: Smith, Bidwell, Brook and Whitney. The book is well arranged, on the Register plan, with ample biographical sketches of the most noted representatives of the family, and it is illustrated with a Coat-of-Arms in heraldic colors, and is completely indexed, with the family and other surnames and names of places—the latter being a most useful and essential feature which often overlooked by those indexing genealogies. Another useful feature is a list of college graduates bearing the name of Merrick. The printer has done his part of the work in a most elegadt manner, and the binding is both durable and elegant; making this altogether a model genealogy, which should be generously supported by the Merrick family, and it should be found in the principal libraries of this country.

James Rogers of New London, Ct., and His Descendants. By James Swift Rogers, A.B., Harvard; Member N. E. Historic Genealogical Society; New London Historical Society, etc., etc. Boston: Published by the Compiler. 1902. 8vo, buckram, pp. 514.

Munsell's Genealogical Index (1900) has a list of nine Rogers genealogies, varying in size from 5 to 194 pages; so this is by far the most extensive work relating to any family of that name yet published. James Rogers was made a freeman of New London, Conn., Mar. 14, 1660-01, but his name appears in the town records a number of years before that time, and he probably

came from England about 1635, when quite a young man; but the exact date and place of his birth has not been ascertained. The will and inventory of his estate are given, together with many extracts from town records. His descent is traced with great care, and shows ten generations. An appendix of nine pages gives many items which were received too late to be inserted in their proper places. The compiler has done his work in an excellent manner, and this book should receive so generous patronage that he will feel encouraged to publish the records of other Rogers families, of whom he has prepared most copious data. There is a full index of persons, all embodied under a single head; which, together with a table of contents, renders its contents of very ready access. The book has a goodly number of illustrations, consisting of Coats-of-Arms, portraits, views of residences, etc., all of which are half-tones of superior quality, with one exception, which is a steel engraving. The paper is of good quality, the printing fine—being the work of T. R. Marvin & Son, of Boston—and the binding is both elegant and substantial. This book is the most important contribution to the history of the name of Rogers in America, and it should be generally accessible.

Sayre Family Lineage of Thomas Sayre A Founder of Southampton By Theodore M. Banta Author of "A Frisian Family," Member of the New York, Long Island and Virginia Historical Societies, of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, of the American Historical Association, of the Maalschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkande te Leiden (Society of Dutch Literature at Leiden, Netherlands), etc., etc. New York 1901 [The De Vinne Press] Sq. 8vo, half mor., pp. xvi+759. Price, $10.00.

The Sayre family is English, the direct ancestry having been traced to William Sayre of Hinwich, in Bedfordshire, who died in 1654. The name appears upon records in that county as far back as 1310; so it is evident the family has been located there at least six hundred years. Thomas Sayre, the American ancestor, was born in England in 1597, and probably married and had children there. He appears of record in Lynn, Mass., in 1638, and and was among the settlers of Southampton, Long Island, in 1640. From him ten generations have sprung, as shown by this book. We find a goodly number of noted men representing the three *learned* professions, and other honorable positions in life, in various sections of our country. As with many other Long Island families, many of the first who left Southampton settled in the near-by colony of New Jersey, and from there their progeny scattered to contiguous places or colonies, in a westward direction, until at the present time they are almost ubiquitous. The book has a list of those of the name and family who served in all the various wars of our country, from colonial times down to the present; so that all members of this family desiring to become members of patriotic societies based upon ancestral service in those wars can find in this book good proof of such service. The book is most beautifully printed, as the name of the printer, De Vinne, attests, and the binding is both elegant and substantial. Illustrations, though not so numerous as in some books of the class, are all good, consisting of views of churches in England, old residences in this country—notably Long Island and New Jersey—and portraits of members of the family. The book should have a wide circulation in the family, as well as in public libraries.

Year Book of the Holland Society of New York 1902 Prepared by the Secretary Theodore M. Banta L. 8vo, cloth, pp. xiv+179.

This book, besides containing a list of officers and members (both living and dead) of the society, and the proceedings at the annual banquet, has a complete and carefully revised list of passengers to New Netherland from 1654 to 1664. This is of great value to any one looking for information as to the date of arrival of any of the Dutch immigrants who came to what is now New York at that time, and the descendants of those passengers are much indebted to Mr. Banta for the pains taken by him to render the information full and correct. The book is most elegantly printed, and bound in the colors of the society and is illustrated with several ancient views of New Amsterdam, the menu of the banquet, and with portraits of members who made addresses at the banquet.

Records of the First Church of Rockingham, Vermont, From its Organization, October 27, 1773, to September 25, 1839. Copied by Thomas Bellows Peck, With an Historical Introduction. Reprinted from the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Boston: Press of David Clapp & Son. 1902. 8vo, cloth, pp. xii+60.

These records are ably edited by Mr. Bellows, who has also added an index of persons, in which form they are of great value to the genealogist. It contains records of the membership of the church, and of baptisms, marriages and deaths, as well as a historical account of the church.

History of the Constitution of Iowa By Benjamin F. Shambaugh, Ph.D., Professor of Political Science in the University of Iowa Published by the Historical Department of Iowa Des Moines, Iowa 1902. 12mo. cloth, pp. x+352.

As its title indicates, this is not a book which is of much value to the genealogist, but it sets forth in a very interesting manner the history of the fundamental laws of the territory and state of Iowa, and the final crystallization into a state constitution. Incidentally, the names of many of the most prominent early settlers and officials are given; but the lack of an index of names renders it somewhat of a task for the searcher to find them. The gifted author has done his work well, and it is a very useful work for the generality of public libraries.

General Catalogue of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College Burlington, Vermont 1791–1900 Burlington Free Press Association 1901 8vo, paper, pp. 259.

Catalogues of graduates of colleges and universities are of use to the genealogist in verifying records, or in adding information relating to graduation when the same may not have been otherwise supplied. The above university is among the older New England institutions, and the names of many of its graduates, both dead and living, can now be found interwoven with the history of many localities of the Old Northwest, filling many important positions and contributing to their development and growth.

The Geography, History, Constitution and Civil Government of Vermont. Published Expressly to Comply with the State Laws. Third Edition. By Edward Conant, A.M., Principal of the State Normal School, Randolph, Vt., and Ex-State Superintendent of Education of Vermont. * * * * Published by The Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vt. 1896. 12mo, cloth, pp. 293.

The Vermont Historical Reader and Lessons on the Geography of Vermont, with Notes on Civil Government. In two parts. Edward Conant, A.M., Principal of the State Normal School at Randolph, Vermont. (15th Thousand). Published by The Tuttle Co., Rutland, Vt. 1901. 12mo, cloth, pp. 241+2.

The above books were prepared by one of the most celebrated educators of Vermont (recently deceased) for use in the schools of that state. They have no special genealogical value, but have considerable historical value and would be appreciated by anyone interested in the history of that state. They are printed and bound in the elegant style which characterizes the output of the publishing house of The Tuttle Company.

ACCESSIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY,

From October 1, 1902, to January 1, 1903.

(These are exclusive of those in Book Notices.)

I. *Books.*

From Frank T. Cole, Columbus, Ohio.—The Golden Jubilee of the First Congregational Church Columbus, Ohio. September 28 to October, 1, 1902. 8vo, leatherette, pp. 126.

From Dr. Lucius C. Herrick, Columbus, O.—History of the Descendents of

Elder John Strong of Northampton, Mass. By Benjamin W. Dwight. Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell. 1871. Two Vols., 8vo, cloth, pp. lix+768,769–1587.

Sketches and Statistics of Cincinnati in 1851: By Charles Cist. Cincinnati: Wm. H. Moore & Co., Publishers. 1851. 12mo, cloth, pp. viii+365.

From F. C. Weeks, Columbus, O.—John Sherman; What he has Said and Done, Being a History of the Life and Public Services of Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. By Rev. S. A. Bronson, D.D. Columbus, O.: H. W. Derby & Co., Publishers. 1880. 12mo, cloth, pp. xiv+272.

From the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.—Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites Secretary and Superintendent of the Society. Vol. XVI The French Regime in Wisconsin—I 1634–1727 Madison Published by the Society 1902 8vo, cloth, pp. xvii+514.

II. *Pamphlets.*

From William Brown, 26 Princess St., Edinburgh, Scot.—Illustrated Catalogue of Books. No. 144.

From H. W. Bryant, 223 Middle St., Portland, Me.—A Brief Price List of a Choice Selection of Books.

From California Historic-Genealogical Society, San Francisco, Cal.—California Historic-Genealogical Society Publication No. III. 1902.

From A. S. Clark, 174 Fulton St., New York.—A Catalogue of Second-Hand Books (Contains some genealogies and local histories).

From Charles E. Goodspeed, 5a Park St., Boston, Mass.—Catalogue No. 10. Goodspeed's Book Shop. (Has genealogies, local histories and heraldry.)

From George E. Littlefield, 67 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.—Catalogue of Historical and Genealogical Books. No. LVII. Nov. 1902.

From Richard A. Martin, New York City.—An Account of some of the Later Generations of the Martin Family in America. By Richard A. Martin New York 1902 16mo, pp. 8.

From Noah Farnham Morrison, 314–318 West Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J.—Books relating to Congress and the Constitution, etc.

Remainder List, No. 3.

Catalogue No. 48. (Contains genealogies and local histories.)

Genealogies for sale. (A valuable list.)

From Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y.—American Genealogies and Family Histories and other Historical Works. 16mo, pp. 48.

Town and Local Histories. 16mo, pp. 10.

From Hon. John T. Morgan, U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.—An American Ismuthian Canal and the Choice of Routes. Speech of Hon. John T. Morgan, of Alabama, in the Senate of the United States, April 17, 1902. Washington. 1902. 8vo, pp. 67.

From Hon. D. J. Ryan, Columbus, O.—The First Constitutional Convention and Its Effect on the History of Ohio. An Address by Daniel J. Ryan at Chillicothe, Ohio, November 29, 1902, On the Occasion of the Centennial of the Adoption of the First Constitution of Ohio, by the Constitutional Convention at Chillicothe, November 29, 1802. Columbus, Ohio: The Berlin Printing Company. 1902. 8vo, pp. 16.

From F. C. Weeks, Columbus, O.—The Seabury Thanksgiving held on the Centennial of his Death in St. James Church, New London, Conn., February 26th, 1896. Edited by the Rector, Rev. Alfred Poole Grint, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 52.

III. *Periodicals.*

Acadiensis—October, 1902; January, 1903.

American Monthly Magazine—November, December, 1902; January, 1903.

Annals of Iowa—January, 1903.

American Author—November, December, 1902.

Detroit Evening News—October 4 to December 27, 1902.
The Essex Antiquarian—January, 1903.
The Essex Institute Historical Collections—October, 1902.
Genealogical Quarterly Magazine and Magazine of New England History—October, 1902.
The Gulf States Historical Magazine—September, 1902.
Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons. James Evelyn Pilcher, Editor—Vol. XII. No. 1.—January, 1903.
The Mayflower Descendant—October, 1902.
Historical Register, published quarterly by the Medford Historical Society, Medford, Mass.—October, 1902.
The Montgomery [Ala.] Advertiser—October 12, to December 28, 1902.
The New England Historic Genealogical Register—January, 1903.
The Newport Mercury—October 11 to December 27, 1902.
The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record—October, 1902; January, 1903.
North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register—
The Ohio Archaeological and Historical Qaarterly—October, 1902.
Old Eliot—October-December, 1902.
The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society—September, 1902.
The Owl—December, 1902.
The Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association—October, 1902.
Records of the Am. Catholic Hist'l Society of Philadelphia—December, 1902.
South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine—October, 1902; January, 1903.
The Spirit of '76—October, November, December, 1902.
The Transallegheny Historical Magazine—October, 1902.
The Vermonter—October, November, December, 1902.
Virginia Magazine of History and Biography—January, 1903.
William and Mary College Quarterly—January, 1903.
West Virginia Historical Magazine—January, 1903.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE "OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 27.—Adjourned meeting. The Society met at No. 14 Dispatch Building, Columbus, Ohio, with the following members present: Messrs. Anderson, Cole, Derby, Ridgway, Whayman, Wood, Miss Russell and Secretary Herrick.

President Anderson was in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following persons were elected Resident members: Hon. Claude Meeker, Clarence Elmer Richards, Capt. Frank Toland Stewart and Charles Edgar Winterringer, of Columbus, and Gen. Joseph Warren Keifer, of Springfield, Ohio.

Mr. Whayman, as committee on the proposition to remove to 187 East Broad St., reported in favor of removal; whereupon motion was made and carried that the Society's property be removed to said place.

On motion, the Society then adjourned.

April 3.—Stated meeting. The Society met at 187 East Broad St., Columbus, O., the following members being present: Messrs. Anderson, Cole, Euans, Pengelly, Phelps, Ridgway, Whayman, Misses Coffin, Scott and Tilton and Secretary Herrick.

President Anderson was in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, corrected and approved.

The following persons were elected Resident members: Edgar Benton Kinkead and Elmore Darrow Putnam, of Columbus, O.

Mr. Euans offered an amendment to the By-Laws of the Society, providing that ten Resident members shall constitute a quorum necessary for the transaction of business; which was amended by changing the word "ten" to "seven," and then passed.

It was voted that half the rent of the room should be paid from the Library fund.

It was also voted that the Secretary be paid a salary of ten dollars per month for the balance of the year.

Mr. Euans introduced amendments to the Constitution: First, to change Art. IV so that it shall provide for the election of Resident and Associate members by the Executive Committee; and that Corresponding and Honorary members be nominated by said committee at a regular meeting of the Society, and that no action be taken thereon until the next quarterly meeting, when the election shall be by ballot. Second, adding to Art. XI a clause making it mandatory upon the Executive Committee to call a special meeting of the Society upon receipt of a petition signed by six Resident members; and that said petition shall be deemed properly presented when deposited with the President or Secretary. Under the rule, the above amendments were ordered to lie over until next meeting.

Mr. Whayman offered his resignation as a member of the Committee on Foreign Research; which, on motion was accepted and a committee was appointed to select a successor. The two other members of that committee and Mr. Phelps were appointed by the President.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

June 5.—Stated meeting. The Society met at 187 East Broad St., Columbus, O., the following members being present: Messrs. Anderson, Cole, Derby, Euans, Mackenzie, Phelps, Phillips, Pengelly, Ridgway, Misses Coffin, Russell, Scott and Tilton and Secretary Herrick.

President Anderson was in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, changed and adopted.

Mr. Joseph Meade Gleason, of Cincinnati, O., was elected a Resident member.

The amendments to the Constitution which were presented at the last meeting by Mr. Euans were then taken up for action.

On motion, Art. IV was taken up separately, and after some discussion, was rejected.

Art. XI was then taken up and, on motion, was amended by substituting the word "ten" for "six," before the word "members," in the seventh line, and by striking out the words "President or," in next to the last line, and it was passed unanimously.

Mr. Phelps, for the committee to select a successor to Mr. Whayman on the Committee on Foreign Research, recommended Mr. William G. Pengelly, who, on motion, was elected.

On motion, the Society then adjourned.

Oct. 2.—Stated meeting. The Society met at 187 East Broad St., Columbus, O., the following members being present: Messrs. Anderson, Cole, Colton, Phelps, Ridgway, Miss Scott and Secretary Herrick. Miss Anna Scott was a visitor.

President Anderson was in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Hon. John J. Chester, Charles Daniel Miller and George Lemuel Ruggles, of Columbus, O., were elected Resident members, and Lieutenant James Thomas Anderson, U. S. A., A.B., of Colorado Springs, Colo., was elected a Corresponding member.

The Secretary gave written notice that he would offer an amendment to Art. VI of the Constitution, changing the annual dues from two dollars to three dollars, at the next regular meeting; which was ordered to lie over until next meeting.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

THE "OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY.

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Whole No. 22.

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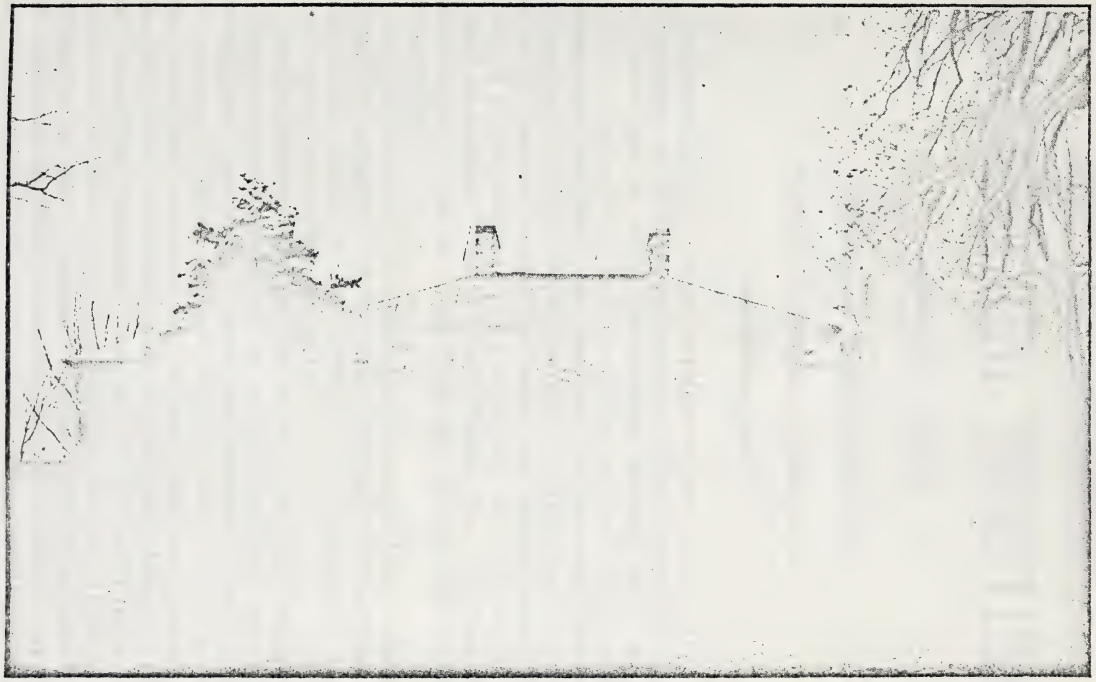

ADENA IN 1900.

THE "OLD NORTHWEST"
GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY.

APRIL, 1903.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON.

By FRANK THEODORE COLE, of Columbus, Ohio.

(Concluded from page 12.)

On December 11, a short message was sent[1] stating that during the summer of 1817 he had gone to Washington, Philadelphia and New York to settle the accounts for arms with the United States; obtained information relative to the State Prison; purchased books for the library, in which journeys the state incurred no expense; that on a second journey to Washington, in February, when the final settlement for arms was accomplished, he had charged his expenses to the contingent fund, of which he enclosed an account; that he had allowed the Adjutant General travelling expenses for reviewing the militia, but nothing for his services.

He also reported in a separate message that Ethan Allen Brown had resigned as one ot the Judges of the Supreme Court, and on that afternoon the Governor elect appeared, took the oath and delivered his inaugural.[2]

The Legislature soon passed an act to regulate taverns,[3] providing that taverns should be established only on petition; should pay a license fee; should not give credit for liquor above the amount of fifty cents, and should never recover more than fifty cents for liquor in a suit at law; that no Justice's Court should be held at a tavern; that allowing drunkenness, or revelling, should be punished by a fine of $50 and a four months suspension of license, and providing a fine of $20 for selling without a license. This was the only special recommendation of Governor Worthington's enacted into law at this session, but the Senate[4] passed a resolution recommending electors to vote for or against a constitutional convention, which the House agreed to and the Senate Committee on Poor reported a plan

1. House Journal, 1819, p. 67.
2. Do., p. 75.
3. Session Laws, 1819, p. 11.
4. House Journal, 1819, pp. 138, 142; Senate Journal, 1819, p. 139.

for caring for the poor of the state, somewhat similar to the present plan for the care of the insane, but the bill finally passed made no changes in the system.[1]

The Joint Committee on Education reported and the House agreed to the report January 29, but the Senate postponed the whole matter till the following December.[2]

Within a month after his leaving the Governor's chair, an election was held of a successor to Jeremiah Morrow as U. S. Senator. Gov. Worthington was the logical candidate of the Republicans, being by far their ablest and most influential man, but the factions of the party were at work against him, and united on Col. William A. Trimble of Hillsboro, who represented that section in the State Senate, and whose only qualification for the office was that he had been frightfully wounded in the battle of Fort Erie a few years before.

Col. Trimble died in office in December, 1821, and in the struggle for the vacancy the opponents of Mr. Worthington unite on Gov. Ethan Allen Brown and won by one vote. The following are the records of the contest.[3]

January 30, 1819.

	1st Ballot.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
William A. Trimble (Rep.)	25	29	34	48
Thomas Worthington (Rep.)	31	36	38	25
Robert Lucas (Rep.)	16	3	1	0
John Hamm (Fed.)	19	22	18	18

January 3, 1822.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th	9th.
Ethan A. Brown (Rep.)	26	30	32	35	38	39	48	49	51
Thomas Worthington (Rep.)	32	33	35	36	38	46	47	49	50
John McLean (Fed.)	22	24	25	26	25	16	0	0	0
Scattering	20	13	9	4	0	0	6	3	0

Although in December, 1824, at the expiration of Mr. Brown's term some twenty of Mr. Worthington's friends cast a complimentary vote for him in the contest that ended in the election of William Henry Harrison, this may be considered the end of his efforts for office. The reason for his defeat is to be found in the sentiment that we now call Populist.

From 1817 to 1823 Ohio was suffering from the curse of a depreciated currency. Farm produce brought very little money, and that little was paper. The sufferers laid all blame at the door of the banks. Mr. Wortington was a bank director and a man of wealth, and was probably called a "Gold Bug" and an aristocrat.

Then, too, sectional jealousy probably played a part, and other sections of the state thought Chillicothe had "had enough."

The result was that the only Republican who could have

1. Do., p. 230.
2. Senate Journal, 1819, p. 372.
3. Taylor, Ohio in Congress, p. 100.

wielded any influence for Ohio in the National Senate was left at home, and first an invalid "old soldier" and secondly a respectable jurist of strictly local reputation was sent to vote the party ticket on party questions.

In 1818–19 the farmers of the Scioto Valley discussed the formation of an agricultural society, and on February 13, 1819, at an adjourned meeting at Watson's tavern in Chillicothe, George Renick chairman and Edward King secretary, Mr. Worthington from the committee appointed to prepare a constitution, made a report of one, which was adopted with some amendments and officers were elected: President, Thomas Worthington; Vice-President, George Renick; Secretary, Edward King, and nine Directors, among them David B. McComb, the Governor's son-in-law, who was then carrying on the woolen mills on Paint Creek, and a wool and woolen store in Chillicothe.

The society advertised a list of premiums and held a fair on November 3 with much success. Most of the cattle prizes were taken by the various Renicks, but one first prize went to the Governor's herd.[1]

Governor Worthington's recommendations to the Legislature in the matters of a constitutional convention, of education and of the canals, were of great interest to him. The convention question was submitted to the people in 1819,[2] and defeated, evidently from a fear that a convention might change the right of suffrage and might alter the provisions in regard to slavery. The Committee on Education reported to the House January 29, 1819, but the Senate indefinitely postponed the matter.[3] The canal bills met the same fate.[4] In view of these failures, he offered himself as a candidate to the House from Ross Co., was elected and served in the Twentieth and Twenty-first General Assemblies, 1821–23. In both sessions he was on the Committee of Privileges and Elections, and in both on the Finance Committee, introducing and having charge of the appropriation bills. He tried in each assembly to put through a bill for a constitutional convention, but failed each time.[5]

On December 6, 1821, he was appointed on the committee to consider that part of the Governor's Message relating to canals, which committee by Micajah T. Williams, Chairman, reported January 3 with a detailed report and a bill authorizing an examination. This bill became a law January 31, 1822, and appointed Thomas Worthington, Benjamin Tappan, Ethan A. Brown, Alfred Kelley, Jeremiah Morrow, Isaac Minor and E. Buckingham, Jr., commisssioners to investigate four routes for a canal and report to the next assembly.[6] To the next assembly two reports were made by Mr. Worthington,[7] and a long report by James

1. The *Chillicothe Supporter*, 1819, Feb. 17, 24; Apr. 24; Nov. 16.
2. Senate Journal, 1819, p. 189, House Journal, p. 142.
3. Do., 1819, p. 372; do, p. 332.
4. House Journal, 1819, pp. 139, 280, 332, 509, 517, 552.
5. Do., 1821, pp. 73, 125, 274; do., 1822, pp. 51, 81, 87.
6. O. L. 1822, p. 31.
7. House Journal, 1823, pp. 135, 175, 268.

Geddes, the Engineer.[1] A supplemental bill was passed with great difficulty just at the close of the session, appointing M. T. Williams in place of Morrow; directing the employment of sufficient engineers; directing the commissioners to accept donations of land or money; to ascertain if loans could be made; to appoint two of their number on a per diem of $2.00 to attend to the surveys and report.[2] The final laws were passed in 1825.[3] During this session Mr. Worthington procured the passage of a law for improving the navigation of the Scioto River, south of the north line of Pickaway county.[4]

His daughter says,[5] That at the formal opening of work on the canal system, near Newark, July 4, 1825, when DeWitt Clinton of New York, broke the first ground and threw the first shovelful of earth, that the second was removed by Gov. Worthington, who was properly the leading Ohio citizen present. Jeremiah Morrow was then Governor. Mr. Clinton, a few days after the celebration, made a visit to Adena, remaining several days. President Monroe, on his visit in 1817, with Generals Brown, McComb, Cass and others, were guests there.

About 1820, financial disaster overtook Mr. Worthington, through the dishonesty of one whom he had too much trusted. Gen. Samuel Finley was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys in the early days, and Mr. Worthington became one of his bondsmen. It was discovered that General Finley was not only a defaulter, but that he had conveyed away his property so as to completely cover it up. Mrs. Peter blames the U. S. District Attorney for delay in the loss of this property,[6] but whosever the fault the Worthington estate bore the burden.

To recover from this Mr. Worthington now undertook extensive contracts to supply the Government posts at New Orleans, Natchez, St. Louis and Newport, Kentucky. These contracts demanded long trips, when he was not in good health, and taxed his energies to the utmost.

In 1823, the Scioto Valley was visited with a most malignant fever. All the household at Adena were sick, and though none died, Mr. Worthington never recovered from its effects.

In 1825, on one of his visits to New Orleans, Mrs. King accompanied him. Gen. La Fayette made his visit to the Southwest then and Gov. Worthington, as a guest of the city, participated in the ovation prepared for him.[7]

In 1826, he was advised to try the waters of Saratoga, and did so, but with little relief, and his sufferings were aggravated by the water. He determined to make a voyage by river to New Orleans, taking only his young son William with him.

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1. House Journal, 1823, p. 179.
2. 2 O. L. 24 (1823).
3. Bates, Life of Alfred Kelley, chap. VI; see also, Life of M. T. Williams, Vol. I of THE QUARTERLY.
4. House Journal, 1823, pp. 152, 266; 2 O. L. 61 (1823).
5. Private Memoir, 72.
6. Private Memoirs, p. 74.
7. Do., pp. 75-76.

He sent the boy back by a friend and on April 26, 1827, wrote his last letter to his wife, from New Orleans. He says that he "received no benefit from the climate, the sudden changes of which proved most unfavorable. With such weather I have been extremely unwell, having had chills and fever and a severe bilious attack. These afflictions are far short of the mercies bestowed on me; they are far less than I deserve. I most sincerely desire that the Lord's will may be done. I leave here for New York on the 29th and fear I have staid here too long." A stormy voyage of thirty-five days proved disastrous for him. Mr. King's sons received him in New York, wrote to his wife, and sent to West Point for his son Thomas.

He died June 20, 1827, some hours before his wife reached New York. His remains were brought to Ohio, and interred with most marked respect. Delegations were present from all quarters of the state and thousands gathered around the bier and joined the funeral cortege. He was first buried at Adena, but on Mrs. Worthington's death, December 24, 1848, it seemed a suitable occasion to remove the remains to the public cemetery at Chillicothe.[1]

If one considers that this man was the first Ohio Governor to urge free schools for the poor; restriction of the liquor traffic in favor of temperance; the building of a governor's mansion; the granting to the prisoner a portion of the net income of his labor and making the effort to reform instead punish him; the establishment of a state school for training teachers; the establishment of county infirmaries, and the more humane treatment of the poor; as well as his advocacy of all plans for internal improvement, by roads, water courses and finally by canals, one clearly sees the statesman instead of the politician.

He inherited wealth and he spent it freely with his time and strength, dying at the early age of fifty-four, worn out in the service of the state he helped to found and build to greatness. He was clearly the greatest man of the first generation of Ohio statesmen.

GENEALOGICAL.

THOMAS, the youngest son of Robert and Margaret Worthington, b. in Berkeley Co., Va., July 16, 1773; d. in New York City June 20, 1827; m. Dec. 13, 1796, Eleanor van Swearengen, b. Sept. 22, 1777; d. Dec. 24, 1848. Their children were:

1. MARY TIFFIN WORTHINGTON, b. Nov. 19, 1797, in Berkeley Co., Va.; m. Mar. 13, 1816, David Betton McComb, son of William and Sarah McComb, who was b. in Detroit, Mich. Ty. Oct. 30, 1793, and d. in Lynchburg, Harris Co., Texas, Feb. 10, 1837; she d. at same place, Oct. 19, 1836. Their children were:

   a. ELEANOR MACOMB, b. Dec. 20, 1816; m. at Lynchburg, Texas, May 15, 1837, Joseph T. Harrell, a native of Georgia; she d. Oct. 18, 1839, and her son Jas. W. d. Nov. 15, 1838. Her son James W. b. Aug. 10, 1838.

1. Private Memoirs, pp. 78-79.

b. Sarah Jane Macomb, b. in Ross Co., O., June 22, 1818; d. Jan. 16, 1819.

c. Thomas W. Macomb, b. in Ross Co., O., Jan. 2, 1820; d. in San Jacinto, Texas, Dec. 9, 1874; m. Elizabeth White in Harris Co., Texas, Sept. 10, 1842, and had one son, Rufus King Macomb, b. Oct. 25, 1843.

d. Louis Mark Macomb, b. in Ross Co., Aug. 18, 1821.

e. Morris Miller Macomb, b. in Ross Co., Mar. 8, 1823; d. Sept. 21, 1823.

f. Mary Macomb, b. at Adena, Ross Co., O., Oct. 18, 1824; m. Sept. 15, 1846, John T. Carlos; d. at Richmond, Texas, Apr. 18, 1851. She had one son, David B. Carlos, b. near Maysville, Ky., Oct. 18, 1847.

g. David Macomb, b. at Ben Venne, near Tallehasse, Fla., Feb. 27, 1827; m. Augusta H. Pope, third dau. of Com. John and Sarah E. Pope, who was b. Sept. 15, 1836, at Augusta, Me.; m. July 8, 1857, at the Navy Yard, Kittery, Me. They have three children.

2. Sarah Ann Worthington, b. Valley Mills, Ross Co., O., May 10, 1800; m. May 15, 1816, Edward King, son of Rufus and Mary King, b. in New York City Mar. 13, 1795; d. in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 6, 1836. She m. Oct. 21, 1844, William Peter of Harlyn, Eng., British Consul at Philadelphia. She d. at Cincinnati, O., Feb. 6, 1877. Children:

a. Rufus King, b. at Chillicothe, May 30, 1817; m. May 18, 1843, Margaret Rives, eldest dau. of Dr. Landon C. Rives. She was b. in Va., July 1, 1819.

b. Thomas W. King, b. Chillicothe, Jan. 5, 1820; d. in Cincinnati, Jan. 30, 1851. He m. Mar. 27, 1845, Elizabeth Jane Neil, dau. of William and Hannah Neil of Columbus, O., b. Aug. 3, 1824; d. ——; had sons: (1) Rufus, b. Feb. 19, 1846; d. May 3, 1878; m. Feb. 9, 1871, Louise Este Miller, second dau. of Emanuel J. and Sarah Miller, b. in Cincinnati, June 9, 1849. Their child was Rufus King, b. Jan. 31, 1872. (2) William Neil King, b. April 1, 1849; m. ———. (3) Thomas Worthington King, b. Dec. 9, 1850.

c. Mary Alsop King, b. in Chillicothe Jan. 30, 1821; d. Aug. 22, 1822, at Adena.

d. Edward King, b. Sept. 18, 1828; d. in Cincinnati, Oct. 18, 1832.

3. James Taylor Worthington, b. at Adena May 31, 1802; m. at Xenia, O., Dec. 3, 1828, Julia A. Galloway, eldest dau. of James and Martha Galloway, b. near Xenia, O., July 26, 1808; d. April 4, 1856, at Adena. He m. 2d, Dec. 4, 1856, Mrs. Martha A. Read, dau. of Benj. M. Piatt. He d. at Adena Aug. 11, 1881. Children:

a. Elizabeth Phillips Worthington, b. at Washington, Fayette Co., O., Oct. 8, 1829; d. Aug. 11, 1833.

b. Mary Worthington, b. at Chillicothe Jan. 8, 1832.

c. Martha Worthington, b. Dec. 20, 1833; d. July 4, 1834.

d. Thomas Worthington, b. May 19, 1835.

e. James Galloway Worthington, b. —— ——; d. Feb. 4, 1863, at Georgetown, D. C., from hardship and exposure while on duty as 2d Lieut. 28th O. V. I.; unm.

f. Eleanor Worthington, b. Jan. 1, 1840.

g. Julia Galloway Worthington, b. Oct. 15, 1842; m. at Helena, Mont., Nov. 20, 1880, Harry McDonald, of Arrow Creek Ranch, Mont.

h. Richard Townsley Worthington, b. April 30, 1845; m. at Mac-a-cheek, June 4, 1872, Mary Arabella, dau. of Gen. A. Saunders and Hanna Ann Piatt. Children:

(1) James Worthington, b. at Adena, April 15, 1873.

(2) Anna Piatt Worthington, b. at Adena, July 28, 1874.

(3) ABRAM PIATT WORTHINGTON, b. at Ellensmere Cottage, near Adena, April 13, 1878.
(4) ELEANOR WORTHINGTON, b. same place, Dec. 13, 1879.
(5) MARTHA WORTHINGTON, b. same place, Sept. 9, 1881.

4. ALBERT GALLATIN WORTHINGTON, b. at Adena, Aug. 18, 1804; d. at Adena 1832; unm.
5. THOMAS WORTHINGTON, b. March 18, 1807.
6. ELEANOR STRODE WORTHINGTON, b. Feb. 27, 1809; m. June 15, 1832, Arthur Watts (son of Col. John Watts, an officer of the Revolution, and Elizabeth May Roberts of Maryland) who was b. Mar. 6, 1805. Children:
   a. ELEANOR WORTHINGTON WATTS, b. Dec. 16, 1834; m. at Chillicothe Gen. Abram Saunders Piatt, son of Benj. M. Piatt and grandson of Maj. Jacob Piatt of the Rev. army.
   b. JOHN WATTS, b. Oct. 8, 1835; d. unm., June 18, 1856.
   c. LILLY WATTS, b. Jan. 2, 1837; d. Nov. 21, 1859.
   d. A son, b. Jan. 25, 1839; d. next day.
   e. ARTHUR WATTS, b. Nov. 6, 1840; d. unm. Nov. 18, 1868.
   f. MARGARET MANSFIELD WATTS, b. Sept. 25, 1844; d. unm. at Hyeres, France, Sept. 7, 1869.
   g. MARIAN WILLARD WATTS, b. April 7, 1847; d. Aug. 13, 1852.
   h. THOMAS A. WATTS, b. Sept. 16, 1850, at Chillicothe, O.
7. MARGARET WORTHINGTON, b. July 21, 1811; m. April 24, 1839, at Adena, to Edward D. Mansfield of Cincinnati, son of Col. Jared and Elizabeth Mansfield of New Haven, Ct. He d. at Yamoyden, near Morrow, O., Oct. 27, 1880, in his 80th year. She d. at same place, March 16, 1863. Four children survived her:
   a. ELIZABETH PHIPPS MANSFIELD, b. Dec. 14, 1843; m. Dec. 7, 1864, Rev. Adolphus S. Dudley a Presbyterian clergyman. Had:
      (1) ELIZABETH M. DUDLEY, b. April 23, 1866.
      (2) EDITH DUDLEY, b. Aug. 28, 1869.
      (3) MARGARET HELEN DUDLEY, b. April 23, 1873.
      (4) ADOLPHUS M. DUDLEY, b. Feb. 14, 1877.
   b. ELEANOR STRODE MANSFIELD, b. Nov. 23, 1845; m. Sept. 16, 1873, Charles Moulton of Newburyport, Mass., who d. 1874, and she m. Aug. 31, 1880, Rev. Edward T. Swiggett, a Presbyterian clergyman of Morrow, O. Had: (1) Edward Mansfield Swiggett, b. Sept. 9, 1881.
   c. FRANCIS WORTHINGTON MANSFIELD, b. Nov. 11, 1848.
   d. MARGARET EDITH DEERING MANSFIELD, b. Feb. 20, 1853.
8. ELIZABETH RACHEL WORTHINGTON, b. in Berkeley Co., Va., May 28, 1814; m. at Adena, Nov. 4, 1835, Charles Richard Pomroy of Boston, Mass. She d. Nov. 7, 1852; he d. June 1878. Children:
   a. ELEANOR W. POMROY, b. Aug. 6, 1836; m. at Pomeroy, O., Daniel Edward Smith, July 18, 1861. Her son Daniel E., was born June 10, 1862.
   b. JOHN ALSOP POMROY, b. Sept. 28, 1838; m. April 14, 1864, Julia Alma, dau. of Martin D. and Lydia A. Potter of Cincinnati, and had: (1) Martin Potter Pomroy, b. Jan. 16, 1865; d. Oct. 8, 1866. (2) Elizabeth Worthington Pomroy, b. Oct. 24, 1866. (3) Lydia Anna Pomroy, b. Jan. 6, 1872.
   c. SARAH WORTHINGTON POMROY, b. Jan. 10, 1840; m. Oct. 22, 1872, Frederick Oliver Wellman (son of William Augustus Wellman and Sarah Hiller Prescott of Boston), had: (1) Charles Pomroy Wellman, b. Jan. 17, 1877. (2) Eleanor Margaret Wellman, b. Aug. 26, 1880.
   d. CHARLES RICHARDS POMROY, b. Aug. 5, 1841; killed at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 13, 1864; Capt. 33 O. V. I.
   e. RICHARD ALSOP POMROY, b. March 29, 1843; m. July 31, 1877, Mary A. Lewis.

f. Arthur Watts Pomroy, b. Nov. 9, 1844; d. at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 25, 1870, from disease contracted in service during the war.
g. Maria Clarsssa Pomroy, b. Dec. 15, 1846; d. Nov. 5, 1848.
h. Caroline Pomroy, b. Sept. 30, 1848; m. July 25, 1875, Benj. H. Onderdonk; had: (1) Eleanor W. Onderdonk, b. Mar. 17, 1876. (2) Morris Pomroy Onderdonk, b. Nov. 3, 1880.
i. Edward D. M. Pomroy and Elcy M. C. Pomroy, b. June 19, 1850. Both d. in infancy.
j. Elryath W. Pomroy, b. Oct. 31, 1852; d. Dec. 19, 1855.

9. William Darke Astor Worthington, b. June 15, 1816; d. unm. 1850, at Adena.
10. Francis Asbury Worthington, b. July 16, 1819; m. in Washington, D. C., Feb. 8, 1843, Jane Tayloe Lomax, b. in Norfolk, Va., Feb. 2, 1821; d. in Cincinnati, O., May 26, 1847; dau. of Mann Page and Elizabeth Virginia Lomax. Mr. Worthington d. in Cincinnati June 17, 1849. Child:
a. Alice Worthington, b. June 13, 1846. m. July 26, 1877, William Winthrop, Maj. and Judge Advocate, U. S. A.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF BLENDON TOWNSHIP, FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO.

By H. Warren Phelps, of Columbus, Ohio.

(Concluded from page 23.)

A cemetery was laid out, containing about one-half acre of land, by Francis Olmsted and Jonathan Noble, along the division line of their farms, each giving one-half, one-third mile south from Blendon 4 Corners, on the east side of the road. The burials there were:

Bell—Laura, dau. of Francis and Cloe [Case] Olmsted, and wife of Thomas Bell; d. Aug. 23, 1846, aged 41 yrs. 23 ds. [Removed to Western Pioneer Cemetery.]

Colville—Melinda, dau. of Horace and Didama Moon, and wife of J. B. Colville; d. April 16, 1859, aged 21 yrs. 4 mos. 5 ds.

Indian—An Indian, who came from Erie, New York, in 1832, with Wm. H. Grinnell; died March 17, 1839, aged 88 yrs.

Moon—Celestia, dau. of Horace and Didama; d. July 13, 1858, aged 16 yrs. 10 mos. 14 ds.
Henry H., son of same; d. Sept. 1, 1844, aged 10 mos.

Noble—Catherine E. (Preston), widow of Orrin; d. Nov. 18, 1878, aged 76 yrs.
Hannah, 2nd wife and widow of Jonathan; came to Ohio from Connecticut in 1815; d. April 17, 1846, aged 66 yrs. 3 mo. 7 ds.
Harry and ——, son and dau. of Henry and Mary (Durant).
Henry, son of Orrin and Catherine; d. June 12, 1878, aged 41 years.
Horace, son of Jonathan and Hannah; d. Sept. 14, 1844, aged 22 yrs. and 9 mos.
Infant dau. of Orrin and Catherine E.; d. Nov. 1, 1839.
Jonathan, born in Litchfield Co., Conn.; d. Mar. 28, 1832, aged 57 yrs.
Lester, son of Orrin and Catherine E.; d. April 21, 1865, while in service, results of army service in war of Rebellion three years. Sergeant Co. H. 95th R. O. V. I., aged 27 years. Was removed to Riverside in 1890.
Lucretia, dau. of Orrin and Catherine E. (widow of Isaac Perry and wife of Edwin Phillips); d. Feb. 24, 1867, aged 32 yrs. 2 mos. 10 ds.

Mary (Durant), wife of Henry; d. Sept. 27, 1877.
Mary, dau. of Jonathan and Hannah; d. June 27, 1839, aged 12 yrs.
Mary E., dau. of Orrin and Catherine E.; d. Aug. 2, 1853, aged 20 yrs. 11 mos. 11 ds.
Orrin, son of Jonathan and his first wife; d. Aug. 11, 1844, in his 44th year of age.
Olmsted—Abigail, wife of Francis C.; died June 28, 1856.
Abigail Aurelia, dau. of Francis C. and Abigail; d. April 16, 1833, aged 6 yrs. 1 mo. 16 ds.
Cloe (Case) wife of Francis; d. June 9, 1833, in her 71st year of age
Francis, d. Jan. 21, 1828, in the 68th year of his age. He served 1778 to 1781 in Col. S. B. Webb's Conn. Reg't in Revolutionary war; was pensioned in 1818.
Francis C., son of Francis and Cloe; d. July 1, 1853, aged 66 yrs. 16 ds.
Perry—Estelle, dau. of Isaac and Lucretia [Noble]; d. ——, aged 4 years.
Isaac; d. Mar. 9, 1859, aged 27 yrs.

This cemetery not having been used by the people generally, the remains of the bodies were removed to the Old Church Pioneer Cemetery, in the center of Blendon township, in October, 1902, and there given a prominent position. In some of the graves, where the bodies had lain for fifty years, there were only small particles left, but in every grave there was some evidence.

The eight children brought to Ohio by the two pioneer families were:

Edward Phelps, aged 16; married Elizabeth Jamison, June 26, 1817.
Abram Phelps, aged 15; married Lucy Bill, Feb. 15, 1827.
Azubah Phelps, aged 12; never married.
Lucinda Phelps, aged 9; married William Williams, July 10, 1817.
Chloe Phelps, aged 7; married Menzes Gillespie, Nov. 1, 1817.
William Phelps, aged 4; married Jane Watt, Aug. 21, 1824.
Isaac M. Griswold, aged 3; married Mary Osborn, Sept. 4, 1833.
Edwid B. Griswold, aged 1; never married.

One son, Homer Moore Phelps, was born at Blendon, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1812; married Elizabeth G. Connelly, Jan. 14, 1835.

All of the above were married by Rev. Ebenezer Washburn.

The pioneers buried in Old Church Central Pioneer Cemetery, in center of township, except otherwise stated:

Gillespie—Menzes, husband of Chloe Phelps; d. Aug. 24, 1846, aged 50 yrs. 4 mos. 10 ds. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; was in battle.
Phelps—Abram, d. Aug. 18, 1834, aged 43 yrs. 4 mo. 2 ds. He served in the army in the war of 1812.
Azubah, d. April 14, 1860, aged 65 yrs. 10 mo. 25 ds.
Azubah (Moore), wife of Edward, d. Oct. 18, 1849, aged 84 y. 8 m. 15 d.
Chloe, wife of Menzes Gillespie, d. Oct. 9, 1865, aged 66 yrs. 4 mo. 10 ds.
Edward, Sr., d. Aug. 10, 1840, aged 81 yrs. 11 mos. 14 ds. He served in 8th Co. 1st Reg. Conn. Line in 1777, Revolutionary war.
Edward, Jr., d. Feb. 22, 1845, aged 54 yrs. 9 mos. 12 ds. He served in the army in the war of 1812.
Elizabeth G. (Connelly), wife of Homer M., d. Aug. 12, 1899, aged 87 yrs. 8 mo. 4 ds.
Elizabeth (Jamison) widow of Edward, Jr., d. Oct. 16, 1890, aged 94 yrs. 5 ds. She received a widow's pension.
Homer M., d. June 1, 1883, aged 71 yrs. 3 mo. 22 ds.
Jane (Watt), wife of William, d. Mar. 17, 1856, aged 44 yrs. 2 mo. 22 ds.; buried in cemetery near Fort Wayne, Ind.
Lucinda, wife of William Williams d. Nov. 25, 1873, aged 76 yrs. 9 mo. 27 ds.; buried in Yankee Street Pioneer Cemetery, Genoa, Delaware county, Ohio.

Lucy Bill, widow of Abram, who afterwards married Jeremiah Armstrong; d. in 1875, aged 83 yrs.; buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, O.

William, d. Nov. 18, 1862, aged44 yrs. 3 mo. 7 ds. Buried in cemetery near Fort Wayne, Ind.

Williams—William, d. Nov. 18, 1862, aged 73 yrs. 6 mo. 5 ds. Was soldier in war of 1812.

Pioneers buried in West Pioneer Cemetery:

Benton—Elizabeth, dau. of Paul and Roxana Meacham and wife of Eliakim Benton; d. Sept 15, 1862, aged 73.

Griswold, Edwin B., d. May 19, 1839, aged 35 yrs. 8 mo. 27 ds.

Isaac, d. July 14, 1869, aged 89 yrs. 8 mo. 17 ds. Was a soldier in war of 1812.

Isaac M., d. May 20, 1839, aged 35 yrs. 5 mo. 2 ds. Buried at Winchester, Ill.

Mary (Osborn), widow of Isaac M. Griswold and wife of David Johnson, d. Jan. 12, 1892. Buried in West Pioneer Cemetery.

Ursula (Clark), wife of Isaac, d. April 16, 1854, aged 71 yrs. 3 mos. 15 ds.

Meacham—Alfred, d. April 30, 1828, aged 25 yrs. 5 mos.

Riley, d. May 29, 1876, aged 76 yrs. 7 mo. 24 ds. [He was aged 7 yrs. when he came to Ohio; married Hannah Baldwin (b. in Windsor, Conn., July 15, 1803), Feb. 28, 1821, she d. April 8, 1843; m. 2nd Elizabeth Follmer Crist (b. Lewisburg, Union Co., Penn., June 2, 1808), June 13, 1844; d. June 12, 1888.

Worthy, d. May 17, 1870, aged 69 yrs. 5 mo. 7 ds.

Moore—Benjamin, Sr., d. Oct. 16, 1825, aged 69 yrs. 7 mos. 15 ds. Served in 8th Co. 1st Reg't Conn. Line Revolutionary war.

Laura (Meacham), 1st wife of Simeon Moore, Jr., d. April 14, 1829, aged 37 yrs. 1 mo. 4 days.

Laura Patterson, 2nd wife of Simeon Moore, Jr., d. Jan. 19, 1891, aged 80 years. Buried at Riverside Cemetery.

Roxanna (Phelps), widow of Paul Meacham, 3rd wife of Simeon Moore, Sr., d. Aug. 10, 1847, aged 73 yrs. 8 mos. 9 ds.

Simeon, Sr., d. June 26, 1825, aged 64 yrs. 3 mos. Served five years in Harmon's Co. 4th Reg't Conn. Line, 1777 to 1782, Rev. war.

Simeon, Jr., d. Aug. 2, 1853, aged 62 yrs. 1 mo. 25 ds. Served as soldier in war of 1812.

——, d. —— ——.

Palmer—Ethan, d. Mch. 30, 1818, aged 35 yrs. 10 mos. 20 ds.

The descendants of all these pioneers now reside in nineteen states.

There was a cemetery located on lands of Matthew Westerveldt and Garrit Shap, in the north part of the township, about 1820, and was designated as the Methodist Cemetery. In it the Westervelt, Sharp, and other families buried their dead. It is still used for burial purposes.

SAW MILLS.

The first lumber saw-mill was built in 1807, by Edward Phelps and Ethan Palmer, on Big run, east of Alum creek, on lands of Phelps. The only iron or steel used about the mill was the upright saw, the pins holding the saw in the frame were made of hickory wood. It was an overshot water power mill. There are some evidences of the mill at the present day.

The second mill was erected by the Moores, in 1810, on Big Walnut creek.

The third mill was built on Big Walnut creek by Timothy Lee, in 1815, near the present homestead site.

The fourth saw-mill was built by Gideon W. Hart, on Big run, in 1817, on the Hart farm. There have been five water power saw-mills built on Big run.

MAIL.*

In February, 1811, Archibald Morris was carrying papers and letters from Zanesville to Urbana. It was called the Post. In 1814, Benjamin Yonel, or Youlin and Parker were Post carriers. They made one trip each month, carrying the *Muskingum Messenger* and the *Farmers' Assistant*, and letters, the postage on letters being twenty-five cents. Mr. Flood carried the post in 1815.

"September the 16th, 1816, this day I put into a letter one bank note of Twenty Dollars, the Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania, No. 1283, dated the 1st June, 1814, and sent the same to Martin Bartholomew. Paid postage on three letters, 75 cents."†

The first post-offices was established at Blendon 4 Corners, at cross roads with the road running E. of north from Columbus, the stage route in 1824. Isaac Griswold was the first postmaster. The second post-office was established at Blendon Institute, or Central College, in 1841, and the third at Westerville, in 1846.

CHURCHES.

The first preaching of the gospel was at the cabins of the early settlers, occasionally, until about 1811. The Rev. James Hoge of Franklinton preached, in 1812, at the cabin of Robert McCutcheoe, where Westerville now is, and at the cabins of John Cooper, Edward Phelps and Simeon Moore. All were willing to have sermons preached. The Rev. Ebenezer Washburn, another Presbyterian minister, came in 1818. The Presbyterian church was organized by him in 1820, and was called Lebanon Church. The first elders were Isaac Harrison and John Yonell, and there were eleven other members.

Rev. Ahab Jenks, a Congregational minister, came to Genoa, Delaware county, in 1822, and preached in Blendon.

The Methodist people held services in the log school house in what is now West Pioneer Cemetery. In 1819, a Class was organized. The Rev. James Gilruth and Rev. Nathan Emory were the first ministers. The society erected a hewed log church that year. The following named persons were the organizers of the church:

Matthew, Peter and William Westervelt, John Mattoon, Isaac Tinkham, Garrit Sharp, Thomas Ingalls, John Bishop, Ezra Sammis and Reuben Carpenter.

The first Presiding Elder was Rev. William Swazey.

*From Edward Phelps's account book.
†Id.

Mrs. Azubah Phelps was baptized by immersion, in Alum creek, by Rev. Alexander Campbell of the Disciples of Christ Church, in November, 1843, when 78 years of age. She had been in earlier years of the Universalist belief. She was a great bible reader.

CONCLUSION.

Those pioneers and their descendants have been identified with the upbuilding of the township, county and state, as well as of other states and territories, in all branches of industry and the professions.

The four families first mentioned furnished eleven soldiers who served in defense of their country during the war of 1861–5.

BURIALS IN THE BOWDLE GRAVEYARD, SOUTH UNION TOWNSHIP, ROSS COUNTY, OHIO.

Compiled by WILLIAM B. MILLS, of Chillicothe, Ohio.

Bateman—Alice, wife of Robert, d. Jan. 16, 1869, aged 70 years.
Alice A., dau. of Wm. & R., b. Sept. 28, 1867; d. July 27, 1895.
Anna Maria, dau. of Wm. & M., d. Oct. 14, 1858, aged 42 yr. 9 m. 13 d.
Charles, d. Oct. 26, 1837, aged 37 yrs. and 5 mos.
Mary, wife of Wm., d. May 21, 1858, aged 77 yrs. 3 mos. and 23 dys.
Robert, d. Nov. 3, 1854, aged 47 yrs. 2 mos.
Robert M., son of Wm. & R., b. May 15, 1879; d. Oct. 1, 1881.
Susan B., dau. of Wm. & R., b. Jan. 4, 1866; d. Mar. 14, 1892.
William, d. Dec. 5, 1861, aged 85 yrs. 8 mos. and 8 dys.
William, b. March 12, 1834; d. June 4, 1882. Rhoda his wife, b. June 17, 1842; d. July 18, 1894. (One stone).
Bowdle—Amos, son of Thomas & Elizabeth, d. Feb. 12, 1832, aged 9 yrs. 2 mo. & 20 days.
Anna, wife of Wm., d. Dec. 24, 1847, aged 69 yr. 10 m. & 11 d.
Anna M. Kinnamon, dau. of Jno. S. & Eliza A., d. Sept. 24, 1889, aged 40 years.
Anner, wife of Edward, d. Sept. 16, 1871, age 54 yrs. 8 mos. & 13 dys.
Carrie B., dau. of W. F. & J. O., d. Dec. 23, 1880, aged 15 yrs. 10 mos. 19 d.
Clara A., dau. of W. F. & S. F., d. Feb. 24, 1856, aged 6 mos. 13 d.
Edward, d. Apr. 22, 1880, aged 75 yrs. 6 mos. & 18 dys.
Elizabeth, wife of John, d. Feb. 24, 1829, aged 19 yrs. & 4 mo.
Elizabeth, wife of Thomas, d. Sept. 2, 1827, aged 69 yr. 8 mo. 2 d.
Elizabeth, dau. of T. & E., d. June 18, 1824, aged 4 yr. 4 mo. & 5 dys.
Elizabeth, wife of Thomas, d. March 12, 1824, aged 41 yr. 2 mos.
Henry, d. March 1, 1829, aged 79 years, 6 mos.
Infant son of E. & A., d. Sept. 17, 1856, aged 19 d.
Isaiah, son of John S. & Elizabeth, d. Mar. 5, 1839, aged 17 days.
J. S., b. May 2, 1813; d. Mar. 2, 1899. Eliza A., his wife, b. July 23, 1826; d. Nov. 7, 1889. (One stone).
John C., son of E. & S., d. Nov. 10, 1833, aged 11 mos. 8 d.
John W., son of E. & A., d. Feb. 24, 1857, aged 17 yrs. 11 mos, & 1 day.
Mary E., dau. of Wm. F. & S. F., d. Mar. 22, 1857, aged 2 mos. 29 dys.
Peter T., son of J. S. & E. A., d. Dec. 10, 1846, aged 24 dys.
Rebecca Ales, dau. of R. & F., d. Aug. 27, 1853, aged 1 yr. 4 m. & 2 d.

Bowdle—Richard W., d. July 6, 1899, aged 89 yr 10 mo.
Robert, son of R. & F., d. Aug. 26, 1853, aged 3 yrs. 11 m. & 21 dys.
Sarah, wife of Edward, d. Feb. 1, 1834, aged 25 yrs. 3 mos. & 17 dys.
Sarah, wife of Henry, d. Feb. 7, 1822, age 71 yr. 3 mo.
Sarah F., wife of Wm. F., d. Mar. 27, 1857, aged 24 yrs. 7 mos. & 27 d.
Thomas, d. June 8, 1830, aged 54 y. 2 mo. & 19 dys.
Thomas, d. Sept. 30, 1835, aged 80 year 1 mo. & 10 dys.
Thomas H., son of J. & L., d. Sept. 15, 1820, aged 1 yr. 10 m. & 7 d.
William, d. May 13, 1830, aged 56 yrs. 7 m. & 28 d.
Buckworth—Curtis, d. Feb. 23, 1870, aged 78 yrs. 9 m. 11 dys.
Rachael, wife of Curtis, d. Nov. 6, 1873, aged 80 yr. 10 m. & 22 d.
Butler—Benjamin F., son of Jno. & Ruth, b. June 21, 1849; d. Dec. 19, 1889.
Ellena Bell, dau. of J. D. & H., d. Aug. 13, 1878, aged 3 mos. & 23 dys.
John, b. Oct. 30, 1810; d. Feb. 19, 1893.
Mary E., dau. of Jno. & Ruth, d. Nov. 19, 1871, aged 24 yrs. 6 m. 26 d.
Ruth, wife of John, b. Mar. 10, 1811; d. Sept. 29, 1890.
Sarah A., dau. of Jno. & Ruth, d. Mar. 28, 1875, aged 23 ys. 8 m. & 12 d.
Campbell—Lucinda C., dau. of William & Lucind, d. Dec. 12, 1882, aged 20 yrs. 9 mos. & 9 dys.
William, d. Nov. 9, 1861, aged 44 years.
Chase—Elizabeth, wife of J. R., d. July 24, 1873, aged 65 yrs. 5 m. 19 dys.
Crabb—Mary, wife of Osmon, d. Nov. 10, 1859, aged 71 yr. 10 m. 17 dys.
Crumpton—Rachel, wife of Wm., d. Nov. 15, 1858, aged 83 yrs. 4 mos. 15 d.
Fenimore—Ebenezer, Jr., d. Aug. 29, 1854, aged 53 yrs. 3 mo. 24 d.
Joseph C., son of E. R. & E. W., d. June 18, 1855, aged 11 mos. & 9 dys.
Graham—Charles, d. Oct. 4, 1839, aged 29 yrs. 10 mo. & 10 d.
Hubbard—Ann, wife of John, d. Sept. 27, 1827, aged 40 yr. 7 mo, 29 d.
Lilly Ann B., d. Oct. 26, 1830, aged 19 y. 4 mo. & 5 dys.
Maughmer—Clara Belle, dau. of Wm. A. & E., d. Sept. 9, 1855, aged 2 yrs. 3 mos. & 12 d.
Elizabeth, wife of Wm. A., d. Sept. 20, 1858, aged 29 y. 1 m. & 11 dys.
Florida, dau. of Wm. A., & E., d. Aug. 1, 1860, aged 4 years.
Mills—Elizabeth, dau. of Levin & J., d. Oct. 8, 1859, aged 29 y. 7 m. & 13 d.
James P., son of Levin & Jane, d. Apr. 11, 1889, aged 69 yr. 8 mo. & 6 d.
Jane Hubbard, wife of Levin, b. in Winchester Co., Va.; d. Dec. 2, 1872, aged 76 yr. 3 mo. 16 dys.
Levin, b. in Dorchester Co., Md.; d. Dec. 16, 1865, aged 86 yrs. 1 mo. 16 dys.
Mary, wife of Pritchard and dau. of Thos. Bowdle, d. Sept. 18, 1849, aged 68 yrs. 9 mo. & 14 dys.
Nancy J., dau. of Levin & J., b. Aug. 27, 1828; d. May 14, 1895.
Pritchard, b. in Dorchester Co., Md.; d. Sept. 16, 1828, aged 51 y. 9 mo. & 16 dys.
Morrison—Mary E., wife of Wm., d. May 15, 1879, aged 41 y. 10 mo. 16 dys.
Morris, b. July 15, 1808; d. Dec. 23, 1885. Martha A., b. June 19, 1814; d. Aug. 19, 1886. (One stone).
Pursel—Elizabeth, d. Sept. 20, 1860, aged 47 yrs. 11 m. & 26 d.
Rose—Sarah E., dau. of J. W. & H. E., d. Mar. 16, 1851, aged 1 mo. & 27 d.
Sisk—James, d. Aug. 27, 1836, aged 75 y. 4 mo. 19 d.
Mary, wife of James, d. Feb. 2, 1801, aged 39 yrs. & 3 mo.
Mrs. Mary, d. Dec. 22, 1812, aged 50 years.
Templin—John C., b. Dec. 13, 1847; d. Mar. 31, 1896. Co. G 184 Reg.
Mary E., dau. of J. C. & C. I., d. July 25, 1883, aged 1 month.
Truitt—Rev. Elijah, d. May 7, 1853, aged 83 y. 2 m. & 9 dys.
Elizabeth, wife of Rev. E., d. Sept. 9, 1857, aged 73 yrs. 4 dys.
Williams—Sallie W., wife of James M., d. Nov. 5, 1881, aged 29 yrs. 6 mo. & 20 dys.

BURIALS IN CARPENTER FAMILY CEMETERY, NEAR LANCASTER, OHIO.

By Edward C. Mills, D.D.S., of Columbus, Ohio.

The Carpenter family cemetery is located on a high hilltop two miles south of Lancaster, Ohio, from which a magnificent view of that city and surrounding country is had. The Carpenter family is now extinct in this region.

Carly—John, d. Aug. 3, 1824, aged 57 yrs. & 25 days.
Carpenter—Amanda, wife of S. K. Williams & dau. of E. & S. Carpenter, d. Dec. 25, 1853, aged 22 yr. 2 mo. 3 da.
David, d. July 29, 1847, aged 79 yrs. 2 mo. 29 days.
——, wife of David, d. March —, 1840, aged 66 yrs. & 7 mos.
Emanuel, d. Feb. 2, 1818, aged 35 years.
Emanuel, d. March 20, 1822.
Emanuel, son of Ezra & Sarah, d. Jan. 28, 1849, aged 13 yrs. & 7 mos.
James Rees, son of Ezra & Sarah, d. Mar. 23, 1842, aged 3 years.
Louise, dau. of E. & S., d. Aug. 8, 1828, aged 11 mos.
Martha Ann, dau. of Israel & Susan, d. Oct. 10, 1824, aged 8 mos. & 18 ds.
Mary S., wife of Emanuel, d. Aug. 7, 1813, aged 33 yrs.
Sarah, wife of Ezra and dau. of David Rees, d. Sept. 8, 1847, aged 42 yrs. 10 mo. 9 da.
Thomas, d. Sept. 6, 1833, aged 32 years.
Koontz—Isaac, d. Feb. 9, 1861, aged 75 yrs. 5 mos. 6 days.
Maria, dau. of Isaac & Salome, d. Jan. 13, 1830, aged 16 yrs. 9 mo. & 19 days.
Salome, wife of Isaac, d. April 1, 1856, aged 69 yrs. & 25 da.
Susan, dau. of Isaac & Salome, d. Feb. 8, 1816, aged 1 mo. 2 days.
Messerly—Elizabeth, wife of M., d. June 5, 1839, aged 48 yrs. & 28 days.
Miller—Amanda, wife of Christopher P., b. Mar. 26, 1806; d. Nov. 28, 1834.
Shaeffer—Julianna, d. June 9, 1832, aged 22 yrs. 4 mo. 1 da.
Slaughter—Robert F., d. Oct. 3, 1846, aged 77 yrs. 7 mo. 7 days.
Sarah Bond, his wife, d. March 20, 1858, aged 63 yrs. & 8 days.

BOOKS IN PREPARATION.

I. *Genealogies.*

Baker.—Mr. E. B. Baker, 253 Broadway, New York, is gathering information for a genealogy of the Baker family.

Chesebrough.—Mrs. A. C. Wilder, of 146 Central Park, West, New York City, has compiled a genealogy of the Chesebrough family, and it is now in press and will appear soon.

Eastman.—Mr. Guy S. Rix, of Concord, N. H., has now in press his Eastman Genealogy, which will make about 1500 pages, and at the rate it is now being printed it will not be out before August next.

Genung.—Mrs. Josephine Genung Nichols, of Ithaca, N. Y., is preparing a genealogy of the Genung—Ganong—Ganung—Ganoung and Ga Nun family.

Rix.—Mr. Guy S. Rix, of Concord, N. H., has been collecting data for a genealogy of the Rix family for several years, and as soon as he can complete the publication of the Eastman family—now in press—will proceed to prepare the above for the press.

Stocking.—Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, D.D., Rector of St. James Church, Vincennes, Indiana, has in press a Genealogical History of the Stocking Family in America, comprising over 2000 descendants of George Stocking, who came from England in 1633, and was one of the founders of Hartford, Conn.

II. *Local Histories, Records, etc.*

Dr. Marshall's Genealogist's Guide.—The fourth edition of this work, which has been printed, is very considerably enlarged, and will be issued as soon as the subscription list is complete. The edition is limited to 500 copies, and the price is 21s. Subscribers should send their names to Messrs. Billing & Sons, Printers, Guilford, Surrey, England, stating to whom the book may be consigned in London.

New England Colonial Aristocracy.—Mr. Eben Putnam has in preparation a work which will bear the above title, to be issued in several volumes, dealing with the historic families of New England, illustrated with family portraits, views of ancient and interesting buildings, and other subjects of interest, including coat armor, if properly authenticated. Each family will receive adequate notice, including an account of its origin and details regarding the settlement in New England, followed by more or less extensive biographical and genealogical notices of Colonial worthies bearing the name. Statements of maternal ancestry and kinship with other important families will be a feature of the work. The work will aim to be a memorial to the founders of New England, and a record of their descendants. Long Island families of English descent, who settled in those parts at one time claimed by Connecticut, will be included in the scheme of this work. The volumes will be sold separately, but to subscribers only. Subscription forms and further information will be sent on application to The Research Publication Company, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

BOOK NOTICES.

[Persons sending books for notice should state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage, or charges, by mail or express.]

Genealogy of the Benjamin Family in the United States of America From 1632 to 1898 Containing the Families of John,[1] *Joseph,*[2] *Joseph,*[3] *Joseph,*[4] *Joseph*[5] *and Judah*[6] *and the Descendants of Orange Benjamin*[7] *of Mount Washington, Mass.* Compiled by Ellis Benjamin Baker[9] New Haven, Conn. 1898 8vo, paper, pp. 88. Prices, cloth, $3.00; paper, $1.50, postpaid. Address, E. B. Baker, 253 Broadway, New York.

In The Quarterly of October, 1901, we noticed another Benjamin Genealogy—that of the family of Lieut. Samuel Benjamin and Tabitha Livermore, who were traced back respectively to John Benjamin and John Livermore. This book takes up another line of descent from John, giving the descent of Orange Benjamin[7] of Mount Washington, Mass., and tracing back to the immigrant ancestor. The work seems to be thoroughly done, and the book is nicely printed and illustrated, and is well indexed. We learn from its preface that William V. Wilson, M.D., of West Haven, Conn., has for some time been collecting material for a history of the Benjamins from 1632 to the present time, and it is to be hoped that all members of the family will furnish the information necessary to make it thorough and complete. These small brochures are very good, so far as they go, as they furnish much valuable information concerning allied families, besides giving information of their respective lines.

History and Genealogy of the Hammond Families in America With an Account of the Early History of the Family in Normandy and Great Britain 1000–1902 By Frederick Stam Hammond Vol. I. Oneida, N. Y. Ryan & Burkhart, Printers. 1902. 8vo, cloth, pp. xii+674. Price, $5.00.

This volume commences with an account of the origin of the name and the early history of the family in Normandy and England, giving extracts from early records in the latter country from the time of the Norman conquest down to the latter part of the sixteenth century, including the baptism of William Hammond at Lavenham, county of Suffolk, Eng., Oct. 30, 1575, and who became an emigrant to America soon after 1630, and was the progenitor of the Watertown, Mass., branch of the Hammond family, which is much the more extensive one represented in the book. Next are given Hammond families of Essex county, Mass.; Tarrytown, N. Y.; Rhode Island, and Washington county, N. Y., all from different immigrant ancestors, and all, evidently, of English origin; but the author being unable to trace any connection there. The families are now quite widely dispersed over the country, and now but few large cities are to be found without representatives of the name. We notice that one very prominent Hammond family does not appear in this volume; so we hope it may appear in the next. The book is well arranged, has good indexes, is amply illustrated and nicely printed and bound, and we can truly say that it is a good work and deserves the patronage of those of the name or collateral connection, and it should be found in all libraries having departments devoted to genealogy.

Genealogy of the Wright Family from 1639 to 1901 Eight generations Compiled and Written by Rev. Henry W. Wright of Petersburgh, Mich. A.D. 1901 Middletown, Conn.: Pelton & King, Printers and Bookbinders. 1901. 8vo, paper, pp. 16.

The compiler of this pamphlet traces his descent from a Benjamin Wright who came from Bolton, or Swale, in the north of England, to Guilford, Conn.,

probably several years before 1645—he having taken the oath of fidelity in that year, but was not permitted to become a freeman, probably because he was not a church member. Of five sons, but four appear to have had children, and the line of only one son is given—that of James. The marriages of the three daughters are given. Silas Wright, once Governor and later a U. S. Senator of New York, was of this family, though his family is not given. If all the missing lines, both male and female, were filled out, a book of considerable size would result; which we hope may be done in the near future. This little work, so far as it goes, is well done.

Annals of Augusta County, Virginia, From 1726 to 1871, By Jos. A. Waddell' Member of the Virginia Historical Society. Second Edition. Revised and Enlarged. [County Seal.] Staunton, Va.: C. Russell Caldwell, Publisher. 1902. L8vo, cloth, pp. x+545. Price, cloth, $2.50; "Edition De Luxe," half morocco, extra heavy paper, $5.00.

The county of Augusta, which was first settled in 1732, originally extended from the Blue Ridge to the Mississippi river, east and west, and from the great lakes on the north to the northern boundary of the present state of Tennessee; so it comprised all of what is known as the Old Northwest, and much more, which condition existed until 1769, when Botetourt county was formed. The war history, from Colonial times down through the Civil war, is well set forth, and genealogies of the principal families of the early settlers are given; thus making the book extremely valuable to those who can trace their connection with those families. This book is not to be classed with the so-called County Histories which have been appearing throughout the Old Northwest during the last quarter of a century, and more. It is not padded with pictures, but is filled with historical facts. Would there were more books like it.

Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society. Volume IX. Hartford: Published by the Society. 1903.—*Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian War, 1755-1762. Volume I. 1755-1757.* Hartford: Connecticut Historical Society. 1903. 8vo, cloth, pp. x+354.

This book, as its sub-title indicates, is one of great value in these days of patriotic societies, and especially so to those interested in the Society of Colonial Wars, as many will trace their ancestry to Connecticut, and these records furnish unquestionable proof of service. This book is gotten up in the same elegant and durable style which characterizes the publications of the society, and we will hail with delight the appearance of the remainder of the series containing the Colonial records.

Irish Rhode Islanders in the American Revolution. With some mention of those serving in the Regiments of Elliott, Lippitt, Topham, Crary, Angell, Olney, Greene, and other Noted Commanders. By Thomas Hamilton Murray, Secretary-General, American-Irish Historical Society. Providence, R. I., The American-Irish Historical Society 1903. 8vo, cloth, pp. 90.

The Irish are noted as a belligerent nation, and they can always be found fighting for liberty, wherever they may be. This little book shows that a very large percent of the Revolutionary soldiers enlisting in Rhode Island were of Irish birth or descent. A short account of the service of a great many is given; thus rendering the book of great use to their descendants—of whom there must now be a great many, now scattered over the length and breadth of our land—who may desire to join patriotic societies. The book has indexes of places and names, thus rendering reference to it most satisfactory. The paper, printing and binding are excellent, and it is a book which should be found in all collections of its class.

Old Kittery and Her Families By Everett S. Stackpole Author of History of Durham, Maine, History and Genealogy of the Stackpole Family, Etc.

Lewiston, Maine Press of Lewiston Journal Company 1903 8vo, cloth, pp. 822. Price, $5.00; postage, 30 cts.

This book materially differs from the class of local histories gotten up by mercantile associations. We quote from the preface: "The aim has been to write such a book as the many descendants of old Kittery families would like to read and own. Hence special attention has been given to genealogy. The location of the first settlers is also a specialty." The genealogical notes comprise about two-thirds of the book, and being arranged alphabetically, require no index. There is a complete index of local places, and an index of names appearing in the other parts of the book. Many members of families here represented are now to be found in the Old Northwest, as well as in various other sections of our country; thus rendering the book of wide-spread genealogical value. The printing, binding and illustrations are all first class.

Preakness and the Preakness Reformed Church, Passaic County, New Jersey. A History. 1695–1902. With Genealogical Notes, the Records of the Church and Tombstone Inscriptions. By George Warne Labaw, Pastor of the Church. New York: Board of Publication of the Reformed Church in America, 25 East Twenty-Second Street. 1902. 8vo, cloth, pp. vii+344 Price, $2.50; postage, 16 cts.

The genealogist generally expects to find more or less good material in histories of churches, but this one contains an unusual amount of it. The genealogical notes are remarkably full for such a work, and among them we find the families from whom ex-Vice-President Schuyler Calfax descended, the Schuylers and Colfaxes. Other families noted here are now represented in the Old Northwest. The book is well arranged, is well illustrated, has a good index, and is nicely printed and bound. Every important genealogical collection should have it.

A Record of the Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Lake County, Ohio with a partial list of those in Geauga County and a membership roll of New Connecticut Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution By New Connecticut Chapter, Painesville, Ohio. 8vo, cloth, pp. 94. Price, $1.50 in cloth; $1.00 in paper.

This beautiful volume is a very valuable addition to patriotic society literature, and displays great zeal on the part of the Chapter of D. A. R. which issued it. The names being arranged alphabetically obviates the necessity of an index. The book should should be in many public libraries, with works of its class. The mechanical execution of the book is superb—the paper, typography, illustrations, press-work and binding being all first-class—as is the work generally turned out by the Champlin Printing Co., of Columbus, Ohio. Orders should be sent to Mrs. Lloyd Wyman, 517 South State Street, Painesville, Ohio.

ACCESSIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY,

From January 1 to March 31, 1903.

(These are exclusive of those in Book Notices.)

I. *Books.*

From the Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.—Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1900–1901. Volume 1. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1902. 8vo, cloth, pp. cxii+1216.

Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1900–1901. Vol. 2. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1902. 8vo, pp. vii+1217–2512.

From Lucius C. Herrick, M.D., Columbus, O.—The Grant Family Magazine. Supplementary to Grant Family History. By Arthur Hastings Grant. Montclair, N. J. Two vols. bound in one. 1900. 1901. 8vo, cloth, pp. 579–809.

Webster Genealogy. By Noah Webster. 1836. Revised by Paul Leicester Ford. 1876. Brooklyn, N. Y. Privately printed. Sq. 4to, half morocco, pp. 9+4. (Very rare).

A Biographical Sketch of Oliver Pollock, Esq., with Genealogical Notes of his Descendants and others. By Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden. Harrisburg, Pa. Lane S. Hart, Printer. 1883. 8vo, half mor., pp. 59.

Historical and Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Paul Weitzel of Lancaster, Pa. 1740. By Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 1883. 8vo, half mor., pp. 81.

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.—Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1901. In two vols. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1902. 8vo, cloth, pp. 583, 360.

II. *Pamphlets.*

From Garrett W. F. Blanchfield, 58 Ann St., Hartford, Conn.—Catalogue of Books. (Contains some genealogies and local histories).

From William Brown, 26 Princess Street, Edinburgh.—Book Catalogue No. 146 (Has some family histories).

From A. S. Clark, 174 Fulton St., New York.—A Catalogue of Second-Hand Books. (Contains some valuable genealogies and local histories).

From Charles E. Goodspeed, 5a Park St., Boston, Mass.—Catalogue No. 12. January, 1903. Autographs, Uncommon Books and Prints and Bookplates. No. 13. March, 1903. (Contains local histories).

From Noah Farnham Morrison, 314–18 West Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J.—Catalogues, Nos. 49, 50 and Remainder List No. 3. (All contain local histories with genealogical matter).

From the Research Publication Company, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.—Catalog No. 1. 1903. New and Second-hand and Out of Print Books. (Contains many genealogies and local histories).

From Syracuse Public Library, Syracuse, N. Y.—Finding List of Genealogies and Local History in the Syracuse Public Library, Syracuse, N. Y. Supplement No. 1 Lyman Bros. Printers Syracuse N. Y. 8vo, pp. 22.

III. *Periodicals.*

Acadiensis—January, 1903.
American Monthly Magazine—February, March, 1903.
American Author—January, February, March, 1903.
Annals of Iowa—January, 1903.
Connecticut Magazine, The—Vol. VII, Nos. III-IV, December, 1902; No. V, February and March, 1903.
Detroit Evening News—January 3 to March 28, 1903.
Essex Antiquarian—January, 1903.
Essex Institute Historical Collections—January, 1903.
Genealogical Quarterly Magazine and Magazine of New England History—January, 1903.
Gulf States Historical Magazine—November, 1902; January, 1903.
Historical Bulletin—January, February, March, 1903.
Historical Register, published quarterly by the Medford Historical Society, Medford, Mass.—January, 1903.
Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons. James Evelyn Pilcher, Editor—Vol. XII. No. 1.—January, 1903.
Mayflower Descendant—January, 1903.
Montgomery [Ala.] Advertiser—January 4 to March 29, 1903.
New England Historic Genealogical Register—January, 1903.
Newport [R. I.] Mercury—January 3 to March 28, 1903.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record—January, 1903.
North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register—
Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly—October, 1902.
Old Eliot—October-December, 1902.
Owl, The—March, 1902.
Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society—September, 1902.
Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association—January, 1903.
Records of the Am. Catholic Hist'l Society of Philadelphia—December, 1902.
South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine—October, 1902; January, 1903.
Spirit of '76, The—January, February, 1903.
Transallegheny Historical Magazine—October, 1902.
Vermonter, The—December, 1902.
Virginia Magazine of History and Biography—January, 1903.
West Virginia Historical Magazine—January, 1903.
William and Mary College Quarterly—January, 1903.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE "OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1902.

Report of the Secretary.

Columbus, Ohio, January 8, 1903.

To the Officers and Members of The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society:

As Secretary, I beg leave to make the following report of the condition of the Society during its sixth fiscal year, just closed.

At the close of the year 1901, the Society had 155 members, classified as follows: Resident members, 109; Associate members, 12; Corresponding members, 12; Life members, 17; Honorary members, 5.

During the year, the Society has elected 16 members, classified as follows: Resident members, 13; Corresponding member, 1; Life members, 2. One Resident and one Associate member were made Life members on account of donating books, leaving a net addition of 14 members and making a total of 169.

The losses have been as follows: Resigned, 2; Dropped for non-payment of dues, 16; Died, 2; total, 20; which, at the close of 1902, leaves a membership of 149 (a decrease of 6) classified as follows: Resident members, 104; Associate members, 9; Corresponding members, 13; Life members, 19; Honorary members, 4.

During the year, 8 subscribers and 39 public and college libraries have taken The Quarterly, being a loss of 8. The number of exchanges is 38, a gain of two in the year; making the total regular circulation of The Quarterly 234—a loss of 12. The Secretary has sent copies of each issue to all persons whose addresses have appeared in the book department.

The correspondence has been about the same as that of last year; thus making the work of the Secretary practically the same. During the last nine months of the year, the Secretary received a salary of $10.00 per month, for which he would return most grateful thanks, for it shows that his services are appreciated.

The above figures seem to show a retrograde, rather than a forward, progression of the Society during the past year; but when we consider the item of 16 members dropped for non-payment of dues, we should consider it a gain in the resources of the Society; for they were an incubus—contributing nothing to its support, while appearing upon our rolls as contributors to the income of the Society. The number of Life members, while making an apparently good showing in relation to the total membership, are but a very small factor in contributing to the Society's income—for all except two have obtained such membership by contributing books, or other property, or services, to the Society; which, while greatly adding to the value and usefulness of the Library, affords no aid in keeping up the current expenses of the Society.

It is, therefore, evident that this Society cannot exist upon its present income, derived from the entrance fee of $5.00 and annual dues of $2.00. No similar society attempts such financiering. The New York Biographical and Genealogical Society has an entrance fee of $10.00 and $5.00 dues for the current year, and $5.00 per annum thereafter, and the members are compelled to pay the full subscription price for the publication, if they take it; but it seems they do not very generally subscribe for it. The New England Historic-Genealogical Society—the oldest of the kind in this country—has an entrance fee of $5.00 and annual dues thereafter of $3.00. But the latter society has invested funds amounting to over $218,000; so they do not seem to require higher dues.

It seems evident that if the true value of this Society's resources—in the way of library and publication—were understood and appreciated by the great number of people who are interested in its objects, those possessing ample means would gladly and liberally contribute to its support and to the enlargement of its resources.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCIUS C. HERRICK, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

ALEXANDER W. MACKENZIE, *Treasurer, in Acc't with The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society.*

RECEIPTS.

1902.			
Jan. 1.	Balance cash in hands of Treasurer		$ 60 08
	Sales of Quarterly		58 00
	Library Fund—New Members		35 00
	Advertising and Paid Matter		22 40
	Subscriptions to Quarterly		134 65
	Membership dues		130 13
	Balance Life Fund	$58 33	
	Interest for 1902	2 92	61 25

DISBURSEMENTS.

1902.		
	Rent	$ 98 98
	Salary of Secretary, Dr. L. C. Herrick	110 00
	Nitschke Bros., Printing and Stationery	24 65
	Spahr & Glenn, Printing Quarterly, on account	145 00
	Binding	13 30
	Insurance	5 00
	Terry Engraving Company	4 00
	Columbus Gas Company	1 60
	Express and Postage	30 59
	Sundry Supplies, Secretary	1 50
	Peoples Building and Loan Company, Life Fund	61 25
	Balance of Cash in hands of Treasurer	15 64
	$511 51	$511 51

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER W. MACKENZIE, *Treasurer.*

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society:

As Librarian of this Society, I beg leave to make the following report:

The accessioning, during the whole of the year, has been done by the Librarian.

The titles of all the books and pamphlets received by the library during the year are shown in THE QUARTERLY, under the heads of "Book Notices"

and "Accessions to the Society's Library," and it would be well for the members to bear that fact in mind, as it supplies the place of a printed catalogue, which the Society has not the means to provide at the present time. The following figures indicate the growth of the library during the last year:

At the close of last year were books,	422;	pamphlets, 422;	total, 844
Received during year 1902, "	69;	" 60;	" 129
Showing at close of year, "	491;	" 482;	" 973

There have been received for notice in The Quarterly, during the year, twenty-two bound volumes and sixteen pamphlets—a slight decrease in the number of books, but the same number of pamphlets—but the value of the books received will exceed that of those received last year.

The library has been open considerably more than it was last year, but it has not received much more attention from members and others.

Respectfully submitted,

Lucius C. Herrick, *Librarian.*

Report of Publication Committee.

To the President and Members of The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society:

Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen: This meeting closes a year's hard work by your Publication Committee. They have edited and issued Parts 2, 3 and 4 of Vol. V, and have almost ready for issue Part 1 of Vol. VI.

It is with some satisfaction that they record the increased genealogical value of the Society's magazine and the evident appreciation with which it is received.

Your committee has been enabled to redeem the promise made by a former committee, viz., to publish a memoir of Thomas Worthington, the celebrated Governor of Ohio. This, with the monumental inscriptions of Rutland, Mass., and the biographical sketch of Lucius Bliss Wing, and the genealogies of Fowler and Gleason, will serve to show the standard to which The Quarterly has been brought.

Financially, The Quarterly has been perhaps more successful than in former years. The receipts from advertising being quite satisfactory, and the amount due from "pay matter" being nearly $50.00, while the cost of printing has been reduced and $25.00, the amount formerly expended in the preparation of the index, has been saved to the Society, thanks to the kind labors of Mr. D. E. Phillips, who gratuitously prepared the index of names and places.

Signed and submitted on behalf of the Committee.

Horace W. Whayman, *Chairman.*

Report of the Committee on Heraldry.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your Committee has to report, that there has been during the past year, a very decided interest shown in the study of Heraldry, and that during the year an exhibition of Book-Plates, and other Heraldic Plates, was held at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. William King Rogers, of this city, and that, as a further evidence of the interest aroused in the subject, the Board of Managers of the Columbus Art Association asked for a lecture on the subject,

which was subsequently given, under the title "An Introduction to the Study of Heraldry," and which was copiously illustrated.

Your Committee takes pleasure in reporting that there has been a valuable addition to the Library of the Society, the generous gift of several members, "Matthews American Blue Book and Armoury," first edition, and heartily recommends the purchase of the second edition, now in the press, and comprising three volumes.

Your Committee commends highly, the action of the Detroit Public Library, which has a department of Heraldry and Genealogy replete with volumes on those subjects, and is probably one of the finest collections in the Northwest territory.

Your Committee regrets exceedingly that the Society has been unable to procure any of the books recommended in the last annual report.

On behalf of the Committee,

ALEXANDER W. MACKENZIE, *Chairman.*

THE "OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY.

Volume VI. No. 3. July, 1903.
Whole No. 23.

ISSUED QUARTERLY.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. SINGLE NUMBERS EIGHTY CENTS.

COLUMBUS, OHIO:
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The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society,
187 East Broad Street.
1903.

Entered at the Post Office at Columbus, Ohio, as second-class mail matter.

Herrick Arms.

CONTENTS—JULY, 1903.

Illustrations.

NOTICE.—It is the aim of the Publication Committee to admit into THE QUARTERLY only such new Genealogical, Biographical and Historical matter as may be relied on for accuracy and authenticity, but neither the Society nor its Committee is responsible for opinions or errors of contributors, whether published under the name or without signature.

COLUMBUS:
PRESS OF SPAHR & GLENN.

THE "OLD NORTHWEST"

GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY.

JULY, 1903.

LUCIUS CARROLL HERRICK.

By LOUISE HERRICK ABBOTT and NELLIE HERRICK WRIGHT, his Daughters.

Lucius Carroll Herrick sprung from one of the earliest New England families. Behind him six generations of New England farmers take us back in direct line to a Henry Herrick who was, in all probability, the fifth son born (1604) to Sir William Herrick of Beau Manor, County of Leicester, England. As a young man he emigrated to the new world, probably going first to Virginia, where Sir William Herrick is known to have been interested in mercantile adventures. Before long, however, he journeyed north to Massachusetts where, in 1629, he with his wife Editha were among the thirty who founded the first church in Salem. Of their numerous family five sons and one daughter left issue, and these are regarded as the patriarchs of the various branches of the Herrick family.

Lucius Carroll Herrick belonged to the family of Ephraim, the third son of Henry Herrick, who lived on a farm given him by his father at Beverly, Massachusetts. Timothy, the fifth son of Ephraim, removed to Preston, Connecticut, where his fourth son, Israel, also resided, to whom was born in 1760 a second son, Stephen, the grandfather of Lucius Carroll Herrick.

Stephen Herrick enlisted as a private in the Revolutionary Army in 1776, and continued in service, part of the time as teamster, until 1779, when he shipped upon a privateer which was captured a few days afterward by a British man-of-war. He was imprisoned in the old "Jersey" prison ship in Wallabout Bay, Long Island, for eighteen months, the last nine months of the time holding the position of chief cook for the prisoners, which not only gave him full rations but also afforded him an opportunity to surreptitiously aid his starving fellow prisoners.

At the close of the war he married in Hanover, New Hampshire, and in April, 1792, settled in West Randolph, Vermont. During the latter part of his life he was a licensed preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was noted for his

remarkable memory, retaining everything of which his mind took cognizance either by reading or observation.

Stephen Herrick and his wife Rebecca (McCray) were the parents of thirteen children, all but one of whom lived to marry and rear children. The eleventh child, Lorenzo Dow, born 1806, continued to reside on the homestead, known as the Valley Farm, living during his whole lifetime in the house in which he was born. In 1832 he married Zilpha Ann Haskins of Middlesex, Vermont, and their fifth son, born September 2, 1840, was Lucius Carroll Herrick, the subject of this sketch.

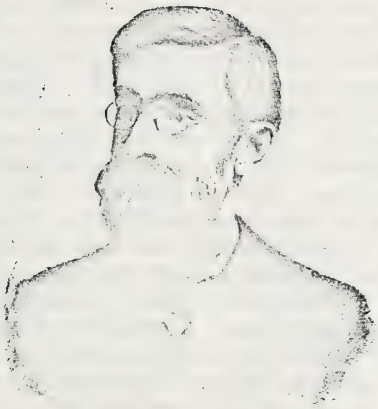
It is of interest just to note in passing, that the line of descent we have been tracing through seven generations four times includes a *fifth* son, the first, third, sixth and seventh members of the line bearing each this distinction.

Lorenzo Dow Herrick was a man of more than ordinary force of character. His large family claimed much of his time and energy ; still he was a man of large public spirit and made his influence felt in many good enterpises. In particular he was the friend of education, being a leader among a few citizens who instituted the Academy at West Randolph. He gave four sons a college education and assisted them more or less in professional studies which all of them pursued. He also assisted his fifth son, Lucius, in the study of medicine.

This son as well as his older brothers inherited the father's love for education. He early developed a fondness for books which remained a ruling trait through life. While a mere boy together with his life-long friend, Albert Brown Chandler, well known as the President of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, he began the publication of a miniature newspaper which they called "The Pearl." Truly, "the child is father to the man", and it is not strange to find him in later life giving up the profession of his early manhood and returning to the chosen work of his boyhood days.

Dr. Herrick received his preliminary education mostly at the West Randolph (Vermont) Academy. At the age of sixteen years he went to Montpelier, Vermont, where he worked as apprentice in the printing office of the "Green Mountain Freeman." Two years later at the age of eighteen years, he commenced the study of Medicine with Dr. C. L. Stewart, of West Randolph, Vermont, under whose tuition he remained three years, during which time he attended lectures at the Castleton (Vermont) Medical College and the Medical Department of the University of Michigan.

During the autumn of 1861 he assisted his preceptor in his practice, until November 21, when he enlisted as a private in the Eighth Vermont Volunteer Infantry. While in camp at Brattleboro, Vermont, in January 1862, he contracted a heavy cold and was compelled to enter the regimental hospital. There, instead of receiving treatment as a patient, he was soon



LUCIUS CARROLL HERRICK.

assigned to duty as a nurse, while his cough and bronchial trouble remained unabated. Finally, in March, a severe attack of pneumonia seized him in New York City on the eve of embarking with his regiment for a southern port. He was given a furlough and eight weeks later, when convalescent, being unable to obtain passage to Ship Island, Mississippi, where his regiment was then located, was permitted to return to his home in Randolph, Vermont. In August, 1862, he was ordered to report at the Marine United States Army Hospital in Burlington, Vermont, where he acted as hospital steward until the latter part of October, when he requested to be sent to his regiment, then stationed at Algiers, Louisiana. Arriving there in December, 1862, he at once reported at the hospital and was detailed as a nurse, which position he filled for nearly a year, moving with the hospital to various points in the southern part of Louisiana. The climate proved very deleterious to his health and he was much of the time on the sick list, and finally was recommended for discharge; but being offered a commission as Assistant Surgeon of the Fourth United States Colored Cavalry, he accepted it and remained in service, though continuing to suffer from numerous attacks of malaria. In the fall of 1864 he was compelled to return to his home in Vermont on sick leave, where he remained two months, and returned to his regiment about December 1, (1864), being stationed mostly at Port Hudson, Louisiana, until the regiment was mustered out of service, March 20, 1866.

Dr. Herrick had received his degree from the Medical Department of the University of Vermont in 1864. At the close of his military service he returned to Vermont where he spent the summer. In September, 1866, he went to New York City and attended a course of lectures in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, also taking a special course in the chemical laboratory of that institution. He then began the practice of his profession, first at No. 112 East 59th Street, and in a few months removed to No. 45 Bleeker St., was appointed a district Physician to the New York Lying-in Asylum, and also acted as attending physician to the "New York" and the "Eastern" dispensaries.

In January, 1869, he removed to Urbana, Champaign Co., Ohio, where an older brother was teaching in the New Church Urbana University. A few months later he settled in the neighboring town of Woodstock, where he resided more than twelve years, building up a large practice and taking an active interest in all affairs. He was a member of the Ohio State Medical Society; of the Champaign County Medical Society, of which he was President 1880-82; member of the Central Ohio Medical Society, 1882; corresponding member of the Wisconsin State Historical Society; and one of the founders of the Central Ohio Scientific Association, at Urbana. He was

Librarian of the Woodstock Library Association from its foundation in 1874 until he removed from that place ; also served as Clerk of the board of Education for several years.

Here in 1871 he married Louise, daughter of Jason Davis and Mary (Comer) Taylor, who survives him together with two sons, Justus Taylor, and Charles M., and two daughers, Louise (Mrs. Harry I. Abbott) and Nellie (Mrs. Percy E. Wright), a third daughter, Mary, having preceded him to the other life.

In 1882, Dr. Herrick removed with his family to Columbus, where better opportunities were afforded for the education of his children. Here for a time he practiced his profession, but later engaged in other work, devoting much of his leisure time to genealogical studies.

About 1872 Dr. Herrick undertook the task of revising the "Family Register," published in 1846 by General Jedediah Herrick, and in 1885 published the fruits of his labors in the "Herrick Genealogy," a volume of over five hundred pages, which is a model of its kind. This he revised and brought down to the year 1890, and was collecting material for a third edition at the time of his death.

In 1888 he became a member of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, and in the same year was superintendent of the department of History and Archaeology at the Ohio Centennial Exposition. In 1889 he was admitted to membership in the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in which he continued to take an active interest. He served as historian for several years and edited the Year Books of 1898 and 1900. He was a member of the Benjamin Franklin Chapter.

Dr. Herrick's abiding interest in genealogy led him to cultivate the acquaintance of other genealogists, and he gradually drew together the nucleus of charter members, who, April 24, 1897, incorporated the "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society. He was chosen its first Secretary and Librarian and continued to hold this office to the time of his death, during most of the time acting also as editor of the Quarterly. From the time of its organization this society continued to hold the chief place in his interest, and he was tireless and unremitting in his efforts in its behalf. He had a high appreciation of the value of genealogical studies and believed that the time would come when such appreciation would be more general.

Dr. Herrick was quiet and unassuming in manner. His excellent memory and his gift for relating anecdotes made him a most interesting conversationalist, while his deep sense of justice and his interest in every phase of human life, made him a good citizen in the community, and to a smaller circle, a valued friend. His oldest brother wrote of him ; "As boy and man he was blameless and adhered to a high standard of moral

conduct. This, rather than want of mental capacity, prevented him from attaining that professional success which is measured by pecuniary gain." He cared little for outward show. The world of mind, of spirit, was to him the real world. Such a mind as his found ready delight in the teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg, which he accepted as truth in his early manhood, and which were the foundation principles of his unselfish and upright life.

At a meeting held May 4, the members of the Executive Committee adopted the following

MEMORIAL:

Lucius Carroll Herrick, born in West Randolph, Vermont, September 2, 1840; Private in the Eighth Vermont Volunteers; Assistant Surgeon of the Fourth U. S. Colored Cavalry; Doctor of Medicine, 1864; a practicing physician in Woodstock, Ohio, till September, 1882—since that date a resident of Columbus; a genealogist, and founder of The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society; died at his home, early Thursday morning, April 30th, in the sixty-third year of his age.

Dr. Herrick was the Secretary of this Society from its beginning, and for a time editor of its Quarterly. He has done for this Society an untold amount of patient work, giving freely of his time, strength and knowledge. Therefore, be it by the Board of Directors,

Resolved, That, in the death of Dr. Herrick, this Society has suffered the loss of a faithful member, a diligent, painstaking officer, and a devoted friend.

Resolved, That we, his surviving fellow-directors, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved and sorrowing family.

Resolved, That the foregoing memorial be entered upon the minutes of the Society and a copy thereof be furnished the press and the family of Dr. Herrick.

(Signed) James H. Anderson, *President,*
Alexander W. Mackenzie, *Treasurer,*
Foster Copeland,
H. Warren Phelps,
Wm. G. Pengelly.

IN MEMORIAM.

ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER EDWARD TAYLOR.

Dr. Archibald Alexander Edward Taylor was born in Springfield, Ohio, August 27th, 1834. His father was Dr. Edward Taylor of Cleveland. His grandfather and great-grandfather came to Ohio from New Jersey in the year of "Wayne's Treaty," and settled in Ross County, naming the town Bainbridge in honor of Commodore Bainbridge, the brother-in-law of Dr. Taylor's great-grandfather.

His early ancestors came from England in 1692. His great-grandfather on his mother's side was Colonel James Gordon of Virginia, whose diary is published in Dr. Foote's "Sketches of Virginia." Colonel Gordon, a Scotchman, was an elder in the Presbyterian church under the celebrated Samuel Davies. James Waddell, the blind preacher, of whom Wirt wrote in "The British Spy" married Col. Gordon's daughter, the sister of Dr. Taylor's grandfather. Dr. Waddell's daughter married Dr. Archibald Alexander, the renowned Princeton Professor, for whom the subject of this sketch was named.

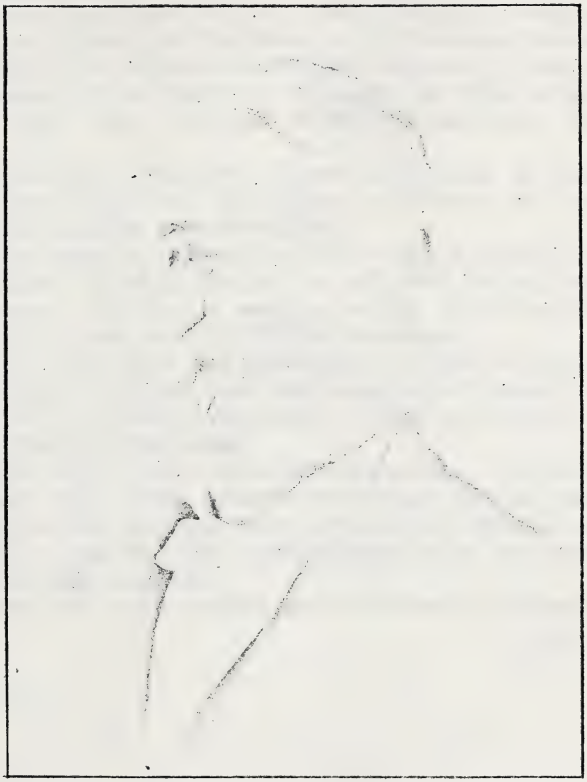
At the age of eighteen months, his mother died, leaving him to the care of his paternal grandmother and her daugher, two godly women. When fifteen he entered Princeton College, graduating in '54, at the age of nineteen, and three years later completed his theological course in Princeton Seminary. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Cincinnati, his first charge being in Portland, Kentucky for two years. The next six years of his ministry were in the First Church of Dubuque, Iowa.

At the close of the war in 1865 Dr. Taylor became pastor of the Bridge Street Church of Georgetown, D. C., and after remaining four years there, he took charge of the Presbyterian Church in Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati. In 1874 Dr. Taylor was unanimously elected President of the University of Wooster, where the most pronounced work of his life was accomplished.

In 1883 he resigned the Presidency of the University, but for ten years retained his connection with the college as a Professor, as Dean of the Post Graduate Department and as the President of the Board of Trustees.

In 1893 Dr. Taylor became Pastor of the Westminster Church of Columbus, until failing health compelled him to resign in 1899.

Dr. Taylor was twice married. His first wife was Miss Annie Van Derveer whom he married in 1858, from which union one son survives, Dr. Van Derveer Taylor, a resident physician of Cincinnati. In 1868 he married Miss Lucy Eleanor Munson of



ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER EDWARD TAYLOR.

Munson Hill, Fairfax Co., Virginia, to whom three children were born:—Edward Munson Taylor, a lawyer of Columbus, whose sudden death occurred Feb. 24th, 1893, at the age of thirty-three ; Archibald Gordon Taylor, who died at the age of eighteen in St. Louis, and Lucy Munson Taylor the only daughter, who survives with the widow, residing in Columbus.

Dr. Taylor was a man of unique personality, fine talent, poetic temperament, and impressive address. He held positions of honor and trust in the church, being a member of Boards of the Church, of the Board of McCormick Seminary, Chicago, and of the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, and a member of the General Assembly in 1869 when the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church occurred.

He received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity from Wooster in 1882, and the Degree of Doctor of Laws in '83 from both Wooster and Princeton.

Dr. Taylor was a loyal member of the "Sons of the American Revolution," in which he held the office of State Chaplain for some years. He was a member of the Old North West Geneological Society, and in 1899 its President.

His pride of ancestors was pardonable in that he held the well anthenticated claim that the blood which flowed in the veins of four Presidents, Washington, Madison, and the two Harrisons, flowed in his veins.

The Death Angel is no respector of persons. In the eventide of April 23rd, 1903, just at the setting of the sun, Dr. Taylor entered into life, and as the western sky threw back its golden light, it was as a last earthly benediction on a strong, rounded, and well-lived life.

His country has lost a patriot, and his friends—a friend.

L. M. T.

SENATOR JOSEPH KERR.

By William A. Taylor, of Columbus.

Joseph Kerr, of Ross County, the sixth citizen of Ohio to be elected to the United States Senate, was the seventh to reach the Senatorial dignity, Stanley Griswold, of Trumbull, having been appointed to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Edward Tiffin in 1809, by Governor Samuel Huntington, under whose patronage Senator Griswold, a man of great brilliancy and high attainments, came to Ohio from the Territory of Michigan, where he had been Territorial Secretary under Governor Hull, who subsequently surrendered Detroit and his army to the British in the war of 1812.

At the first session of the Court of Quarter Session, held at Manchester, Adams Co., Sept. 12, 1797, he was one of the Justices, and again at the June session of 1798. In that year Ross Co. was established.

Senator Kerr had a disputed title to a large tract of land adjoining Chillicothe, of which he was dispossessed after years of litigation, leaving him in straitened circumstances.

He took an active part in the new state movement, along with Thomas Worthington, Edward Tiffin, William Goforth, Gen. Nathaniel Massie, William Henry Harrison, Judge Francis Dunlavey, Jeremiah Morrow and the other state-movement leaders, and must have been a pungent public speaker judging from the spirited replies of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, the Territorial Governor to some of his public speeches.

On Feb. 2, 1807, Pres. Jefferson appointed Joseph Kerr of Ohio, one of the Commissioners to lay out the Cumberland Road.

The title of General came to Senator Kerr from the fact that he served as Adjutant General of the State during the years 1809 and 1810, as well as in the war of 1812, as a Brigadier General. He served as one of the senators from Ross, Franklin and Highland counties in the Third and Fourth General Assemblies, and as one of the representatives from Ross county in the Seventh and Eighteenth General Assemblies, 1808–9 and 1819–20, respectively.

When the Legislature met in December, 1814, it was called upon to select a successor to fill the vacancy from that date (Dec. 10, 1814) to March 4, 1815, occasioned by the resignation of Senator Thomas Worthington, to assume the office of Governor.

There were eleven candidates for the position before the Legislature, and it required four ballots to determine its choice, as follows:

	BALLOTS.			
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*
Joseph Kerr	13	22	36	42
Benjamin Ruggles	22	27	35	37
John W. Campbell	12	11	8	0
William W. Irwin	11	9	2	0
David Purviance	8	4	0	1
Duncan McArthur	5	4	0	1
John Bigger	3	0	0	0
Robert McConnell	2	1	0	0
Ethan Allen Brown	2	0	0	0
Othniel Looker	1	0	0	0
Peter Hitchcock	1	0	0	0
	80	81	81	80*

At the senatorial election for the full term on the 7th of January, 1815, Benjamin Ruggles was elected by the same vote, 42, and a single vote was cast for Senator Kerr, although he was not a candidate. Senator Kerr doubtless had aspirations to the full term, but being aware of the strong opposition of personal as well as political enemies, which was augmented subsequent to his election to the vacancy, he asked his friends not to present his name to the joint convention of the Legislature.

From the initiation of the new state movement, until 1824, Senator Kerr took a leading part in State affairs, and while he was not one of the great political leaders of that period, he was an energetic and untiring one, and a typical pioneer in all respects.

Nowhere in the local records of Ross County, or the State, were left any discoverable record of the nativity or early life Senator Kerr, and when he left the State he appeared to have passed entirely beyond the horizon of the biographer and historian, so that only his record for thirty years in the Territory and State was available. Beyond that, both toward the morning and the evening of his life, all was impenetrable.

The writer many years ago began the search for the lost data of the earlier and later life of the Senator, but his researches were resultless. Later he discovered that the venerable and versatile Col. William E. Gilmore, of Chillicothe, author of a charming biography of Governor Edward Tiffin,† was also pursuing a like line of inquiry, and to some extent they worked together in unison, but to Col. Gilmore belongs the credit of rescuing from apparent oblivion, the earlier and later events of Senator Kerr's life. The result of his researches may best be given in Col. Gilmore's own words:

"At length," said Colonel Gilmore, under date of March 21, 1903, "my inquiries and correspondence, began in 1886, for the purpose of recovering something of the personal history of

*Taylor's Ohio in Congress, p. 99.

† Life of Edward Tiffin, first Governor of Ohio, by Colonel William Edward Gilmore. Chillicothe: Harney & Son. 1897. Pp. 150.

General Joseph Kerr, a very early resident of Chillicothe, and in his day a very prominent and important one, has met with some success through the assistance of Mr. Henry Clay Carrel, an eminent architect of 1123 Broadway, New York, who is a son of the well-known Captain Hercules Carrel, formerly of Cincinnati, and a great grandson of General Kerr.

"It has been strangely difficult to get information in regard to this notable person, owing to many peculiar causes. In the first place he himself was utterly indifferent as to whether his fellow citizens or any others knew anything about him or not. In the second place, while his correct name was Kerr, almost every person who knew him spelled and pronounced it Carr, and this fact gave infinite trouble to his descendents afterwards in proving up title to a large land grant, made by the Republic of Texas, to soldiers of its revolutionary war with Mexico.

"He was defeated in long litigation for that magnificent farm just east of this city, known as the Watts farm, and his defeat almost impoverished him, and greatly embittered him.

"He had been unjustly treated, he thought, in large contracts for supplies to the army of the United States, operating under General Hull. He had quarreled with Gov. Thomas Worthington, to whose remnant of senatorial term he had been elected by the General Assembly of Ohio, and finally he, with his family, had made two or three changes of residence after leaving Chillicothe in 1824, and if he ever wrote a single letter back to any one here, I never could hear of it, although I have made diligent search for such.

"And so 'his trail' was lost, and so completely lost that even so intelligent, industrious and resourceful an investigator as Col. W. A. Taylor, of Columbus, gave it up, and in his list of Ohio Statesmen simply designates him as 'The Lost Ohio Senator.'

"Therefore, when I, this morning, received the documents which enable me to give the salient points of General Kerr's personal history, as herein given, from his great grandson, Mr. H. C. Carrel, I was inclined to echo the old Greek's shout, 'eureka! eureka!'

"General Joseph Kerr was born of *Scotch* ancestry in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1765, and was married in that city to Nancy Daugherty, a young lady of Irish descent, in 1788. He removed to Ohio with his young family 'in the year 1792 (according to the statement of his son, James D. Kerr, who was still living on a part of the homestead farm in Carrel Parish, near Lake Providence, Louisiana, in 1887—and I do not know how much later), and settled on, and highly improved, a large tract of bottom land, one mile below Chillicothe on the Scioto River, but the title was disputed by a Virginian by the name of Watts, who, after eighteen years of litigation, gained the land from my father.'

"This date, 1792, must be wrong, for it is four years earlier than the advent of Nathaniel Massie's party of original settlers in this valley, or the occupancy of this region by any white people. But certainly Kerr came very soon after Massie's party did; i. e., very soon after April 1st, 1796.

"I can myself remember that a lane, which led from the northeastern part of this city, eastward to the race track on the Watts farm, was known as 'Carr's Lane.' The oldest powder house was located upon it, near its eastern end.

"He was elected to the legislature as a representative from Ross county in 1804. When Thomas Worthington resigned his place in the United States Senate, in 1814, to accept the governorship of Ohio, to which he had been elected, Mr. Kerr was elected to fill out the unexpired part of his term, which, however, only lasted from December 10th, 1814, to March 4th, 1815. At that time he and Worthington were decidedly 'at outs' with each other, and I never could understand how and why he was elected to succeed to Worthington's remnant of a senatorial term. It may be that it was a peace offering from the friends of the governor-elect in that General Assembly.

"Senator Kerr held a commission as brigadier general of volunteers in 1812–1815, and is reported to have seen some service in the field during the war, but I am not able to say what or how much it was.

"In 1824 Kerr, with his family, left Ohio, intending to remove to Mexico, but stopped at Memphis, Tennessee, and having bought land near there, for a few seasons followed farming. But this location not proving satisfactory, he moved further south and settled finally in Louisiana, a little below Lake Providence, in what is now known as Carrel Parish. Here his wife died in 1833, and he followed her to the grave in 1837.

"Nine children had been born to General Kerr and his wife during their union. These were, in the order of their births, named Aletha, Harriet, Chambers, Elie, Clara, Susan, Nathaniel, James and Joseph. I am unable to follow the story of these children beyond the fact that Elie was appointed a West Point Cadet about 1816, and that Joseph and Nathaniel early enlisted in the Revolutionary army of Texas, and were both killed by the Mexicans, under Santa Anna, at the asault and capture of the Alamo.

"Both Joseph and Nathaniel were born here in Chillicothe, as were also several of their brothers and sisters.

"In consequence of the confusion which always existed between the names, Kerr and Carr, great trouble ensued in settling the identity of the two sons killed in the Alamo, and securing the land grants which the Republic of Texas gave to the personal representatives of her soldiers who were killed or died in that war. Testimony was taken in the case here in Chillicothe, notably the depositions of Dr. William Waddle

and of his mother, Mrs. Nancy Mann Waddle, and of Colonel James McLannburg."

After his return from Washington, as a means of self-support, he purchased what was then known as the "Red Lion" Tavern in Chillicothe, a two-story brick house, situated on the north side of Water street, between Paint and Mulberry streets. It was then the most fashionable hostelry in the town, and perhaps the most fashionable one west of the Allegheny Mountains. Here he entertained the State officers, members of the Legislature, and other notabilities.

He changed the name of the tavern from the "Red Lion" to the "Scioto Ox," in compliment of his friend George Renick, the pioneer stock raiser of the Scioto Valley, and commemorative of a huge steer of mammoth-like proportions which grazed among his flocks and herds. A fairly executed picture of the huge beast graced a swinging sign in front of the hostelry, supplanting the tawney African Leo.

The following copy of an advertisement in the *Scioto Gazette*, in 1816, is characteristic of the man and the times in which he lived:

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Sign of the Scioto Ox.

(Chillicothe, Ohio.)

The subscriber has determined to make his charges correspond in future, with the prices of articles used in a public house. His charges will be as follows: Horse at hay and grain, or grain alone, the night, 33 cents; horse at hay alone, the night, 20 cents; horse stabled and fed once, 10 cents; oats 20, and corn 25 cents, the bushel, and stable or yard to feed in. Breakfast, dinner or supper, 20 cents. Lodging, IN CLEAN SHEETS, 10 cents; at these prices the different items shall equal those in any public house in the western country. His pastures will be extensive and well enclosed; and charges for keeping droves of horses or cattle, low. His stable is capable of taking in fine teams; his carriage house is also large, and the house itself so constructed and subdivided as to accommodate SEPARATELY, all the grades of company he will entertain.

Assuring those who honour him with a call, that their situation will be made as pleasant during their stay as in any public house, he solicits a continuance of public patronage. JOSEPH KERR.

He continued in the hotel business until 1821, and probably amassed some wealth, with which he purchased his southern holdings. Certain it is that he was previously in straitened circumstances, and at one period, after being elected to the State Legislature, he was imprisoned for debt, and thus prevented from being present at the opening of the session. The question of a member of the Assembly being privileged from arrest and detention, upon civil process, during the sittings of the body was raised, and he was released and took his seat.

Senator Kerr's daughter, Harriet, whom the *Scioto Gazette*, at the time described as "amiable and accomplished" was married at Chillicothe on the 24th of August, 1815, to Amaziah Davisson, a leading merchant of the place. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Robert G. Wilson, a Presbyterian minister of Chillicothe, who subsequently became President of the Ohio University, at Athens.

There is a dearth of personal remeniscences of Senator Kerr, as the most of his contemporaries passed over the river almost or quite half a century ago. Col. Gilmore remembers him only as a very young boy. Through him comes one that is not only characteristic of the early days but indicates that Senator Kerr at that time did not possess that reverence for the Deity that seems to have characterized the later years of his life.

An old lady, near the border of the century, whose whole life has been one of beautiful Christianity, in giving some of her recollections of Senator Kerr, said that he used to drive an immense yoke of oxen, which he, or some one else for him, had named Jesus and Christ, respectively. With a pious shudder she reverted guardedly to the number of times she had seen the Senator, in her young girlhood, driving the animals along the streets pulling a heavily loaded wagon, urging them through the mudholes by name, accompanied by objurgations that ox-drivers only know how to use with effect and fluency. To her the remembrance is still a horror, relieved only by the assurance that in his later years, her old friend had put Satan and all his accompaniaments behind him.

A LETTER FROM "THE LOST SENATOR."

Contributed by WINCHESTER FITCH, ESQ.

[The original of this letter is in the possession of Mr. Henry Clay Carrel, Architect, of 1123 Broadway, New York City, a great-grandson of General Kerr.]

CHILLICOTHE, 15th February, 1813.

DEAR SIR:—I have taken the liberty of asking your interest in procuring a military appointment for Andrew Gilmore, the son of a poor honest man of our neighborhood. I know of no young man (he is not more than 18 or 19) who has made better use of his time than this young man, and of none in whom I have greater confidence as an honest, industrious one—and as to Bravery, I am not afraid to stand his sponsor. I inclose you his first intimation to me of a wish for such appointment, and confess that I did not mention it then, lest I should lose his services in the Orleans trade. Since that time he volunteered in Capt. Armstrong's Rifle Company under Genl. Taylor, and was at the Genl's elbow at the Rapids. At the time he volunteered he could have had 60 dollars as a substitute, this he refused.

I am sorry that you and I should have reason of complaint against each other and will put the issue upon this footing, that he who is most in fault shall make a public acknowledgement of the wrong.

Would not those Indians that profess friendship and have to be fed at the expense of Government be much better kept in the interior of the country, than on the frontier where the whites are not able to distinguish between friend and enemy?

I am conscious that those Indians being on the frontier, will, in the spring, occasion lives to be lost on both sides, where none would, were the friendly Indians removed in and confined to certain interior bounds, where no enemy could be expected.

I have killed my provision here, and have chartered a keel boat, built at Hockhocking, Berthen 750 Barrels; in which and some boats I am about to find a foreign market for 700 bbls. Beef 600 Pork and 2000 bbls. Flour and purchase provision to the eastward in the spring to meet my contract. This would not do, if Government wanted these articles here, but they are known to be here and no attempt made at a purchase.

A little contract was made with me to break and quiet me, this did not succeed. I have delivered flour for five Dollars less at Upper Sandusky than any they have taken there in Public Teams or on Pack horses, and still can send off 2000 barrels. Mr. Davisson reached a market safe, and has forwarded a remittance.

I am Dear Sir yours Respectfully

(Signed) JOSEPH KERR

Col. Thomas Worthington,
Washington City.

REPORT OF JAMES KILBOURNE

Agent for the

SCIOTO COMPANY.

Written in a blank book (without covers), unruled, 18 leaves, 34½ closely written pages, folded in the middle and indorsed like a document, as above.

We, James Kilbourne and Nath'l W. Little, being by resolve and determination of the Scioto Company appointed Agents for said Company, to explore the Territory of the United States, northwest of Ohio [river] and to transact any other business for said Company which we should deem for their benefit

Beg leave to Report the following description of the said Territory from the Ohio River near the town of Wheeling westward to the river Scioto.—also the business that we have transacted in behalf of the Company, together with the bill of expense which has accrued during the year.[1]

Report of James Kilbourne Agent for the Ohio (Scioto ?) Company, to the said Company respecting the Northwestern Territory.

From the Ohio River at Wheeling, as I passed on west through the territory I first entered upon the tract of country, belonging to the United States, called the seven Ranges, which are seven Ranges of Townships.[2] This is a District by itself and has a land office, which is kept at Steubenville, which place is situated on the west bank of the Ohio twenty five miles above Wheeling.

The whole of this tract from the Ohio to the Muskingum is a very uneven country indeed,—much more so than I had con-

1. Payne Kilbourne, Esq., in his History of the Kilbourne Family says, that Mr. Kilbourne in the winter of 1801-2, secured seven associates, who desired him to explore the Ohio Country and if he thought expedient to purchase land for forty families. Accordingly he started in the spring of 1802, evidently with Mr. Nath'l W. Little as a companion. They traveled by stage from Granby, Ct., to Shippensburg, Pa., forty miles south-west of Harrisburg. Thence carrying packs they walked over the mountains, probably through Bedford to Pittsburg, 150 miles; thence to Wheeling. From there they traveled on foot through Ohio as this report relates.

THE SEVEN RANGES.

2. A portion of the Congress Lands, so called, being the first ranges ever surveyed by the General Government west of the Ohio River. Surveyed in July, 1786, by Thomas Hutchins, Geographer of the U. S., who ran the first line in person. This is called the "Geographer's Line" and began at the point where the Pa. State Line crosses the Ohio river, and ran due west forty-two miles through Columbiana and Carroll Counties, ending on the heights south of Sandyville in Tuscarawas Co., about three miles east of Bolivar.

At each mile a post was set. Every six miles was a township corner. From these corners surveyors ran range lines *south* to the Ohio River and east and west town lines. On account of the hostility of the Indians very few townships were surveyed in 1786. The next year the western boundary line was surveyed, eighty four miles in length, south to the Ohio River at the south-east corner of Marietta Township in Washington Co.

Howe Hist. of Ohio, pp. 129-133.

See also Ordinance of May 20, 1785. Vol. I, L. U. S., p. 563.
O. Arch. and Hist. Quarterly, 2 v., vi, p. 196.
Ohio Land Laws, p. 15.

ceived—lying in sharp cobbling hills and irregular broken ridges and very deep narrow valleys. These hills are not at all stony, excepting in a very few instances, and are a light kind of earth.

They have been repeatedly burnt over, probably every year nearly, for ages, till there is not any mold or black soil of any consequence on the ground, and the timber has become thin—in many places it is almost all killed, and become open except bushes. There is a great quantity of White oak timber and very handsome, on this land. In the bottoms there are various other kinds of timber, but White oak is the principal.

I consider this whole tract as a very poor country. It is however in many places interspersed with creeks, many of which are of considerable size, and on them are narrow rich bottoms. There are but very few settlers in all this tract after you leave the Ohio a few miles till you come near the Muskingum, except upon the post road to Chillicothe, where a number have settled along to keep tavern &c.

This bad district—the seven Ranges—is bounded east on the Ohio; south on the Ohio Companies purchase;[3] west on Chillicothe District and north on New Connecticut.[4]

THE OHIO COMPANY'S PURCHASE.

3. On July 23, 1787, the Board of the Treasury was authorized to contract with any person or persons for a grant of a tract of land from the mouth of the Scioto River to the western boundary of the Seven Ranges; thence to the northern boundary of the tenth township from the Ohio, [this point is in the western line of Londonderry Tp., Guernsey Co., three miles south of the N.-W. cor. of the Tp.]; thence in a due west line to the Scioto [this would be just above Bell Point in Concord Tp., Delaware Co.]; thence by the Scioto to the beginning.

On July 26, 1787, Cutler and Sargent wrote Congress stating that their offer was to pay half a million when the contract was executed, half a million when the tract was surveyed by the officer of the U. S. and the remainder in six annual payments. When the second payment should be made the purchasers to receive a deed for so much land as the million dollars would pay for. The purchasers were to enter upon no land that was not paid for.

On the 27th of July, by resolution it was ordered that the Letter be referred to the Board of the Treasury. The Board contracted with Cutler & Sargent as agents for the Ohio Company of Associates for one million five hundred thousand acres. Oct. 27, 1787, and Congress on Apr. 25, 1792, confirmed the contract for so much of the land as applies to the tract, beginning where the western boundery of the Seventh Range intersects the Ohio River, (S. E. Cor. of Marietta Tp., Washington Co.); thence along the said river south-we-terly to the western boundary of the fifteenth Range; (the S. W. Cor. of Boone Tp., Lawrence Co.) thence northerly and along said western boundary of the fifteenth range, (now the western line of Meigs and Athens Co's.) till a line drawn due east to the western line of the Seven Ranges will comprehend with the other lines of this tract 750,000 acres besides the lots reserved: [In each Tp. Lot 16 for schools, Lot 29 for religion and Lots 8, 11, or 26 for future disposition of Congress.] thence to Seven Ranges and thence to beginning and also two other tracts north of this east and west line once of 100,000 acres adjoining the Seven Ranges and one of 214,285 to the west of the first. The remainder of the land named in the original contract had been conveyed to the Scioto Co.

See O. Arch. and Hist. Quarterly, 2 v., Vol. III.

See also U. S. L., I. 573, II 276, 492. Ohio Land Laws 17-24.

NEW CONNECTICUT.

4. "The Western Reserve" is between 41° north Lat. on the south and Lake Erie on the north: Pa. State Line on the east and Sandusky and Seneca Counties on the west. 120 miles east to west, and an average of 50 from north to south. Area about 3,800,000 acres. Connecticut by its charter of 1664 claimed all land between 41 and 42 parallel to the Pacific Ocean. Connecticut ceeded its rights to the U. S., except this tract Sept. 14, 1786, reserving rights of jurisdiction herein, these rights were afterwards ceeded to the U. S. and the Reserve erected into a county name Trumball, July 10, 1800.

Howe I. 129, II. 340.

Muskingum.

On the Muskingum River at Zanesville, where the Licking Creek falls in on the west side, the bottoms are rich and fine but not wide, perhaps half a mile, but widen out more further up towards the forks.

Immediately west of this bottom comes a succession of poor broken hills, the same as on the east side, of a thin soil and much burnt, which extends about sixteen miles to Jonathans Creek[5] where the hills end, and upon this Creek above the hills is a handsome rich bottom of considerable extent.

Hockhocking.

From Jonathans creek twenty four miles to New Lancaster[6] on the east branch of the Hocking is a delightful country, variagated with moderate hills and dales, and on the Creeks the soil is very deep, black and rich. Here are extensive large tracts of level land and many open meadows and prairies covered with grass, plum trees &c., particularly on the west side of Hocking[7] opposite the town is a very large one, principally improved.

Scioto.

From Lancaster which is about fifteen or twenty miles above the great range of hills, to the west is one uniform, level, rich country.

It has a handsome variety of moderate hills and interspersed with many tracts of open prairie or meadow: some of which are small, others very large. Many of these openings are dry land, and some wet and low.

The Ohio hills continue all along on the south quite to the Wabash river. Where the Muskingum, Hocking, Scioto and other rivers pass through them there are some flats, but very narrow.

On the Muskingum the hills come entirely up to the river, and at some places are very high, at other places widen out half a mile perhaps.

Jonathan Creek.

5. Probably named for Jonathan Zane, rises in the north part of Perry Co., flows north easterly 18 or 20 miles across Muskingum Co., and empties into the Muskingum River three miles south of Zanesville. The Indian name for the stream was Moxahala. On the south branch of the Jonathan in Pleasant Tp., Perry Co., is a small village bearing the Indian name.
See John Kilbourne, Gazetteer of Ohio, Ed. of 1818, p. 93.

New Lancaster.

6. Laid out in fall of 1800 by Ebenezer Zane and by way of compliment to a number of emigrants he called it New Lancaster. On Dec. 9, 1800, the Gov. and Council organized the county of Fairfield and designated New Lancaster as the Seat of Justice. Fairfield Co. then also contained all or nearly all Licking, Knox, a large part of Perry and small parts of Pickaway and Hocking Cos. In 1805 by act of the Legislature the word New was dropped.
Howe I, p. 589.

Hockhocking River.

7. Rises in Fairfield Co., northwest of Lancaster, flows southeasterly for eighty miles and empties into the Ohio in Troy Tp., twenty-three miles below Marietta. It is deep and narrow and in the early days was boatable to Lancaster, seventy miles, except for the interruption at the lower falls.
See John Kilbourne's Gazetteer of Ohio, Ed. of 1818, p. 71.

On the Hocking the flats are not more than fifty rods wide for many miles and in many places no bottoms at all.

The flats at the mouth of the Scioto are wider than either of the others by far, but even there they are narrow for thirty miles up. Thence they widen out by degrees till about from forty to fifty miles up the Scioto, the level country from the Hocking to the Scioto and thence to the Miamis westward unites in one extensive opening of several hundred miles affording a vast prospect in the open parts, as far as the eye can reach on all sides. Chillicothe stands on the Westerly side of the Scioto at a great bend forty five miles from the Ohio. The range of hills comes up in sight of the town on both sides and one ridge passes even above the town on the west within half a mile of the river. On the east side the whole range in a solid column comes rather higher than the town, leaving the flats not more than two miles wide. Above this all is open and the prospect is unbounded.

Remarks upon Land, &c.

From Zanesville on the Muskingum to Lancaster on Hocking took the opportunity of viewing and remarking upon Townships Nos. 15, 14 (12 ?) and 16 in the Eastern Survey. Those on the east of Hocking are good land but so much taken up as not to leave a body sufficient for our purpose.

After spending sufficient time at Lancaster to get full information respecting the lands in that vicinity, I proceeded to cross and remark Nos. 14, 12, & 13 in the Southern Survey[8] and east of the Pickaway Plains. I found it to be excellent land in the main, but in my opinion too flat, and not sufficiently timbered, there being a vast proportion of prairie and thinly timbered land; a very great part of which is so thin, that it would be necessary to do but little more than girdle the timber to fit it for wheat or any other crop. From the Pickaway to Chillicothe, viewed and remarked upon Nos. 10, 8, 11 and 5,[9] all of which like the last mentioned are not so well timbered as I should wish, and particularly wanting in sugar maples, ash, and white wood, which is necessary for sealing and clapboards.

Considerable many of the best sections on these townships had been taken up, especially on the Scioto River. This is the most thickly settled of any part of the country, land might however be had a little back, but none near the river.

The Pickaway Plain itself is a high dry piece of ground, suitable for any crop and very productive. When enclosed and cultivated it is well covered with grass and good sweet feed. This plain is in some places one mile wide, and from that to a

8. As Mr. Kilbourne does not give the range numbers it is difficult to be sure of these numbers, but 14 is either Bloom Tp. (R 20) or Hocking Tp. (R 19). 13 is probably Amanda Tp. R 20 and 12 is undoubtedly Clear Creek Tp. all of Fairfield Co.

9. No. 10 is Pickaway Tp. No. 11 is Salt Creek Tp. in Pickaway Co. No. 8 is Springfield Tp. (R. 21) or Liberty Tp. (R. 20) in Ross Co., and No. 5 is Seal Tp. in Pike Co.

mile and a half and two miles wide extending from north east to south west so far as to contain 25000 acres or more, and so level as to be almost all in view at once.

Above the Pickaway Plains.[10]

In my tour to the northern part of the Congress Lands[11] I explored the Townships Nos. 9, 2, 4, 10, 3 and 11[12] in the Northern Survey, immediately above the Pickaway Plains. The Country is in many respects like the south and east side. The soil is richer in general but has many rich meadows, the timber as timber, but rather better than upon the other side. Proceeding towards the forks of the river the country grows better in respect to the timber and the meadows [are] much dryer, so as to be good land and the soil is very light, deep and rich, and as the soil changed the timber is different.

I found here a great deal of Black walnut, Honey locust, Hackberry, Whitewood, &c., which never grow on any but first rate land.

After having fully explored these northern townships [I] came to a conclusion to make our pitch in this division.

The Lands preferred are in Townships Nos. 10, 3 and 11.[13]

This tract is situated on the eastern side of the Scioto and is watered largely by Walnut Creek,[14] a stream as large as Salmon

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Pickaway Plains.

10. Three and one-half miles south of Circleville, Pickaway Co., said to contain the richest body body of land in Ohio. They are divided into two parts, the greater or upper plains and the lesser or lower one. The soil was very black when first cultivated. These plains are based on water worn gravel and pebbles. The upper plain is at least 150 feet above the bed af the Scioto River which passes about a mile west of them. Their form is eliptical about seven miles N. E. to S. W. by three and one-half to four miles. They were destitute of trees when visited by the whites. The fertility was such as to produce 100 bushels of corn or 50 bushels of wheat to the acre for many years, but they are now less productive.
Howe III p 63.

The Congress Lands.

11. These lands were regularly surveyed into townships six miles square. The sections in all except the Seven Ranges, the Ohio Company's Purchase and the Symmes Purchase were numbered from 1 to 36, beginning at the upper right hand corner and extending to the left and then back on the next row so that 12 was below number 1. The townships were numbered from the south to north. The Ranges from east to west. The Land Office at Chillicothe had the sale of the seven westernmost of the 22 ranges of these lands, i. e., from range 16 to the Scioto River. From range 15 east to the Seven Ranges and the Ohio Company's Lands, the sales were made at Zanesville. John Kilbourne's Gazetteer.

12. No. 9 is Walnut Tp., R. 21.
No. 2 is south part of Harrison Tp., R. 22, both in Pickaway Co.
No. 4 is Hamilton Tp., Franklin Co.
No. 10 is Madison Tp., Pickaway Co., and the two southern tiers of sections of Madison Tp. Franklin Co.
No. 3 is the ; northern tiers of Harrison Tp., Pickaway Co., and the two southern tiers of sections in Hamilton Tp., Franklin Co.
No. 11 is Madison Tp., Franklin Co.

13. That is, Madison Tp., and the four northern tiers of sections in Harrison Tp. and the two southern tiers of Hamilton Tp., Franklin Co. No better land anywhere in the State of Ohio.

Walnut Creek.

14. This is the Walnut of Pickaway Co., and not the Big Walnut of Franklin Co. It rises in the N. W. corner of Fairfield Co. on the confines of Licking Co., flows westerly by Canal Winchester and towards Groveport in Franklin Co., and then southwesterly through Madison Tp., Pickaway Co., and empties into the Scioto six miles above Circleville. Its length is about thirty miles. The Walnut Plains of Pickaway Co., which border upon it are now considered as among the most fertile tracts in the state.
John Kilbourne's Gazetteer of O., p. 128.

Brook in Granby, and the Bigbelly Creek,[15] which is near or quite as large as Farmington River at Farmington, both clear lively streams of pure water as ever flowed from a fountain, with small gravel, and in places large pebble stone bottoms.

MILL SEATS on each of these streams may be had, but will require considerable labour to build the dams, as the streams are broad and the banks not of very hard substance.

On the Bigbelly is a good millseat as will appear on the map and always water sufficient. There are a number of small streams and many springs so as that the tract is usually well watered for this Country considering that both the creeks run entirely across the Township. But it is undoubtedly true that no level land is so well watered as hilly lands.

Wells are easily obtained in all this Country 20 to 25 feet being the usual depth, to obtain water, and loose easy gravel to dig, and clear and good tasted water generally as any in the world. The natural springs also are good water.

This Tract of Land in particular, is very rich in general; it is exceedingly so in the bottoms and flats. It has a great proportion of level ground, it might be well perhaps if it was not so much. But it has no ponds or marshes and where hilly, rises and desends gradually, for a considerable distance, as half or three fourths of a mile. In some places the hills are short and sudden but not in many places. The variation by the best estimation I could make from a level between hill and dale is about 30 feet, in some places 40 to 50, but few of the latter.

There is in this tract a thousand acres at least in one place of the best clear meadow I ever saw in any place what ever, without a tree or a bush in the whole extent, and the old grass and weeds are burnt off every spring. The present growth, (which is good stock hay, if made early) was in the lowest places higher than a horse's back except where it was lodged down, and generally higher than my head sitting on my horse, to the topmost spires.

It was so thick as to be almost impossible to force a horse through it. A Mr. Spence and Mr. Little being with me, we had to take turns in going before to break down a path, as a horse would tire and tange [tangle ?] himself in a small distance.

This meadow is so dry as to be good plow land and fit to be planted with corn any year with only plowing and fencing, and for the latter purpose, there is a good forest of fencing timber around it on all sides, so that it might be all enclosed without drawing any rails two rods.

BIGBELLY.

15. The Big Walnut of Franklin Co., rises in the N. E. Corner of Delaware Co., flows S.W. for forty miles, where in the lower part of Franklin Co., it receives from the east a stream called Black Lick, and just below from the west a stream called Alum Creek. From this point for nine miles it is a large stream, commonly called Bigbelley.
John Kilbourne's Gazetteer of Ohio, p. 28.
In 1833 this name was by act of the Ohio Legislature at the instance of Col. James Kilbourne changed to Gahanna. 31, O. L., p. 228.

The clear black mold in all this meadow and others of the kind is at least three feet deep, and produce if kept clear of weeds 70 or 80 bushels of corn per acre at a crop. This is fully verified by the fields of corn growing on similar lands in the vicinity I may say confidently therefore, that the statement is within bounds. There are several other smaller pieces of similar lands, some of which are wetter but will make good mowing or pasture.

The soil of this land is in our opinion rather superior to any of so great extent I have seen in all the Territory.

It is of various depths, from 6 inches on the highest hills to three feet in the bottoms.

Upon the large Creeks the bottoms seem to have a soil almost as deep as the bank of the streams, at least four or five feet.

The soil of the country in general in the bottoms is of a black or dung colour, on the hills it is in some places of a light, in others a dark chocolate colour.

The principal timber is oak making near one half of the whole. Part of this is whiteoak perhaps half, and the other yellow, black, and Spanish oak.

There is hard Maple, Hickory, Black walnut, ash, and Whitewood in abundance.

There is also Cherry, Butternut, Elm, Soft Maple, Buckwood, some Beech and Honey Locust.

The undergrowth which is not thick, except in some particular spots is chiefly Spice bush, mixed with Pawpaw in all the richest uplands.

Upon the thinnest upland, the underwood (where there is any) consists of Boxwood, Hardbeam, Hickory sapling and Hazelnut bushes.

But not an Alder of any kind have I seen beyond the Jonathan.

On the sides of the prairie are thousands of plum bushes, which are very fruitful.

The timber in all this region is much better than it is further south, and increasingly so as we go north ; yet not very heavy but generally of a fine size, and straight, handsome : Its growth is lighter by half than I had expected. But yet there are some very large trees, esspecially in the bottoms. I have frequently observed solid white oaks which will measure 12 feet in circumference, many feet from the ground, and black walnut and white wood equally large, or nearly so, and Button woods much larger. But of the latter there are not many except in the Bottoms.

Water.

The water of the springs on this tract is excellent, and the Walnut Creek is in appearance as handsome, clear water, and has precisely such a bottom, as Salmon Brook at Doctor Toppings. No wells have yet been dug.

The Navigable Waters to this Tract are, the Scioto on the west, and the Bigbelly, which when there is water sufficient, is boatable and very good for the business, entirely across the Tract.

Plums and Crabapples are the principal natural fruit, of which there are thousands of bushels to be found in any part of the Country, and they are not only plenty but the plums are a fine palatable fruit. I apprehend however, not very healthy.

I saw a vast quantity of grape vines, but few or no grapes. They do not bear in the woods especially in the rich bottoms. On the hills and where it is open they are said to bear well.

I freqently saw vines that measured from 6 to 8 inches in diameter.

It is a mistaken idea that new settlers make wine from grapes in the woods. No such thing is done. But the native grape (and the native grape is as good as any) is cultivated here in great perfection. It is also a mistake that wheat cannot be cultivated here for a first crop, or that the ground must not be plowed to raise it.

So far is this from being the case, that they sow wheat on all their upland for their first crop. They plow the land once, sow the wheat, and harrow it in well and they get for a crop from 30 to 45 bushels per acre.

It would not answer in the flats as the straw would lodge down before the season for earing.

There is at least one stone quarry on this tract and plenty of clay in many places for brick &c. There are also some lime stones, but not many, nor any other kind of stone on the tract.

There are three or four Settlers on this land, but none have purchased, except one.[16] Mr. Gibson on the south tier of sections of No. 10. He has a good improvement and is a noble good hearted fellow.

The main Road from Chillicothe to Franklinton at the forks leads through the western part of this tract, and a road soon to be cut by order of Congress, from the forks and a great distance to the N. W., to Lancaster, and Zanesville, and then on to the eastward, may be brought through No. 10 in a direct course.

The nearest trading town is at present Franklinton at the forks 14 miles above. But Chillicothe is the best and will be so for a considerable time yet, 35 miles below.

There is now another town building on the west side of the river, very near, called Westfall.[17]

GIBSON.

16. Col. Thomas Gibson a revolutionary veteran with his son George Gibson from Virginia settled in Madison Tp., Pickaway Co., about 1801. The Col. d. in 1814, and George Sept. 26, 1843. George Gibson had one son Dr. Thomas Gibson who went to Circleville, and by his second wife a son George who died young. Hist. of Franklin and Pickaway Co. p. 351. Geo. Gibson is probably the man here referred to.

WESTFALL.

17. In Pickaway Co., opposite Circleville on the west side of the Scioto. See Kilbourne's Gazetteer of Ohio, ed. 1818, p. 181. The first settlement of Wayne Tp. was begun at

This country along the Scioto appears to be well situated for trade and the prospects in that respect are good for the future.

It will be found rather difficult I apprehend to obtain mill seats sufficient in many parts of this country, below the forks and where mills must be had; and a considerable expense to support them. There are however some very good spots.

It will for the present be as much as twelve miles from these townships to a mill of any kind whatever.

In all this country we have not seen a Pond or sunken Marsh nor is there a Section or the tenth part of one that I could see, but that can be cultivated, nor so wet but that it will bear herd's grass or redtop.

From Township No. 10 to the Indian line is little more than forty miles in a direct line, but there are no towns of Indians near that line.[18]

When stating respecting the grape vines I might have added that a company in Kentucky have a vineyard of 200 acres, which answer (?) an excellent purpose, and rights in it sell very high, as they pay a large interest.

There are a number of vineyards begun in the Territory, but not brought to great perfection as yet, though doing very well.

Of the Fever.

Respecting the healthfulness of this country, I have to report: That it is in fact *sickly* in a considerable degree. At the first settlement it was thought to be very healthy there being only a few cases of the ague and fever.

But in the fall of 1800 a billious fever took place of which many were sick in the lowest situations, and some died. In the summer and autumn of 1801, the fever made its appearance again with more terror. Almost all were sick both in the towns and country so that it became difficult in many places to get tenders for the sick. In many instances whole families were down at a time and many died and the fever continued long

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Westfall, the town being laid out by the owner of the land, Abel Westfall. As the land was then in Hamilton Co., the plat of the village was recorded at Cincinnat.

Westfall was for some time considered the rival of Chillicothe, but its location proving unhealthy its growth was stinted and little by little it went to decay. See Hist. of Franklin and Pickaway Cos., p. 322.

THE GREENVILLE TREATY LINE.

18. Aug. 3, 1795, Gen. Wayne concluded a treaty of peace at Greenville with the Wyandottes, Delawares, Shawnees, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawottamies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Piankeshaws, Kickapoos and Kaskaskias, 1130 Indians in all being present. Art. 3 defined the Indian boundary. Beginning at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, up the same to the Portage, between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing place above Ft. Laurens; (Now Bolivar, Tuscarawas Co.) thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Loramies' store, [now in Berlin, Shelby Co.] and where commenced the postage between the Miami of the Ohio and St. Mary's river, which is a branch of the Miami which runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Ft. Recovery [Mercer Co., near Indiana line] which stands on the branch of the Wabash; then southerly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect the river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River. I. Howe Hist. of O., p. 562, II. 270, 595.

It passed through northern part of Holmes Co., the southern part of Ashland and Richland, the center of Morrow, the south part of Marion, the north of Union and about the center of Logan and Shelby and the south of Mercer.

upon some, some were sick three months, some 4, 5 or even 6 months before they recovered their health and strength entirely. In the country around the Pickaway Plains, where are the lowest bottoms, or rather the most frequent wet Prairies, or Meadows; and where the people have uniformly settled in the low bottoms by the side of the creeks the fever prevails more generally and violently, than in any other part of the Scioto Country.

But there was no part of the country exempt from the malady from the Great Miami to the Muskingum River.

In the town of Chillicothe it prevailed very generally both seasons but was not so mortal as in the country where they have all settled in much lower land. Not more than 7 or 8 died in Chillicothe during the two seasons it is said, while in the country that settled along the Scioto, taking in a distance of twenty miles square, forty or rising died: making in all, with those in the town about 50 persons that have died of the fever, since it appeared in the country.

The settlements above the forks of the river where there are none of the open meadows to poison the air with their rotting vegetation have been perfectly healthy during all the sickness and still continue so; which seems to show that the disorder is a local one produced by the effluvia that is exhaled from those numerous Prairies, at the season when they began to lodge down, and rot and putrify by the sun and shower. The fever never takes place until after this vegetation is considerably perished so as to make the meadows steam with a noxious effluvia.

There were not more than seven or eight effected with the disorder this season in the town or till I left there; one infant, only, had died, and not more than three or four persons closely confined who were sick, and it is not so general or so violent in the country as the two other seasons. None have died of it this year though many are sick, and those who are taken down get about again in a much shorter time, as two or three weeks.

It is generally believed to go hardest with new comers, the first time it attacks them, and having had it severely once, they do not have it so hard again, though they may have turns of it every year. Many have stated to me that they have had it every season while others again (but not so many) that they have been there four or five years and have had nothing of it, or little if anything.

In my journey through new settlements in the bottoms north of Chillicothe, for 30 miles or more, I was in at many cabins and found more or less sick or complaining at almost every one. In different families one, 2, 3 or 4 were complaining, not that they were all confined, but much indisposed and low spirited.

We were every where told that the disease had been much more favorable this season than heretofore. But these people generally live in overflowed bottoms, or in the midst or on the

side of the Prairie and often in cabins with no floor but the ground.

What seems to me strange is that the Indians, who were natives of this country are subject to the disorder as the whites. Of the few who remain in the Territory some are now sick with it, and they say it has always been so and that they have often been obliged to move back from the meadows and bottoms, where they always live, into the woody upland, during the season to escape it.

It appears from this and many other circumstances that those who live in and about these meadows, will be sickly more or less at that particular time of the year, till by improvement they shall subdue the lands with crops, and get stock sufficient to consume the growth as it rises; and after that it seems reasonable to suppose, it may be healthy as well at that time of the year as at others.

The air of the country in general seems to be pure at this season as any other when one is out the scent of these Prairies: but when near them the air seems all impregnated with the noxious effluvia to a considerable distance.

Col. Worthington, who is a gentleman of first rate information, informed me that where families were careful in their manner of living and housing themselves from the damp air and fogs; they generally avoid the fever. That many families, particularly his own and Mr. Windships, by prudence had almost wholly escaped. And he is of the opinion that the Country, when a little more opened and those vast meadows improved, by planting, mowing and feeding, so that the immense vegetation does not putrify on the ground and be wafted about in the air will become as healthy as any country whatever and many other gentlemen gave the same as their opinion.

He observed to me that many miles further south as soon as we left the flats and meadows and got into the coblehills the air was perfectly clear and the few settlers healthy, and as I returned towards home through that quarter I found it as he had said.

But there are others again who seem much discouraged and think it will be sickly at this season of the year for a long time to come, but these are not people of the most correct information, and they live very badly themselves in new and low situations.

It appears to me indeed by the best observation I could make, that where the lands are most open and *cultivated* and the Praries dry, the disorder is less severe. But where the river overflows frequently and where the meadows lay low and uncultivated it is highly probable it will be bad for some time yet for those who are so imprudent as to settle in them; and nothing is more frequent than to see a man, to save himself the labor of digging a well, or clearing a garden spot, strike him up a cabin on a river

bank, in a bottom so low that he will have to move his family out to a hill at every high flood, and build a camp till the water falls, and then go back.

One man related to us such an account of himself and at the same time told me he had had the fever every year since he lived there and was sick when I was at his house.

Yet he continued to live in the same situation with a high pleasant hill within 60 rods of his house.

This was at the mouth of the Bigbelly Creek, so called. Mr. Gibson who lives on town No. 10 which I have preferred has been there these two years with a housekeeper and three or four hired men and boys and has had nothing of the disorder; but he has a good cabin and lives prudently and he had but one prairie of about 30 acres near him, and that he got immediately under cultivation.[19]

THE U. S. MILITARY LANDS.

19. Appropriated by act of Congress, June 1, 1796 to satisfy claims of soldiers in the Revolutionary War: Beginning at N. W. Cor. of the original Seven Ranges; [Three miles east of Bolivar, Tuscarawas Co.] thence south 50 miles; thence west to the Scioto River; thence up said river to the Greenville Treaty Line; thence northeasterly with said line to old Fort Laurens, on the Tuscarawas River [near Bolivar]; thence due east to place of beginning. Including about 4,000 sq. miles or 2,560,000 acres. These land were surveyed into townships five miles square and again into quarter townships containing 4000 acres each.

These quarter townships were numbered $\frac{2}{3}\left|\frac{1}{4}\right.$

The ranges and township numbers were as in the Congress Lands.

The townships numbered from south to north and the ranges from east to west.

The office for the sale of the nine western, most of the twenty ranges was at Chillicothe.

Why the Company did not buy the lands here recommended but did buy in the U. S. Military District, Tp. 2, 3 and 4 of the 20th range, we are unable to discover.

It is possible that this land was partly sold before they were ready to make their purchase, and it is possible that the fear of the fever drove them to higher ground or that the owners of the 4000 acre tracts in the U. S. Military District gave them better terms.

Copied by Frank T. Cole, March, 1903, from the original manuscript, loaned by Mrs. William G. Deshler, *née* Jones, granddaughter of Col. James Kilbourne. A part of this was published in A. E. Lee's History of Columbus, Chap. X, page 186.

By the courtesy of Maj. Harry P. Ward, we print here a copy of a map drawn by Joel Allen, Oct. 4, 1804. There is an error in the words "Yankee Settlement," as these words should be placed just above the words "Powers Settlement," as the so called "Yankee Settlement" was at that point. See Kilbourne's Report of 1803 in this number. The Walnut creek on this map is the creek below Groveport which flows through Pickaway Co. The creek called Big Belly is now called Big Walnut.—F. T. C.

THE SCIOTO COMPANY.

Abstract of Articles of Agreement.

This may certify whom it may concern, That we, whose names and places of residence are hereunto annexed after having entered into an agreement with Gen'l Jonathan Dayton of Elizabeth Town N. J. and Dr. Jonas Stanberry of New York City to purchase four sections of land in Ohio, situated upon and near the Whetstone River, in the Military Tract, viz, 18th Range Tp 1, Sec. 1,; Tp 2, Secs 2 & 3,; Tp. 3, Sec. 2,; containing 16000 acres at $1.25 per acre, in consideration of the mutual benefits and advantages to be derived to each of us, from the purchase and settlement of said lands * * * make the following covenant and agreement with respect to the payment, title, division and settlement of said lands, and for other purposes herein after expressed.

Article I. Agreeing to take the amount of lands set opposite their names, and to pay for the same, in good obligations, bearing six per cent, secured by mortgage on New England real estate, or by responsible and acceptable endorsers for not more than two and four years; or in real estate to be turned in and appraised.

Article II. Appointing Russell Atwater, James Kilbourn, William Thompson, Abner Pinney, Josiah Topping, Nathan Stewart, Zopher Topping, Levi Buttles, Alexander Morrison, and Samuel Beach a Committee to receive the securities and realty turned in, and pay over the same to Dayton and Stanberry, receive the deed from them, and hold the title until the terms shall be fulfilled.

Article III. Providing that no person should be admitted as a subscriber and purchaser, but upon the vote of a major part of the proprietors present at a meeting duly notified, and every person so admitted shall pay in cash at the time of his admittance $18.25; or such sum as the company shall hereafter direct, or execute his note with security &c &c. This sum was for expenses of exploring the N. W. Territory, and expenses of meetings. No one was to receive a title or deed unless he complied with terms of payment before July 1 following.

Article IV. Providing that the lands remain undivided until the major part of the subscribers shall have arrived upon the spot, provided they shall have removed by Dec 1 1803 on which day the settlers and their proxies shall proceed to a division of the land by the following rule.

Sections 2 & 3 Tp. 2, shall first be divided as follows

There shall be laid out two roads leading North and South one on each side of the Whetstone River in the most eligible situation and a cross road from east to west as near the middle of the tract as can be with convenience.

In the Center of the tract or as near it as is practicable and at the cross roads shall be laid out a square town plat containing 160 acres which shall be divided into 160 lots, four of which lots, and those lying upon the four central corners shall be given out as a public square to remain for a green or Parade. Also there shall be one of those town lots and one farm lot for the use and benefit of a public school and one each for the use and benefit of a Protestant Episcopal Society which farm lots shall contain at least 100 acres. * * * And from the remaining lands on the three roads shall be laid out as many lots of 100 acres each including one town lot and a proportion of public lands, roads and waters, as there shall be actual settlers in the most eligable situation for home lot farms, and each settler who shall purchase to the amount of 100 acres shall be entitled to one of said lots where these have been surveyed out as above and the farms and town lots numbered in due order, they shall be set up as lots to be bid for, and the proprietor who bids most shall have the first choice both in the town plat and the farm lots. The second choice shall be bid on in the same manner and so on one choice at a time till the whole of the settlers have taken each

of them one lot in the town plat and one farm lot on the roads, and the money bid shall be paid into the Treasury of the Company and by the Committee divided out in equal sums to any settler. He who bids must pay down what he bids or obtain good security for payment within six months.

The remaining land in those sections together with the other sections shall be divided to each man (who has not already received what he subscribed for) according to his proportion in the purchase by a committee. They shall have respect to the quality, quantity and situation in the said divisions.

The town lots which remain are also to be divided to each man in proportion to his right in the remaining lands after the first set of farms are laid out.

Article V. Each subscriber shall in his own person or by his son make actual settlements upon the lands so purchased and divided within two years from July 1 1803, or on failure to forfeit and pay for the benefit of those who actually settle $20 for each 100 acres he shall have subscribed for. Provided Russell Atwater may send a substitute and Ajaket (?) Demming may send on one to improve for him; also sickness or death shall excuse.

Article VI. Expense shall be divided in proportion to quantity of land subscribed for.

Art. VII. If the whole four sections are not subscribed for, unless the Committee or individuals take the over plus the Company may take, pay for and divide it.

Art. VIII. If a minor subscribes he shall give bond to perform his agreement, and when a subscriber shall propose his minor son as a settler he shall give bond, and no minor under seventeen shall be admitted.

Art. IX. Provides for dividing any land remaining in hands of Committee over and above the subscriptions. They shall divide one town lot and one farm lot for every 500 acres.

Art. 10. Agreeing that the records of meetings duly warned shall be legal evidence.

Executed Dec. 14, 1802, Granby, Mass.

Recorded Ross Co. Records, Vol. 3-1.

Franklin Co. Copy of Ross Co. p. 128.

Signed

Name and Residence.	No. of Acres.
Ezrel Griswold, Simsbury	500
Abner Pinney, "	860
Russell Atwater, Blanford	1200
Alex Morrison, "	500
" " "	900
William Thompson, Blanford	1000
Nathan Stewart, Blanford	500
James Kilburn, Berlin	1200
" " for Asahel Hart 4th, do	100
Roger Griswold, Simsbury	400
Zopher Topping, Granby	300
John Topping, "	300
Jopah Topping, "	300
Zaciah Pinney, Simsbury	100
Samuel Kilburn, Southington	100
Abner P. Pinney, Isreal P. Case. } Simsbury	200
James Carmst, Simsbury	400
David Bristol, Barkhamsted	400
Glass Cockran, Blanford	100
Ichabod Plum, Hartford	100
Sam'l Beach, Barkhamstead	200
Abner Messenger, ————	300

Name and Residence.	No. of Acres.
Seth Hart, Pittsfield	300
Samuel Sloper, Blanford	200
Joel Allen, Southington	300
Samuel Kilburn for Josiah Kilburn 2nd, Southington	100
Levi Buttles, Granby	400
Job Case, "	500
Ebenezer Street, Southington	200
James Kilburn for William Kilburn, Tunbridge	200
John Merritt, Jr., Backhamstead	200
Thomas S. Phelps, Granby	100
Moses Andrews for my son Noah Andrews, Montague	200
Jonas Stanbery for —— Stanbery, New York	100
Nath'l W. Little, Blanford	800
John Ingham, Farmington	400

ABSTRACT.

DAYTON AND STANBERRY, *to* JAMES KILBURN AND OTHERS. } WARRANTY DEED.

(The Committee of Ten named in the Contract.)

Premises conveyed, Sec. 3, Tp. 2, R. 18, U. S. M. Lands, 4000 acres (Sharon Tp., Franklin Co.); date, March 7, 1803.

Signed by Jonathan and Susan Dayton at Philadelphia. Witnessed by Lawson Levy and W. R. Williamson. Acknowledged before Mathew Lawler, Mayor, March 8.

Signed by Jonas and Ann Lucy Stanberry at New York City, Apr. 9, 1803. Witnessed by Eliza McReady and Elias Stanberry, and acknowledged on same date before Geo. I. Eacker, Master of Chancery.

Recorded in Transcript from Ross Co., Records page 133.

Of even dates with same witnesses and acknowledgements is a deed from Dayton and wife conveying Sec. 1 of Tp. 1, and Sec. 2, Tp. 3, 4000 a. in each section, and on Mar. 14, 1803, Stansberry and wife by deed dated at Granby, Ct., conveyed Sec. 2, Tp. 2, 4000 a. This deed was witnessed by Judah Holcomb and Ezrel Greswold and acknowledged before Judah Holcomb, J. P. The wife acknowledged it before Geo. I. Eacker, Master in Chancery, Apr. 9.

Dayton and Stanberry had purchased Sec. 3, Tp. 2, R. 18, 4000 a., from John Dunlap and wife on Oct. 30, 1802. Ross Co. Transcript, p. 84.

THE REPORT OF JAMES KILBOURNE, AGENT OF THE SCIOTO COMPANY FOR THE SUMMER OF 1803.

This is a blank book of 8 leaves with paper cover. It is folded and indorsed as above.

James Kilbourne, agent for the Scioto Company, having attended to the several objects in the western country for which he was appointed begs leave to report as follows :

TUESDAY, Apr. 5, 1803. Was prevented from beginning my journey as was expected, by having to meet the committee and secretary which took up the whole day before the business could be arranged.

WEDNESDAY 6th. Left Simsbury and proceeded to Hartford to get the specie changed for bills of credit, procured the exchange of Hartford and Middletown notes with much difficulty and one dollar discount, put up at Pratts.

THURSDAY 7th. After finishing the business which was not completed yesterday, set out on the journey. Dined at N. Haven and obtaining an exchange of the bill on that bank, part in gold at the bank and part by private hands in bills of the United States, making a discount of 25 cents, left N. Haven in the evening, and put up at Milford.

SATURDAY 9th. Arrived in N. York and put up at Dr. Stanberry's.[1] Spent Saturday evening, Sunday and Monday till 10 o'clock here, and having got the necessary business arranged, set out for the westward.

THURSDAY the 21st, (Apr.) Arrived at Pittsburg after a very unpleasant journey, on account of the snow storm, and other disagreeable weather.

FRIDAY the 22nd. Proceeded directly to the business of obtaining mill irons, blacksmith's tools, iron, etc., etc., for part of which I had to go to the works and wait to have them made. Was detained here until Thursday the 26th, five days, and closely employed to get all things in readiness.

Having this morning got all the heavy articles on board a Cincinnati boat, to be delivered by the Master (Mr. Neader), to the care of Mr. William Russell,[2] at Alexandria, at the mouth of Scioto, at 10 o'clock I left Pittsburg and proceeded on my journey. The day following at Wheeling I fell in company

1. Dr. Jonas Stanberry, a speculator in western lands, a member of the Scioto Company, who afterwards settled in Zanesville. He was the father of Henry Stanberry, Atty. Gen. of the U. S. under Johnson; of William Stanberry, M. C., from Licking Co., O., 1828-32, and of Charles Stanberry of Delaware Co., O.

2. Wm. Russell was tavern keeper at Alexandria. On Dec. 5, 1801, he petitioned the court for relief because his rival was selling liquor without a license. On Mar. 1798 one of the same name was a Grand Juror at the Session of the Court in Manchester, Adams Co. We find that a Wm. Russell and Ruth Heneman were married Aug. 7, 1798 by John Belli, Esq. He moved to Illinois in 1825, became a Probate Judge there and died in 1847.
See Evans & Stivers Hist. of Adams Co.

with two gentlemen from Litchfield, who accompanied me through the wilderness to Zanesville where we parted. Found no hay for the horse in all the hill country from St. Clair to Zanesville: had to keep the horse wholly on oats which foundered him in a degree. Put up here from Friday evening the 29th till Wednesday morning, May 4th, when he became able to proceed on the journey. Had been hindered here four entire days.

On Wednesday, May 4th left Zanesville in company with Wm. Wells, Esq.,[3] who went with me one days journey on the Licking road. Passed all the rest of the wilderness alone to Franklinton, had a heavy north-east snow storm all the way, and to swim my horse through two rivers, by which I was completely wet from head to foot as possible, the weather at the same time quite cold. The storm ended with a sharp frost.

On Friday the 6th, at evening arrived at Franklinton very wet, cold and much fatigued. Put up at James Scott's, Esq., the man who had the care of survey for the Dunlap Section.

SATURDAY 7th. Left Franklinton, went up Whetstone, and spent this and the two following days in the woods viewing our lands, and choosing out a place most favorable for our first improvement. Returned to Franklinton Monday evening the 9th, and found there the Wm. Morrisons, who had arrived there the evening before, being the 8th, and put up with him at Mr. Scott's.

TUESDAY the 10th. Procured as many articles of supplies as could be had at a fair price at Franklinton, and in the afternoon of the same day, secured a boat with some hands of Mr. Warren (a New England man), who with the Wm. Morrisons, put off down the river to Chillicothe for the rest of the supplies. Took a horse and went on myself by land, and by reason of some hindrance by Mr. Warren's hands the boat did not arrive till I had everything procured and ready to load, although I had to procure the axes, chains, etc., etc., to be made after I arrived. Found all produce much raised by the opening of the port of N. Orleans, which had been announced about 10 days when I got into the country. Bought here the following articles, viz.: A smith's bellows, 300 cwt. bar iron with some steel. * * * * Also 1 barrel of whiskey, 30 bushels of wheat and many articles of provision as per bills, which see, etc., etc.

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3. This was doubtless the founder of the present town of Wellsville, Columbiana Co.

In 1795 James Clark of Washington Co., Pa., purchased of Robert Johnson, one of the government surveyors, 304 acres of land and settled on it.

In 1796 he transferred half and in 1798 the other half to his son-in-law, William Wells, who entered upon the improvement of the lands on which in 1820 he laid out in the present town.

Gov. St. Clair appointed him July 15, 1797, a justice of the peace, his jurisdiction extended from the Muskingum on the west to Lake Erie on the north.

He was judge of the County Court at Steubenville until 1803. He died in April 1852, aged 88.

Hist. of Columbiana Co., p. 276.

THURSDAY the 12th of May. Arrived at Chillicothe, and Tuesday the 17th, got all on board the boat which started just before evening and I myself set out for Franklinton. When we came to the mill it had broken, and the wheat was not ground nor could it be short of a week and we had to leave it, and go on.

WEDNESDAY the 18th. At evening got back to Franklinton, put up at Scott's, while the boat was getting up proceeded to collect what I previously found could be had here.

Bought of Mr. Lucas Sullivant, 30 bushels of corn, 15 do. oats, 80 lbs. pickled pork, 40 do. ball soap, etc., etc.; of Mr. Domigan, 50 lbs of bacon, of Mr. Fleniken, 112 do.; of Mr. Morehead and others, 10 bushels of potatoes, and of sundry persons, sundry articles of provisions, etc. Also bought of Wm. Lyle, two cows with calves, one of which proved diseased of the horn, etc., and was taken back and another given in exchange, and a better one, I giving one dollar to boot.[6]

When the boat got up I procured a team to carry up part of the load and went to the ground. On my return to Franklinton at this time from Chillicothe found Case, Bristol and L. Pinney at Scotts, who had been in about half and hour. When they had refreshed they went up the river with me, and went immediately to work, while I returned to meet the boat, etc., at Franklinton, leaving them to board at Esq. E. Brown's till I returned.[7]

Then bought of E. Brown, Esq., a yoke of oxen, $50, a large cow without calf at $11.00, and got him to make us a plow.

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6. Thomas Moorhead at the session of Court held Sept. 8, 1803, was appointed one of three viewers to lay out a road to Springfield, Greene Co., who on March 24, 1804, reported the road laid out to Darby Creek. At the session of Jan. 7, 1804, he was appointed viewer for the road to Worthington, and on Mar. 15 reported the work done.

His gravestone in the old Franklinton Cemetery says that he d. Mar. 17, 1813, aged 50 years. On the same stone are the names of three little children all under one year who d. in 1808, 1810, 1812. His wife's name was Rachael.

Wm. Domigan came from Maryland to Franklinton in 1798. The second session of Court, Aug. 8, granted him a license to keep a tavern at his house, and on Sept. 8 renewed the license. Trustee of 1st. Prst. Ch. at its organization, Feb. 8, 1806. He was Coroner from 1807-1813 and his decendents have been prominent in Franklin Co.

This was probably Samuel G. Flemken who was County Commissioner 1816, Associate Judge from 1817 to the time of his death, about 1845; was one of the original members of the Prest. Ch. Congregation.

Mr. Lucas Sullivant was the founder of Franklinton, now a part of Columbus. He was b. in Mecklenburg, Co., Va., went to Kentucky when a very young man; at twenty-two was a deputy under the Surveyor General of the Va. Military Lands, Col. Richard Anderson; located some 6000 acres on the west banks of the Scioto, and in 1797 in the low bottom laid out his town. He was the first clerk of the Courts of the new county in 1803, the first Recorder, and the leader of the town. He was President of the first Bank in Columbus, The Franklin Bank, Feb. 1816. He died in 1823, aged 57.

7. Ezekiel Brown, b. Mar. 13, 1760, in Orange Co., N. Y., moved to Lycoming Co., Pa., enlisted in army 1776 and while at home on furlough two years later was captured by Indians, taken to Cayuga Town, and to Canada where he was ransomed.

He returned to Pa., 1783 and in 1790 emigrated to Ohio. He settled above Franklinton, and in 1803 on the establishment of Franklin Co., was elected Justice of the Peace for Liberty Tp., which included all the territory of the Co. east of the Scioto River and from the line between Section 8 and 17, Tp. 4, R. 22, [Hamilton Tp., Franklin Co.] north to the Indian Line.

He served till 1806, when Sharon Tp. was organized and Alex. Morrison, Jr. became justice. He was County Commissioner in 1804-5.

He soon moved to Berkshire Tp. and on the organization of Delaware Co., in 1808 was chosen one of the first commissioners. He d. April 24, 1840.

Bought also of Capt. Morris Brown,[8] a yoke of oxen, $50.00 and some other supplies, as per bills and memorandum.

FRIDAY, May 20th. Ground up the axes and made a beginning in clearing, found many valuable springs and rivulets, etc. On the following day had a visit from Mr. Anijah Roice of Lanesborough.[9] After getting up the supplies and getting the work duly regulated, and being in want of some corn meal, took some corn and went up to the upper settlement, otherwise the Yankee Settlement.[10] Found all well, in fine spirits and wrapped in improvements. This was the 25th.

THURSDAY the 26th. Left Capt. Carpenter's, and viewed the upper section of ours, and found it better than I had expected. It is indeed good farming land and will afford a plenty of good pasture and mowing ground. Returned very late in the evening to our own home.

From this kept at work with hands till Pinney and brown, (Brown ?) which was on Sunday the 29th, in the morning previous to which I had negociated with Mr King and Mr. Vance that Mr. King and Benjamin should remove, and in complaince with this arrangement, Mr. King had removed on Friday, and on Saturday, we all came into his cabin. Soon after I agreed

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8. Sept. 3, 1803, at a session of Court ordered that Morris Brown, lister of Liberty Tp., be paid $8.22 for services as lister. Hist. Franklin Co.—Martin p. 25.

9. Capt. Adomjah Royce of Lanesboro, Mass., was b. in Woodbury, Ct., Jan. 10, 1744, and had a deed of land in New Framingham, now Lanesboro, Mass., April 22, 1765. He was married in New Fairfield, Ct., about 1771, to Amy Brush by whom he had nine children. He married a second time, Deborah Barker of Newport, R. I., Jan. 1, 1796, and had three children by her. He had a son Nigah born in Lanesboro. I do not know which was the visitor, but probably the son. Furnished by Mr. Cook to W. L. Adam, Esq., Pittsfield, Mass., and communicated by him.

10. Capt. Nathan Carpenter, third son of Abial, son of Abraham of Rehoboth, Mass., b. Apr. 12, 1757, early enlisted in the Revolutionary War, was wounded at Bunker Hill, was at Saratoga, Monmouth and Yorktown.

After the battle of Monmouth he visited his home and married Irene Reid.

After the close of the war he lived in Conn. till 1795 when he removed to N. Y. and purchased a large tract of land on the Unadilla River, Chenango Co., N. Y. He sold this estate and Feb. 12, 1801, started for Ohio with his family of ten grown children.

About twenty young men who were going to see the country accompanied him. They travelled in wagons and sleds to Pittsburg, thence down the Ohio River in flat boats to the mouth of the Scioto, thence in keel-boats to Franklinton and by canoes up the Whetstone (Olantangy) to the place five miles below the present town of Delaware where Hiram R. Carpenter afterwards lived, arriving May 1, 1801.

They erected a rude cabin and Capt. Carpenter began prospecting, while his companions put in a crop, and raised five hundred bushels of corn. During the summer he built a substantial log house. Mrs. Carpenter died Aug. 7, 1803, the first death in the county. Capt. Carpenter died Sept. 9, 1814 in consequence of an injury received while riding in the night time. Seven children survived him

Thomas and Avery Powers came out with Carpenter, their families coming in the fall, settled on adjoining farm. Thomas was killed at the battle of the Thames and Avery died after a few years. His son Benjamin was at one time President of the First National Bank of Delaware.

The following spring, (Apr. 1802), the settlers were joined by Thomas Collar from Franklin Co., Pa., and Josiah McKinnie from the same region.

They were men of wealth. Collar bought the 4000 acres, Sec. ——, of ———— Township, and built near the present residence of E. G. Taggert. He had sons, Thomas, R. M., and J. F. McKinnie located on the other side of the river opposite Carpenter. He was the first Associate Judge of Delaware Co.

Ralph, Watson, and George Case and George Gillies who were all related followed soon and settled on the Collar Section.

In the spring of 1804, Aaron, John and Ebenezer Welsh, (brothers), and Capt. Leonard Monroe from Chenango Co., settled in Carpenter's neighborhood.

(Hist. Delaware Co., pp. 199, 416, 659. Howe I, p. 549).

on the price of the improvements with Mr. Vance as agent for Mr. Dayton.[11]

MONDAY the 30th. Began on King's lot to finish the clearing they had begun and to add to it for a corn field as we could sooner get a larger piece here to plant, than where we first began.

Put all hands to the work and kept with them myself what time I could get till I had to go down the river, to get up the flour and other supplies which had been left behind.

WEDNESDAY June 1st. Began to plow for corn. Worked with the hands to help clean the ground before the team, by burning brush, etc. The next day pursued the same business till I found the cow we had bought of Esq. Brown to be sick then attended to her till she died, this was in a few hours. After my second trip down the river to Chillicothe on my return to Franklinton, Wednesday morning, June 8, heard of my brother in Licking wilderness, went out to meet him and on Thursday the 9th, at evening, conducted him safe to our cabin. On Wednesday the 15th, finished planting our corn, potatoes, etc.

After losing the cow mentioned above, had an opportunity to purchase another very good cow and calf, and finding milk cheaper than any other living concluded to take her, and Brother Lemuel bought one for himself.

On my return home bought another barrel of whiskey, and sundry other supplies, and sent up by a wagon, as per daily journal, which see for all particlars, transactions not herein mentioned.

JAMES KILBOURNE,
Agent for the Scioto Company.

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11. King and Vance were probably "Squatters" on the land. They would have some claim for improvements.

Jonathan Dayton, one of the men from whom the Scioto Company purchased, b. Elizabethtown, N. J., Oct. 16, 1760, d. there Oct. 9, 1824. Grad. College of N. J., 1776. Paymaster in Rev. Army from Aug. '76. Member of Const'l Convention in 1787. Representative in Congress 1791-99. Speaker, 1795. U. S. Senator, 1799-1805. Suspected of complicity in Burr's Conspiracy, he was arrested but never tried. [Harpers Cy. U. S. Hist. I. p. 367].

Copied Mar., 1903, by Frank T. Cole from the original manuscript, loaned by Mrs. Wm. G. Deshler.

This report was published in A. E. Lee's History of Columbus, Chap. X, Page 188.

THE CONNECTICUT RESERVE.

By Horace L. Moore, Lawrence, Kansas.

The New England hive was an extremely prolific one and sent out its swarms to the West with great frequency. The first line in the invasion of the forest and the domain of the Indian, was then, as has always been the case since, that ubiquitous company of hunters and trappers who climbed every mountain, and followed to its source every stream that flowed from the forest. These lived largely among the Indians and from necessity maintained as amicable relations with them as it was possible to maintain. These hunters and trappers were the first explorers of the regions stretching away to the unknown and apparently illimitable West. Their stories of more fertile lands and more hospitable regions were a constant lure to the agriculturist who followed after, clearing away the woods and making permanent settlements. The progress of the latter class was slow but it was constant.

About 1730 iron was discovered at Salsbury, on the west line of Connecticut, and a quiet little boom drew several settlers from Massachusetts and Connecticut to that point. From 1740 to the time of the Revolution there occurred a very considerable movement from the older colonies to the north into Vermont. I have not been able to find out what they went there for. At about the same time the overflow from Massachusetts and Connecticut reached the Hudson on the west. They settled a place in the Dutchess Co., Colony of N. Y., called "The Nine Partners." There was another geographical puzzle called "The Oblong." Of course our modern maps know nothing of these, and when you trace a party to "The Oblong" you might as well give him up as a lost community. That part of the state of New York east of the Hudson was settled largely by New England people together with an element that had followed up the Hudson from its mouth.

In this way they went on step by step as new tracts of land were opened for settlement. The opening of the Genesee country about Rochester, N. Y. was followed by the settlement of the Holland Purchase comprising Cattaraugus, Chautauqua and perhaps other Counties of Western N. Y. In 1798 the Connecticut Reserve in North East Ohio was surveyed and sold by the State to the Connecticut Land Company. There were 3,300,000 acres of land sold at 36 cents per acre. From the year following the completion of the survey, emigrants, almost exclusively from Connecticut and Massachusetts, came in and began the settlement of the Reserve. A roll call of the early settlers of Mantua, O., sounds like calling the roll of

the inhabitants of Southwick, Mass., and Suffield, Conn. We had Harmons and Sheldons, and Skinners and Winchells. There were Pinneys and Phelps. We met Fosters and Chapmans, Hurds and Atwaters, Reeds and Canfields.

The route traveled by most of the Pioneers crossed the Hudson at Fishkill, thence through Carlisle, Pa., to Pittsburg and thence north-west to the Reserve. From six weeks to two months were ususally spent in making the journey. A wagon or cart drawn by horses or oxen was the only means of transportation. These people were farther from the base of supplies in point of time, than the forefathers were when they landed at Plymouth. They were almost as isolated and had to be as self-supporting at Robinson Crusoe on his island. It was a New England community. They brought with them the habits and customs ot their native land, so that I am impressed with the idea that a man born on the Connnecticut Reserve 75 years ago, who grew to manhood there, has a much better notion of New England life during the colonial period, than any living man of New England can have.

To give an idea of the Connecticut Reserve architecture I will quote from the diary of Elias Harmon of Mantua, O., born in Suffield, Connecticut.

July 1, 1799. Began to cut logs for our house.
July 2. Put up and moved into our house.
July 3. Got timber for the floor.
July 4. Laid the floor.

You see, now the house was done. Elias had married Sabrina Gillett, and the honeymoon was spent traveling in an ox cart from Suffield, Conn., to the promised land. This was the new house in which the bride was to charm her husband with her skill in housekeeping. A hundred years has changed the face of the world. I am afraid some of our modern college-bred girls would hesitate if any such Elias were to make a few pointed remarks touching their heart and hand. This Elias was not so bad either. He was a leading man in the community. He was the 1st United States Marshal and then one of the Judges of the court.

I have dim and indistinct recollections of a log house, better than this one just mentioned, because it was built a few years later. It was 20 x 24 feet, and built of hewn logs, some 12 to 14 inches in diameter. It was divided into three rooms below and was all one above. The fire place and chimney were of stone while the chimneys of the earlier houses were of sticks covered with mud. There was a crane with hooks for the kettles and a Dutch bake-oven for the bread. The andirons and fire shovel were hammered out by the blacksmith. I saw that old shovel a few year ago. It is all iron. The handle is about 4 feet long, with the blade perfectly flat and perhaps 8 inches square. They used to call it a "slice." The dints of the

blacksmith's hammer are still as plain on that old shovel as the letters are on his gravestone.

These people found the forest their one implacable foe. By cutting down the trees the sunlight was let in, but still there was no ground that could be plowed. A little wheat or rye was hacked in among the stumps and in this way the bread ration was provided. The rifle of the pioneer had to be depended upon in a large measure to supply meat for the family. Every house had its spinning-wheels, a little one and a big one. The first was for the linen and the other for wool. There were swifts and reels and looms where the women of the household made the cloth with which the family was clothed.

It was a life of unremitting toil both indoors and out. The most rigid economy had to be observed. The people were practically without money. They had nothing to sell except the furs and pelts of animals infesting the woods. Notwithstanding all this, these pioneers built school houses and churches—log ones. They open roads and where no fords was convenient they built bridges. The whip saw and hand mill or mortar came first and then were replaced with the water mill.

The boys and girls of these families early in life, were, taught to lead a helping hand in the labor of the household. They didn't know as many things as our 20th Century boys and girls know, but they knew how to *do* things. If a little boy wanted a sled or a cart it never entered his head that he could go and buy one. There was but one way out for him. Whatever he wanted, he had to make. It was a very young boy that did not know of some black ash that, cut at the proper height and split down through the root, would make a good pair of sled runners. If a young pair of steers were to be broken, the boys knew exactly how to make a yoke for them. They could make and bend the bows, cut the key holes and make keys to fit them. They could make an ax-helve or a flaxbreak. They were handy with a draw shave, could rive shingles and put the chime-hoop on a barrel.

The girls were just as efficient in the house. Did anybody ever hear of one that couldn't sew or spin? They could knit too. If you would give one of these old time girls half a chance, she would "knit up the raveled sleave of care" or make hose enough for the fire company.

The town meeting was the business meeting of the community. At first the boys went to listen and then they learned to submit a few sensible remarks on the mellowing of occasion. Here they learned their first lessons in the practice of government. This was the kindergarten of politics. The lessons learned there were the best ones. They were lessons in Democracy that never should be forgotten.

The last time I was in Ohio, I went to the old church, but the old folks were not present. When I inquired after them

by name, I was told they were on the hill. I found them there in long rows. The pioneers of the Connecticut Reserve are all gone.

> "Nor you, ye proud, impute to these the fault,
> If memory o'er their tomb no trophies raise."

It is true that no rust-covered mail, or hatchment of heraldry hangs over the last resting place of these pioneers, but their trophies are greater than these. The sons of these men have girdled the lands with railroads and flecked the sea with their ships. These boys born in the log cabins of Ohio have led great armies to battle and victory. The pulpits and courtrooms of the country are resonant with the sound of their voices, and in the halls of Congress they are shaping the destinies of the nation. New England should feel proud of these sons of the Western Pioneers.

From *Andrew Moore and his Descendants.*

RECORD OF MARRIAGES IN ROSS COUNTY, OHIO.

Ross county was established August 20, 1798, having been part of Adams county from July 10, 1797, and before that, part of Hamilton county.

The entries are nearly all in the handwriting of the different Justices, and it was evidently their custom to make the entries whenever they happened to be at the county seat.

No records can be found previous to April, 1803.

Where the previous marriages were recorded is not known.

[By the courtsey of the Probate Court Officials. Copied from the original deerskin-bound folio "Book A," May 21, 1903.]

1803.

April 7. William Rudie and Rachel Cox, by Felix Renick.
May 17. Josias Devore and Catherine Whetstone, by Jos. Gardner, J. P.
June 2. Abraham Stockey and Eva Bush, by Jos. Gardner, J. P.
June 2. Samuel Richardson and Mary Comer, by Jos. Gardner, J. P.
June 23. James Bolton and Nancy Cox, by E. Langham, J. P.; rec. June 27.
March 31. Mich'l Strouss and Mary Walker, by Oliver Ross; rec. June 30.
June 1. Hugh McGill and Sarah Eakins, by Oliver Ross; acc. June 30.
July 2. James Franklin and Rebecca Carpenter, by J. Gardner, J. P.
April 14. Benjamin Davis and Patty Reding, by Wm. Robinson, J. P.; rec. June 19.
April 21. John Clark and Prudence Hody, by Wm. Robinson, J. P.; rec. June 19.
May 8. Salmon Templin and Agnes Wilson, by Wm. Robinson, J. P.; rec. June 19.
July 28. Hartley Malone and Margrate Johnson, by J. Gardner, J. P.
March 24. Philip Minor and Elizabeth Richard, by James Dunlap, J. P.; rec. August 19.
July 19. David Shepherd and Elizabeth Botz, by John G. Macan.
July 15. Robert Long and Catharine Gowens, by Thos. Scott, J. P. of Scioto Tp.; rec. October 4.
August 22. John McKee and Jane Alexander, by J. Gardner, J. P.

October 6. Loyd Howard and Sarah Bodkin, by J. Gardner, J. P.
October 13. John Thomas and Catherine Putnam, by J. Gardner, J. P.
April 7. Joseph Huff and Hanna Finley, by Samuel Evans; rec. October 14.
October 13. Joseph Crook and Susanna Geblur, by Samuel Evans; rec. October 13.
July 7. Jonathan Boyd and Elizabeth Heart, by Wm. Davis, J. P.
July 20. James Washburn and Elizabeth Countriman, by Wm. Davis, J. P.
August 2. William Parker and Elizabeth Davis, by Wm. Davis, J. P.
September 22. James Gaskins and Mary McCallum, by Wm. Davis, J. P.
September 12. Andrew Chovey and Elizabeth Redding, by John Hoddy, J. P.; rec. November 28.
October 20. Joseph Tiffin and Nancy Wood, by J. Gardner, J. P.
October 18. Geo. Parcuson and Rebecca Ross, by James Evans.
December 22. Henry Hile and Eva Nickins, by J. Gardner; rec. December 26.
December 29. Lewis Howard and Marian Burns McGlaughlin, by Geo. Williams, J. P.

(To be continued.)

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN THE LUTHERAN GRAVEYARD, HUNTINGTON TOWNSHIP, ROSS COUNTY, OHIO.

Copied by WILLIAM B. MILLS, Chillicothe, Ohio.

(Continued from page 46.)

Armbrecht—Carl, d. Aug. 3, 1895, aged 60 yr. 8 m. 17 da.
Brofft—Catharine E., wife of F. Brofft, d. Feb. 12, 1875, aged 47 yr. 5 m. 3 da. (formerly Miss Henkelman.)
Francis, son of C. E. and D. D., b. May 4, 1895, d. Dec. 1, 1896.
Adie, dau. of F. and M., b. Aug. 31, 1895, d. Mar. 24, 1896.
Denewitz—John A., d. Nov. 2, 1866, aged 78 yrs. 11 m. 24 da.
Christian, b. Nov. 12, 1815, d. Jan. 2, 1872, aged 56 yr. 1 m. 20 da.
Eselgroth—August, b. Aug. 1, 1853, d. July 26, 1881, aged 27 yr. 11 m. 26 da.
John M., b. Sept. 30, 1815, d. Jan. 2, 1897.
Anna K., wife of John M., b. Jan 12, 1827, d. Sept. 12, 1897.
Hafner—Elizabeth M., dau. of J. and E., d. July 28, 1876, aged 1 yr. 26 d.
Henkelmann—Magdalena, wife of Adolph, d. Jan. 9, 1883, aged 51 yr. 3 m. 14 da.
G. Louisa, dau. of A. and M., d. May 5, 1864, aged 3 yr. 7 m.
Kinehart—Emma, wife of Daniel, d. Feb. 25, 1884, aged 22 yr. 4 m. 12 da.
Knoch—Harmon, d. July 14, 1866, aged 62 yr. 1 m.
Koch—John G. W., b. Oct. 19, 1815, gespirtigt Groszherzogtum Weimar, d. Dec. 23, 1873, aged 58 y. 2 m. 4 d.
LeBeau—Catharine, dau. of R. and C., d. Jan. 22, 1870, aged 5 y. 9 m.
Louisa, dau. of R. and C., d. May 9, 1872, aged 7 da.
Frederic W. F., son of R. and C., d. Feb. 1, 1879, aged 4 yr. 5 m.
Schiller—August, d. Feb. 1, 1894, aged 81 yrs.
Sammie, son of H. and E., b. July 25, 1875, d. Sept. 22, 1876.
Edmund, b. Nov. 10, 1841, d. May 29, 1876.
Kate, dau. of E. and M., b. Oct. 26, 1875, d. Mar. 15, 1876.
Richard, b. Apr. 10, 1848, d. May 19, 1880.
Theresa Augusta, dau. of Gotlieb and Bertha Schiller and adopted dau. of Ferdinand and Darethea Schiller, b. Aug. 20, 1845, d. Apr. 20, 1856.
Schneider—Philip, d. Jan. 6, 1862, in the seventieth year of his age.
Anna, dau. of P. and E., d. July 17, 1861.
Seeling—Gertrud Weingarten, wife of Friedr. Seeling, d. Feb. 1, 1864, aged 87.
Zoller—Infant son of W. and U., d. July 26, 1877, aged 1 d.
Mary F., dau. of Wm. and Ursula, d. Nov. 26, 1878, aged 12 y. 19 d.
William F., son of W. and U., d. Dec. 1, 1878, aged 9 y. 1 m. 2 d.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN THE SHANTON GRAVEYARD, DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP, ROSS COUNTY, OHIO.

Contributed by TRUSTEE B. B. TERWILLIGER, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Champ—John, of Hampshire, Va., d. May 26, 1833, aged 51 y. 14 da.
Mary, d. Oct. 25, 1834, aged 19 yr. 15 da.
Jones—Margaret, dau. of Margaret and Levan, d. Nov. 14, 1849, aged 15 m. 14 d.
Levan, d. July 4, 1844, aged 42 y. 1 m. 22 d.
Littleton, d. May 31, 1832, aged 66.
Benjamin, d. Aug. 10, 1857, aged 38 y. 7 m. 8 d.
Kitty, wife of Benjamin, d. Feb. 25, 1825, @ 40 y. (?)
Sarah Ellen, dau. of Benjamin and Aletha, d. Aug. 17, 1844, aged 16 yr. 3 m. 16 d.
Benjamin, d. Jan. 3, 1851, aged 84 y. 10 m. 26 d.
Daniel, d. June 5, 1831, aged 10 m.
Nichols—Infant son of Francis and Hannah, d. Feb. 13, 1825.
Pritchard—Margaret, wife of John, d. Oct. 22, 1844, aged 35. (Probably a Jones.)
Randles—Elizabeth, wife of Zebedee, d. Aug. 18, 1866, aged 53 y. 9 m.
Shanton—Abraham, b. Oct., 1762, d. July 18, 1822, aged 52 y. 2 m. (Sic.)
Manon, d. Oct. 10, 1823, aged 2 yrs. 8 m. 9 d.
Charles, d. Nov. 19, 1823, aged 31 yrs. 7 m. 25 d.
Ulm—Jeremiah, d. Mar. 16, 1824, aged 81 yrs.
Winson—Smith, d. Jan. 1, 1827, aged 24 yrs. 2 m. 15 d.
Wilson—Newton, son of Wadsworth and Miria, d. Dec. 10, 1832, aged 3 m. 25 d.
Mary, wife of Wadsworth, d. Feb. 18, 1832, aged 39 y. 6 m. 10 da. (She was probably a Shanton.)

BOOKS IN PREPARATION.

I. *Genealogies.*

Congdon.—Mr. G. E. Congdon, of Sac City, Iowa, is preparing a genealogy of the descendants of Benjamin Congdon, who settled in Kingston, R. I., about 1670, and all others of the name in this country; with notes on the Congdons in England and other countries.

Gordon.—Mr. Armstead C. Gordon, of Staunton, Va., has in preparation a genealogy and history of the Gordons.

Wright.—Gen. Geo. B. Wright, of Columbus, Ohio, is preparing a genealogy of the family of Wright.

II. *Local History.*

Waterman, Illinois.—Mr. G. E. Congdon, of Sac City, Iowa, has in preparation a history of Clinton Township and the Village of Waterman, DeKalb County, Illinois, which will include an account of its first settlement, its schools, its churches, its railroad, its military record and its annual old settlers' picnic, closing with genealogies of the prominent families, tracing back, where possible, to the original emigrant to America.

HERALDRY.

The Committee on Heraldry of The "Old Northwest Genealogical Society" begs to state for the information of members and subscribers that it will record in the pages of the Quarterly "Arms" now or formerly in use in its territory, or among members of the Society.

The absence of any regularly Constituted Heraldic Authority in the United States (analogous to the College of Arms in London) makes it imperative for the Committee to do this, the cost of plates, however must be borne by the persons inserting the same. On behalf of the Committee on Heraldry.

ALEXANDER W. MACKENZIE, *Chairman.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 5, 1903.

To the Committee on Heraldry:

Can you supply the blazons of various arms borne by the families of the name of Mills. Respectfully, E. C. MILLS.

THE HERALDRY OF MILLS.

MILLS.—(Suffolk.) Paly of six argent, and sable. Crest, a demi-bear rampant sa., muzzled, collared, and chained, or.

MILLS.—(London, descended from Cornwall.) Azure, a mill-clack in fess or. Crest, a paschal lamb passant argent, unguled or, bearing on his dexter shoulder a banner of St. George, double pennoned.

MILLS.—Paly of six argent, and azure, three martlets or.

MILLS.—(Bitterne in Hampshire.) Paly of six argent, and sable, over all a fesse gules, charged with three mullets or. Crest, on a mural coronet gules, an escallop shell argent. Temp. Queen Elizabeth.

MILLS.—Paly of six argent, and azure, a fer-de-moulin sable.

MILLS, or MYLLES—(Knightington, in Berkshire.) Ermine, a millrind sa., a chief or. Crest, a lion rampant or, holding in his mouth a sinister hand gules.

MILLS.—Ermine, a millrind sable. Crest, a demi-lion rampant or, holding in his paws a millrind sable.

MILLS.—(Croyden, in Surrey, and of Harscomb, in Gloucestershire.) The same arms as *above*. Crest, a lion rampant or.

MILLS.—(Norton-Court, in Kent.) Ermine, a millrind sable, on a chief azure, two marlious wings or. Crest, on a round chapeau gu. turned up ermine, a millrind sa. between, two marlious wings of the second.

MILLS.—(Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire.) Barry of ten argent, and vert; over all six escutchoons, three, two, and one, gules. Crest, a wing barry of ten argent, and vert.

MILLES, or MILLS.—(Shelford, in Cambridgeshire.) Barry of ten or, and argent.

MYLLES.—(Hampshire.) Sa., a bear erect argent, chained and muzzled, or.

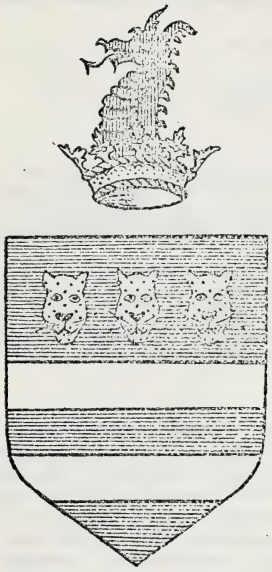
MILLS, or MEYLES.—Ar., a bend between two lions' heads erased sable.

The above arms are to be found in Edmondson, "Mowbray Herald Extraordinary" —1780.

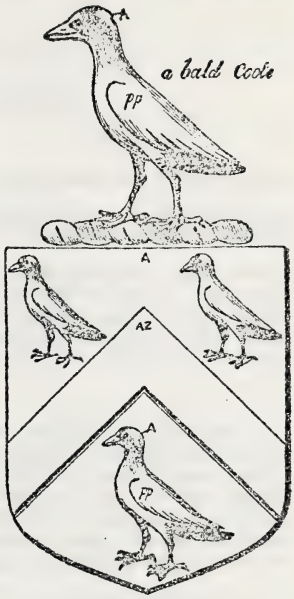
Book-Plate of Colonel and Mrs. James Kilbourne,
of Columbus, Ohio.

REGISTER OF ARMS.

ARMS OF WRIGHT.—Wright (of Wrightsbridge in Hornchurch, and Dagenham, in Essex). Azure, two bars ar. in chief three leopards' heads or. Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a dragon's head proper. Granted June 20th, 1590. The family of Wright is represented in the "Old Northwest" by General George Bohan Wright, of Columbus, Ohio, who is a lineal descendant of John Wright, Gent, of Wrightsbridge—to whom the above arms were granted. A. W. M.



Wright.



Kilbourne.

ARMS OF KILBOURNE.—Kilbourne (London, and of Hawkeherst in Kent). Ar. a chev. az. between three bald-coots close sa. heads ar. beaks tawney. Crest, a bald-coot proper. The representative of this family is Col. James Kilbourne, of Columbus, Ohio. A. W. M.

BARRY ARMS.—Miss Anna Russell, of this city, is the great great-granddaughter of Lady Anne Barry, of Semlara, and the possessor of the arms of the Barry family. The Barry family came to Virginia and, settling there, their descendants married, and Miss Russell is a direct descendant, all of her family having married in Virginian families.

Anne Barry, daughter of Edward Barry, married Samuel Alexander Tillette. She was eldest daughter of Edward Barry, who came from County Limerick, Ireland, in about 1700. Samuel Alexander Tillette was a descendant of the French Huguenots who came to America and settled in Loudoun county, Virginia. The descendants are still living in and around Loudoun county. Miss Anna Russell, of Columbus, is one of the descendants. Samuel Alexander Tillette's daughter, Ellen Tillette, married Thomas Pendleton Russell.

Romulus Samuel Tillette Russell married Martha E. Cockrell, daughter of Reuben and Mary E. Coe Cockrell. Anna Barry Russell, daughter of Romulus S. T. Russell and Martha Cockrell Russell, is the holder of the above coat of arms.

Mollie Tillette, another daughter of Samuel A. Tillette married Milstred Coe, of Loudoun county. Her daughter, Mary Ellen Coe, married Reuben Cockrell, and his daughter married Romulus Samuel Tiplette Russell—making Miss Russell the great-great-granddaughter of Lady Anne Barry, after whom she was named.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Queries.

The department of Queries is free to members of this Society only. To all others a charge of ten cents per line will be made.

Persons sending queries to The Quarterly should give their names and P. O. addresses. Replies to queries should, *in all cases*, be sent to the Editor, for insertion in The Quarterly.

Lyon, or Lyons.—Information is desired as to the ancestry and arms of William Lyon (or Lyons) Esquire, sometime a professor in the University of Edinburgh, and later a resident of Taubramerry (*sic*) in the County Tyrone, Ireland. William Lyon, Gentleman, was an emigrant to the United States early in the last century. Horace W. Whayman, *Hon. Mem.*

Morehouse.—Joseph Morehouse, Jr., b. Dec. 18, 1774, in Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y., m. (when?) Amanda Merrill, settled in Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1810, where his wife d. Jan. 23, 1827, in her 52d year, and he m. a 2d wife, Rebecca, who d. in G. Sept. 27, 1846, aged 69. (What was her full name?) He d. *somewhere* in Michigan (where?), July 1, 1848, and was there buried. He had sons, *Merrill* and *James*, and daus., *Harriet*, m. Dake; *Amanda*, m. Cleveland; *Polly*, m. Beers; *Lucy*, m. Bowen, and *Laura*, m. Wilbur, most of whom "went West."

John Morehouse (bro. of above Joseph, Jr.) was b. in Ballston, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1776, and m. Esther Bennett, also settled in Greenfield, and d. Aug. 29, 1859, probably "out West." He had sons, *John Barlow*, *Joel B.* and *Talcott B.* and daus. *Sally*, m. Dubois, and *Antionette*, who m. Grennell, and also went West, as I suppose.

The above Joseph Jr., and John Morehouse were brothers of my grandfather, Jesup Morehouse, late of Ballston, N. Y., and the late Bradley Morehouse, of Battle Creek, Mich. I have their ancestry and am desirous of completing a record of their descendants, hoping that this may meet the eye of interested parties. Nelson D. Adams.

732 7th St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

BOOK NOTICES.

[Persons sending books for notice should state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage, or charges, by mail or express.]

Stocking Ancestry, The—Comprising the Descendants of George Stocking, Founder of the American Family. Edited and published by the Rev. Charles Henry Wright Stocking, D. D. The Lakeside Press. 1903. Cloth, 8vo., pp. 205. Copies may be purchased of the editor, at Vincennes, Indiana.

The Stocking family are said by the editor to be of East Anglian origin, and to date from the time of the Domesday Survey—but of this he gives no sufficient evidence; his reference to the Hundred Rolls is interesting—but again, we see no proof of descent.

That George Stocking, the founder of the family in America, came from the premier courts in East Anglia we do not doubt; still, no evidence is given of the date or place of his birth.

As a contribution to American genealogy the book is valuable, and worthy of its learned editor. A copy should be found in all public libraries having any pretense to a genealogical section. The editor is a member of The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society. H. W. W.

The Seal and Arms of Pennsylvania. By James Evelyn Pilcher, L. H. D., Carlisle, Pa. [Seal.] Harrisburg: The State of Pennsylvania. Wm. M. Ray, State Printer. 1902. 8vo, half russia, gilt edges, pp. 22.

This brochure contains a complete history of the origin and development of the Seal and Coat of Arms and Flag of the State of Pennsylvania, from the earliest colonial times down to the present time. It is profusely illustrated, some of which are in colors. We congratulate the author on presenting the subject in such interesting form, and the printer and binder on the elegant manner in which they have done their work. The work is indeed a credit to the great State which has issued it.—L. C. H.

Geneology of the Waldo Family. A record of the Decendants of Cornelius Waldo of Ipswich, Mass. From 1647 to 1900. Compiled by Waldo Lincoln, A. B., 2 vols., 8vo. pp. 1121. Price, $10. Worcester, Mass., 1902.

These substantial and elegant volumes contain the carefully investigated records of a family once prominent in New England. The compiler appears to have traced every male descendant of the American immigrant ancestor, and to have included, also, greatly to the enrichment of the works, the names and births of all children and grand-children of Waldo women. More than 1000 family names are indexed under the first eight letters of the Alphabet, A-H, inclusive. In addition to a very painstaking and detailed account of the private life of the persons named in these volumes, there are many interesting items, illustrative of the local life and early conditions in the New England colonies.

Among the many excellencies of this work, we call attention to the unusually complete system of references by which apparently every statement can be readily verified. The authorities include not only town records, church records, wills, deeds, geneologies, collections of epitaphs, histories, historical collections of various states, but also newspaper articles and obituaries, gravestones, family bibles, and very numerous private records of individuals whose names and addresses are fully given. Another noteworthy feature is the remarkably elaborate index which fills 238 pages, naming every individual separately, and with full middle names; all married women are indexed under both their maiden and married names. The index of places contains the mention of 122 localities in Ohio, many of them appearing more than once in the course of the work.

We have seldom examined a genealogical work in which candor, sobriety of judgment and cautious statement were more conspicuous; these charac-

teristics give one great confidence in Mr. Lincoln's conclusions in doubtful matter and make one wish that a singular critical sense and exactness of statement might be displayed in other works on genealogy. Mr. Lincoln leaves the origin of the Waldo family undetermined and does not attempt trace the ancestry of Cornelius Waldo in England or on the continent of Europe, though his "Introduction" contains some helpful hints upon both these points.

Genealogists will find in these volumes an arrangement and notation "the decimal letter system," quite unlike the "Register Plan." This novel method, which has been explained in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, vol. 51, page 305, is believed by Mr. Lincoln to have advantages from "its simplicity, facility of expansion, and definition of relationships." We quote the following explanation, from the preface:

"The earliest immigrant of the family is lettered *a*, his children are lettered *aa*, *ab*, *ac*, etc. The children of the oldest child are lettered *aaa*, *aab*, *aac*, etc., of the second child, *aba*, *abb*, *abc*, etc., and so on through the each succeeding generation, each descendants having as many letters showing exactly his line of decent. Should there have been more than one immigrant whose descendants are traced, they should be lettered *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, etc., and their descendants' letters will always begin with the letter of their respective ancestors, thus showing at a glance to which family they belong."

For convenience in counting a space may be left after the fourth letter. For ease of reference the index letters, in these volumes, are printed at the top of every page and also given in the index. It is evidence that there are certain advantages inherent in the method just outlined. The crucial question seems to be that propounded by the compiler of this record—Is it sufficiently simple for the understanding and use of the general public? We confess to a doubt.

Not merely from all descendants of Cornelius Waldo is gratitude due Mr. Lincoln, but all interested in the sober and intelligent study of the family history of American families, are indebted to him for a very careful and creditable piece of research well digested and published in excellent form.

S. C. D.

ACCESSIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY,

From April 1 to June 13, 1903.

(These are exclusive of those in Book Notices.)

I. *Books.*

From Frank T. Cole, Columbus, Ohio.—Historical Collections of Ohio. Three vols. in two. By Henry Howe. Cloth, pp. xxvi, 742; 634; 612, XX. H. Howe & Son, Columbus. 1889-91.

History of Franklin County, Ohio, by Wm. T. Martin. pp. 450. Columbus. 1858.

From the Pennsylvania Society of New York, New York City.—Year Book of the Pennsylvania Society 1903. New York: The Pennsylvania Society. 1903. 8vo. cloth, pp. 208.

From E. O. Randall, Columbus, Ohio.—Vols. V, VII, VIII, IX, X, of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society's Publications.

II. *Pamphlets.*

From Charles Knowles Bolton, Boston, Mass.—Additions and Corrections to Marriage Notices, 1785-1794, for the whole United States. 8vo. pp. 4.

From Winchester Fitch, of New York City—First Annual Report of the Secretary of the Ohio Society of New York, together with a sketch of the several attempts at the formation of an organization composed of Ohio men in New York. November 29th, 1886. 8vo. pp. 12.

First Annual Report of the Governing Committee and Treasurer of the Ohio Society of New York. November 29, 1886. 8vo. pp. 12.

An Outline of Ohio History. A preliminary paper read June 14, 1886, before the Ohio Society of New York, by James Q. Howard. 8vo. pp. 8.

The First Settlement of Ohio. A paper read before the Ohio Society of New York, September 13th, 1886, by John Q. Mitchell. Published by the Society. 8vo. pp. 12.

The Second Settlement of Ohio, at Cincinnati. A paper read before the Ohio Society of New York, by Warren Higley, October 9th, 1886. 8vo. pp. 16.

My Recollections of Ohio. A paper read before the Ohio Society of New York, Monday evening, May 12, 1890. By S. S. Packard. Published by order of the Society. 8vo. pp. 26.

Diplomatic Banquet of the Ohio Society of New York, at the Waldorf-Astoria, Saturday, January 17th, 1903, to Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States. Also, Annual Dinner of the Society, at the Manhattan Hotel, November 29th, 1902, in honor of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Admission of Ohio to the Union. New York: 1903. 8vo. pp. 66.

Annual Report of the Governing Committee and Treasurer of the Ohio Society of New York, November 29, 1890. 8vo. pp. 9.

From Alfred W. Hoar, Monticello, Minn.—Genealogy of the Wyman Family, from its First Settlement in America to the present date. August, 1880. Collected by T. B. Wyman, of Charlestown, Mass., and Benj. F. Wyman, of Lancaster, Mass. Published by J. H. Wyman, Burlington, Iowa. 8vo. pp. 22.

From T. H. Murray, 36 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.—"De Iersman van Dublingh" "Jan Andriessen" and his Irish Compatriots of Early Albany. Interesting paper read by Judge Franklin M. Danaher before the American-Irish Historical Society at its Annual Meeting in New York, January 19, 1903. 8vo. pp. 13.

From the Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vt.—The Wade Genealogy. Pt. IV. By Stuart C. Wade. pp. 93.

From V. C. Sanborn, Chicago, Ill.—Stephen Bachiler and the Plough Company of 1630. Exeter. pp. 15.

From Frank T. Cole, Columbus, Ohio.—Thirty-nine School and College Catalogues of recent date.

American Catholic Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pa.—Religion and Education in the Philippines. A Review of the Commission's Reports, 1899 and 1900. By the Very Rev. Thomas C. Middleton, D. D., O. S. A. Villanova College, Penna. The Dolphin Press, Philadelphia, Penna. 8vo. pp. 40.

III. *Periodicals.*

American Author—April, June, 1903.
American Monthly Magazine—May, 1903.
Detroit Evening News.
Essex Institute Historical Collections—April, 1903.
Genealogical Quarterly Magazine and Magazine of New England History—April, 1903.
Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons—April, May, 1903.
Montgomery [Ala.] Advertiser.
Newport [R. I.] Mercury.
Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly.
Proceedings Rhode Island Historical Society—1900-01, 1901-02.
Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society—December, 1902.
Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association—April, 1903.
Records of the Am. Catholic Hist'l Society of Philadelphia—December, 1902.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE "OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Society was held at its rooms, 187 East Broad street, Columbus, Ohio, on January 8, 1903. Present: President Anderson, Secretary Herrick, Messrs. Cole, Derby, Pengelly, Mackenzie, Gale, B. F. Cureton, Phillips, Phelps, Ridgway.

The minutes were read and approved.

James U. Barnhill, M. D., of Columbus, O.; William Lowe Bloomer, of Galion, O.; Hon. William E. English, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Warren V. Sprague, of Chauncey, O., were elected resident members.

The amendment to the Constitution presented by the Secretary at the last meeting was laid over till the April meeting.

Reports were read by the Secretary, the Librarian, the Treasurer, the Chairmen of the Publication Committee and the Committee on Heraldry, which were accepted and ordered on file.

The Society elected as officers for 1903:

President—Hon. James H. Anderson, of Columbus.

Vice Presidents: For Ohio—Hon. John T. Gale, of Columbus.
Illinois—President E. J. Janes, of Evanston.
Indiana—Hon. Wm. E. English, of Indianapolis.
Michigan—Clarence E. Burton, Esq., of Detroit.

Honorary Vice Presidents:
Illinois—Edward E. Claypool, Chicago.
Dist. of Columbia—Nelson W. Adams, Washington.
Iowa—Charles Aldrich, Des Moines.
Kansas—Horace L. Moore, Lawrence.
California—Sarah L. Kimball, San Francisco.
Massachusetts—Walter E. Thwing, Roxbury.
Minnesota—Henry M. Bracken, M. D., Minneapolis.
Colorado—James T. Anderson, Colorado Springs.
Missouri—Charles W. Alban, St. Louis.
New York—Winchester Fitch, New York.
Pennsylvania—James E. Pilcher, M. D., Carlisle.
Vermont—Andrew N. Adams, Fair Haven.

Secretary—Dr. Lucius C. Herrick.

Treasurer—Alexander W. Mackenzie.

Librarian—Dr. Lucius C. Herrick.

Historian—Josephine Tilton.

Executive Committee, for three years—William G. Pengelly.

The Executive Committee was authorized to appoint the Standing Committees.

A committee, consisting of President Anderson, Colonel Kilbourne, Colonel Hoster, Judge Galloway and Mr. Phelps, was appointed to confer with the Memorial Hall Committee.

On motion the Society adjourned.

On January 22, 1903, the Executive Committee appointed the following committees for 1903:

Publication Committee—Frank T. Cole, Chairman; Alex. W. Mackenzie, H. Warren Phelps.

Library Committee—D. E. Phillips, Chairman; H. Warren Phelps, W. G. Pengelly.

Committee on Heraldry—Alex. W. Mackenzie, Chairman; Miss Anna Russell, Charles A. Ridgway.

Committee on Foreign Research—William G. Pengelly, Chairman; Alex. W. Mackenzie, Miss May M. Scott.

April 2, 1903, the Society met at its rooms, 187 East Broad street, Columbus, Ohio, the following members being present: Messrs. Anderson, Cole, Ridgway, Phelps, Evans, Ruggles, Miss Tilton and Secretary Herrick.

President Anderson in the chair. The minutes were read and approved.

The amendment to the Constitution proposed at the October meeting was taken up and adopted, to take effect January 1, 1904.

C. C. Philbrick, Esq., Columbus, was elected a resident member.

The Society then adjourned.

L. C. Herrick, *Secretary.*

LIST OF LIBRARIES SUBSCRIBING FOR THE "OLD NORTHWEST" QUARTERLY.

The Library of Congress.....Washington, D. C.
Pennsylvania State Library.....Harrisburg, Pa.
Princeton University Library .....Princeton, N. J.
Yale University Library .....New Haven, Conn.
New York State Library.....Albany, N. Y.
Public Library .....Kansas City, Mo.
Public Library.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Pennsylvania Historical Society .....Philadelphia, Pa.
Carnegie Library .....Pittsburg, Pa.
Public Library .....Cleveland, Ohio
Massachusetts State Library.....Boston, Mass.
Minnesota Historical Society.....St. Paul, Minn.
Public Library .....Cincinnati, Ohio
Public Library.....Boston, Mass.
Public Library .....Newark, N. J.
Michigan State Library .....Lansing, Mich.
Buffalo Historical Society .....Buffalo, N. Y.
Public Library .....New York City.
Hackley Public Library.....Muskegon, Mich.
Newberry Library.....Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Historical Society .....Chicago, Ill.
Library Association.....Sandusky, Ohio
Public Library .....Woburn, Mass.
Zanesville Athenæum .....Zanesville, Ohio
Public Library.....Peoria, Ill.
Wyoming Historical Society.....Wilks Barre, Pa.
Hist. and Phil. Society of Ohio .....Cincinnati, Ohio
Public Library .....Detroit, Mich.
Public Library .....Freeport, Ill.
Western Reserve Historical Society.....Cleveland, Ohio
Indiana State Library.....Indianapolis, Ind.
Public Library .....Syracuse, N. Y.
New York Historical Society .....New York City.
Ohio State Library.....Columbus, Ohio
State Library.....Concord, N. H.
Library of Univ. of Vt.....Burlington, Vt.
The Smithsonian.....Washington, D. C.
State Library.....Montpelier, Vt.
Long Island Hist'l Soc.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
State Library.....Helena, Mont.
Oregon Hist'l Soc.....Portland, Or.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Alfred Rogerson Barrington.....Columbus
Ebenezer Buckingham.....Chicago, Ill.
Alfred Brown Chandler.....Randolph, Vt.
Frank Theodore Cole.....Columbus
Benjamin Fletcher Cureton.....Columbus
Thomas Cureton.....Columbus
William A. Eardeley.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
William Martin Frisbie.....Columbus
Edward Albert Gorman.....Columbus
Isabel Gorman.....Columbus
Joseph Palmer Merrill.....Columbus
Mary E. Rath Merrill.....Columbus
Frank Munsell.....Albany, N. Y.
William George Pengelly.....Columbus
David Everett Phillips.....Columbus
Frederick C. Prince.....Chicago, Ill.
Nellie Herrick Wright.....Columbus

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Harry Ives Abbott.....Columbus
Mrs. Louise Herrick Abbott.....Columbus
Richard Edward Ackland.....Columbus
James House Anderson.....Columbus
Edward Payson Bailey.....Chicago
Warren Gardner Bancroft.....Columbus
Harley Barnes.....Painsville, O.
William Lowe Bloomer.....Galion, O.
Alice Boardman.....Columbus
George W. Bright.....Columbus
Herbert Brooks.....Columbus
Abram Brown.....Columbus
Charles Clinch Bubb.....Gambier, O.
William Bucher.....Columbus
James Buckingham.....Zanesville, O.
Clarence Monroe Burton.....Detroit, Mich,
Asa Smith Bushnell.....Springfield, O.
Williard Bryant Carpenter, M. D.....Columbus
Mrs. Angeline Bickham Chapin.....Columbus
Edward A. Claypool.....Chicago
Bessie Carter Coffin.....Columbus
Walter Raymond Colton.....Columbus
Alexis Cope.....Columbus
Foster Copeland.....Columbus
Samuel Wilson Courtright.....Circleville, O.
Charles G. Dawes.....Chicago
Samuel C. Derby.....Columbus
William E. English.....Indianapolis
Clifton Clark Euans.....Columbus
Nelson Wiley Evans.....Portsmouth, O.
Mrs. Mary E. Ferrill.....Columbus
Wilfred O. Frohock.....Columbus
Tod Brough Galloway.....Columbus
Daniel Hosmer Gard.....Columbus
Mrs. Ida Stow Garlick.....Cincinnati

Joseph Meade Gleason.....Cincinnati
Joseph Clarence Goodman ..... Columbus
Moses Moorhead Granger.....Zanesville, O.
Gilbert Edgerton Hall,.....Fremont, O.
Rebecca Elvira Hall.....Spencer Station, O.
Carl J. Hoster ..... Columbus
Edmond James Janes.....Evanston, Ill.
Joseph Andrew Jeffrey.....Columbus
Mrs. Celia C. Jeffrey.....Columbus
William Henry Jennings.....Columbus
Melville Johnston.....Columbus
Scott Jordon .....Chicago
George B. Kilbourne.....Columbus
James Kilbourne .....Columbus
James Russell Kilbourne .....Columbus
Lincoln Kilbourne .....Columbus
George Wells Knight.....Columbus
Charles Frederick La Serre.....Coshocton, O.
William Bartholomew Lawrence.....Columbus
Starling Loving, M. D.....Columbus
Mrs. Alice Davenport Mack.....Sandusky, O.
Alexander William Mackenzie .....Columbus
William Trimble McClintock.....Chilicothe, O.
John McKelvey .....Sandusky, O.
Martha J. Maltby.....Columbus
Claude Meeker .....Columbus
Thomas Davis Midgley..... Columbus
Charles D. Miller.....Columbus
Edward Cook Mills.....Columbus
Jacob Thomas Mills, M. D..... Columbus
Mrs. E. G. Moss.....Sandusky, O.
Charles Edward Munson.....Columbus
Elizabeth Clifford Neff.....Cleveland
Mrs. Logan C. Newson.....Columbus
Charles H. Newton .....Marietta, O.
Mrs. C. E. Niles.....Findlay, O.
James W. Nitschke.....Columbus
Francis B. Pearson..... Columbus
H. Warren Phelps ..... Columbus
Elmore D. Putnam .....Columbus
Emilius Oviatt Randall.....Columbus
Fred Arthur Rich.....Chicago
Anna Russell ..... Columbus
May Mermod Scott .....Columbus
Charles Elihu Slocum, M. D.....Defiance, O.
Arthur Harris Smythe.....Columbus
Perry J. Smith.....Columbus
George Tallman Spahr .....Columbus
Theston Fracker Spangler.....Zanesville, O.
Warren Vincent Sprague, M. D.....Chauncey, O.
Frank Toland Stewart.....Columbus
Mary Augusta Stone.....Cambridge, O.
Benjamin Whiteman Strader.....Cincinnati
Frank Talmadge .....Columbus
William Alexander Taylor.....Columbus
Mrs. Sarah Williams Thomas .....Baraboo, Wis.
Mary Josephine Tilton. .....Columbus
Mrs. Harriet Zerviah Weeks.....Evanston, Ill.
Jacob Perry Wintermute.....Delaware, O.
Charles E. Winterringer.....Columbus
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Walter Eliot Thwing ..... Roxbury, Mass.
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William Herrick Griffith ..... Albany, N. Y.
Harlan Page Hall ..... St. Paul, Minn.
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John Barnard Kenefick ..... Cork, Ireland
Sarah Louise Kimball ..... San Francisco, Cal.
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Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King at Arms ..... Dublin, Ireland
Horace William Whayman ..... Columbus

ERRATA.

Page 175, line 23, for b. Dec. 4, 1890, read Dec. 4, 1874.

Page 184, line 26, for Geraldine, read Gerald.
Page 185, line 22, for 1879, read 1836.
Page 185, line 24, for Marie, read Maria.
Page 185, line 28, for b. July 16, 1837, read July 10, 1838.

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WORTHINGTON CENTENNIAL

1803 – 1903

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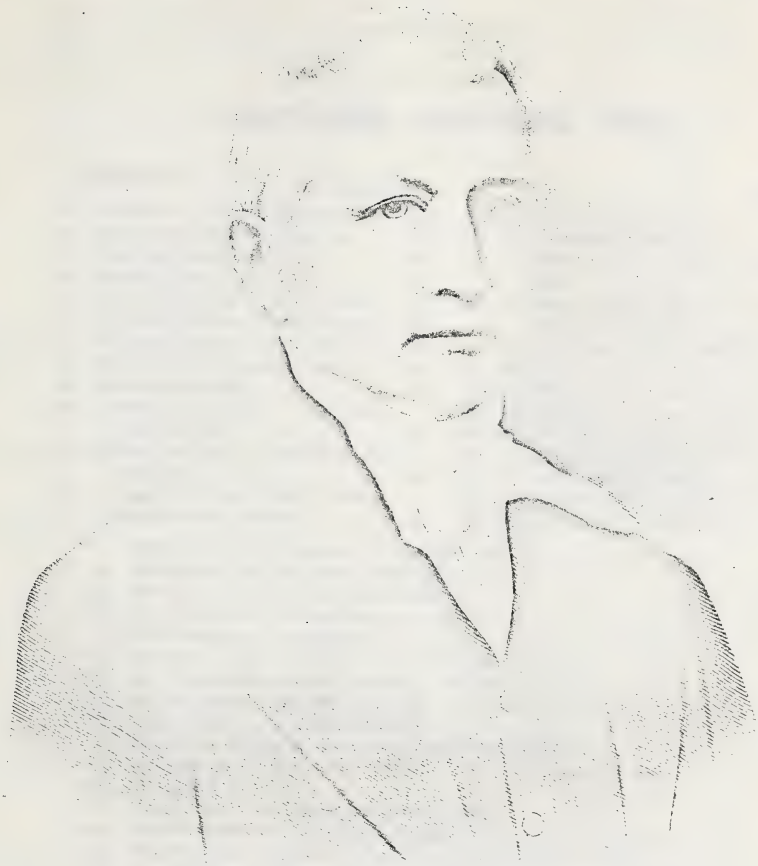

James Kilbourne

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Illustrations.

NOTICE.—It is the aim of the Publication Committee to admit into THE QUARTERLY only such new Genealogical, Biographical and Historical matter as may be relied on for accuracy and authenticity, but neither the Society nor its Committee is responsible for opinions or errors of contributors, whether published under the name or without signature.

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FRANK T. COLE, *Secretary*,
187 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

THE "OLD NORTHWEST"

GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY.

OCTOBER, 1903.

WORTHINGTON, OHIO—1803-1903.

One hundred years ago this fall a party of six young men—Case, Bristol, L. Pinney, the Morrisons and Lemuel Kilbourn—were making ready to harvest a crop of corn planted in the early summer, on a small clearing which they had made in Township No. 2, Range 18, U. S. Military Lands; and at the same time a number of families were on their way from Connecticut and Massachusetts to their new home in the Ohio wilderness.

The family of Ezra Griswold arrived first, October 29, 1803, and began the settlement of what is now Worthington, in Sharon Township, Franklin County, Ohio. The other families soon arrived, and the following spring more joined them; all members or friends of the Scioto Company, formed in Granby, Conn., in 1802.

The man who promoted the company; explored the country in 1802; led the young men who cleared the ground; made all arrangements concerning the business of the company; returned to Connecticut and directed the journey of the families; surveyed their lands; preached to them on Sundays; developed the business and manufacturing interests; represented them and central Ohio in Congress in 1813-1817; and for nearly fifty years dominated the place, was James Kilbourn, a successful business man of Granby, Conn.

No attempt is here made to publish a history of Worthington. The object has been to give some account of a few of its institutions that date from the beginning of the settlement, and of some of the men who were on the ground the first year.

Much more space is given to Col. Kilbourn than to others, because his influence in central Ohio in those early days was far greater than that of any other resident, and in later days, his position in politics was one of great prominence.

In his old age he wrote for a relative an account of his life, which we here publish, thanks to the courtesy of his granddaughter, Mrs. William G. Deshler, who has the original manuscript. This autobiography has been annotated by the committee, largely from information gathered from the letters and papers now in the possession of another granddaughter, Miss Emma Jones, who has kindly placed the whole collection in our hands, for study.

Much of great interest in regard to Col. Kilbourn's share in the Whig Party's movements, from its organization to 1848, will form the subject of a later article.

An effort has been made to set forth the facts in regard to his Homestead Bill and his efforts for its adoption, and some interesting letters connected therewith are printed, as are his two addresses to the voters in his Congressional campaigns.

An account of the Worthington Medical College, from the pen of Dr. H. W. Felter, of Cincinnati, will be found in this number; also a brief sketch of the Worthington Female Seminary, by Mrs. Louise Wright, of Worthington.

Mr. D. E. Phillips, an enthusiastic amateur photographer and active member of this Society, has generously given of his time and skill in securing representations of many of the old houses, and of some interesting scenes and objects.

The genealogies of the Kilbourne, Griswold, Job Case, Pinney, Thompson, Buttles, Bristol and Burr families are here printed. It is expected that those of the Topping, Vinning, Sloper, Morrison, Maynard, Isaac Case, Plum and perhaps other families will follow later. The committee desires to express its thanks to the many who have assisted in the preparation of these genealogies, especially to Mrs. Fredonia Case.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF COL. JAMES KILBOURNE, OF WORTHINGTON, OHIO.[1]

WORTHINGTON, March 22, 1845.

Payne Kenyon Kilbourne, Esq.:

DEAR SIR AND FRIEND—I have again to commence with an apology for my long delay in forwarding the information requested, which is a relapse into a bad state of health soon after I wrote you last, which still continues; and a continued pressure of business beyond my capacity of action. At the most favorable moments I could, however, have given you the necessary information in a short communication, but was inclined to give a pretty specific sketch of my beginning and progress in life, and had, with that view, written a number of pages in November last, meaning to leave it with yourself to select such incidents as you should deem worth preserving. By the new attack of disease I was prevented from completing the sketch in that form, and now abandon it for a shorter one, though still somewhat extended. Shall still be pleased, when health and business may permit, to make an addition to the form originally designed, for your own eye, and to make you better acquainted with a distant friend on whom your generosity confers so much honor. I have already advised you in some letter that I have not kept copies of my communications to you; shall therefore be liable to repeat some matters already communicated, and omit others that it might be well to insert.

I believe that you are already acquainted with my parentage, time and place of nativity, of the final ruin of my father and deaths in his family, by the events of the Revolutionary War, which commenced when I was in my fifth and closed in my thirteenth year of age; and that at 16, in the autumn of 1786,

---

1. Thomas Kilbourne, the common ancestor of all the Kilbournes in America, was b. in the parish of Wood Dilton, Cambridgeshire, England, in 1578, and baptized there on the 8th of May of that year. He and his wife Frances had eight children. On April 15, 1635, with a portion of his family he sailed from London in the ship Increase. Robert Lea, Master, being then fifty-five years of age. He settled in Wethersfield, Conn., and died there in 1639, his wife surviving till 1650, her will being dated Nov. 13 of that year. She was sixty-five years old.

Their youngest child, John, was baptized at Wood Dilton Sept. 29, 1624, and was in his tenth year when the family left England. His name first occurs in the Wethersfield Records in 1647, when he was appointed Collector of the Tax Rates. In 1657 he was confirmed as Sergeant and from that time referred to as "Serg. Kilbourn." He was Representative for Wethersfield in 1660 and was conspicuous in town affairs for nearly forty years. By his wife Naomi he had three children, John, Thomas and Naomi, and by his second wife, Sarah, dau. of John Bronson, of Farmington, he had six, Ebenezer, Sarah, George, Mary, Joseph and Abraham. He died April 9, 1703. Sarah, his widow, died Dec. 4, 1711, aged seventy years

Ebenezer, the first child of the second marriage, was b. in 1665. He m. Grace, dau. of Peter Bulkley, Sept. 20, 1692, and d. Dec. 17, 1711, leaving children: Grace, Ebenezer, Eleazer, Josiah, Daniel, Margaret, Sarah and George.

Josiah, the fourth child, was b. June 8, 1702; m. Ruth, dau. of John Warner, Nov. 27, 1726. Soon after his marriage he moved some six miles below Wethersfield village and settled on a farm in Farmington (afterwards in New Britain), where he died. His will bears date of Dec. 17, 1750. His children were David, Josiah, John, Richard, Ruth, Elizabeth.

Josiah, the second son, was b. in Wethersfield in 1731; resided in New Britain, and d. there in 1814. In 1751 he m. Anna Neal, of New Britain. His children were:

i. Josiah, b. Jan., 1756; entered army in April, 1775, and continued to close of war; rose from private to Captain. He suffered from effects of his wounds and hardships all his life. He married and was in business in New Britain, dying in 1787, leaving no children.

by my father's suggestion I left home to assume self-direction, poorly clad for summer and no winter clothing, illiterate, reading only tolerably, without practice in spelling or any knowledge of grammar, or of writing that could be read. I put myself to farmers five months in the summer season of each year to provide my clothing and expenses, and the other seven months to a clothier to learn his trade, for four years, when I should be 20 years old—October 19, 1790.

On the day that I left home, September 23, 1786, reflecting on my destitute condition and gloomy prospects, I came to the conclusion that two things in particular were indispensable for me, viz., to establish the reputation of a first-rate hand to work, with perfect integrity in every trust, and to get learning. For the latter I had neither money nor time, during the hours of labor and chores doing. It must therefore be acquired by my own application, and mainly while others slept. My determination was taken accordingly and persevered in, with success beyond my most sanguine expectations.

The three first summers, worked mainly for the father of Mr, (since Bishop) Griswold,[2] who lived with his father. Mr. Griswold, observing my anxiety for learning and my night studies,

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ii. William, b. Jan. 12, 1756; entered the army at nineteen; so badly wounded that he was unable to work for six years. Aug. 21, 1786, m. Sarah Sage, dau. of Jedediah Sage, of Berlin, Conn., and in May, 1799, moved to Tunbridge, Vt. In 1814 moved to Chelsea, Vt., where he d. 1816. He had eleven children. The eldest was (1) John Kilbourn, b. Aug. 7, 1787, A. B. Univ. of Vt. 1810, a lawyer; became Principal of the Worthington, O., Academy, a bookseller in Columbus, and author of a Gazetteer of Ohio; d. in Columbus Mar. 12, 1833, leaving three daughters. (2) Dr. Arius, b. July 12, 1789; emigrated to Worthington, O., in 1816; became Supt. of Worthington Mfg. Co.; became a dentist and practiced in Ohio, Mississippi and Louisiana. His wife (Eliza Owen, of Salisbury, Conn.) d. Feb., 1837, in Woodville, La. Their son Owen m. in East Feliciana, La., in 1840, and d. in 1842, leaving sons, William, James and John Henry. Two daughters died in childhood in Worthington. In Nov., 1841, he m. Mrs. Phebe Chapman, only child of Judge Recompense Stanberry, of Worthington, where he lived and d. Sept. 2, 1865. (3) Julia, m. Ezra Prentiss and lived in Chelsea, Vt. (4) Emily, m. Joshua Foster and lived in Tunbridge, Vt. (5) Dr. Ralph, a dentist, of Montpelier, Vt. (6) William, emigrated to Ohio in 1818; m. in 1821 Matilda Sells; established carding mills at Dublin, O., and d. Sept., 1833, leaving no children. (7) Sarah, unm., resided in Tunbridge, Vt. (8) Osmond, d. in childhood. (9) Dr. Jedediah S., b. in Tunbridge, Vt., Oct. 23, 1805; M. D. 1832; practiced in N. Y. City. (10) Dr. James, b. Sept. 29, 1807; m. in Fairfield Co., O., Martha Havely; d. 1834, leaving no children. (11) Eliza Ann, b. in Chelsea, Vt., Oct. 3, 1810; m. 1836, Homer Tuller, of Worthington, O.; had children, James H., Henry K., Walter A., Frances E., Flora J., Lewis B.

iii. Anna, b. 1760; m. Asahel Hart, of Nothington, now Avon.

iv. Eunice, d. at age of 16, of "camp fever."

v. Lemuel, b. Oct. 7, 1764; m. Sarah Hastings, of Southington; was a clothier and millwright by trade; emigrated to Worthington in 1803; d. in 1820 near Chillicothe, O., leaving children, Josiah, Sally, Ursula, Hiram, Elizabeth, Nancy.

vi. Urania, b. Oct. 17, 1767, d. 1832; m. (1) Sylvester Higley and had daughter, Maria; m. (2) Shubael Hoskins, of Simsbury, and had (1) Rockwell, who m., first, Chloe Pinney, second, Ruth Adams, (2) Laura, who m. Whitman K. Williston, (3) Norton, (4) Maria.

vii. James.

viii. Azuba, d. of camp fever, aged four years.

ix. Deborah, d. in infancy.

x. Amasa, b. 1780; was in lumber business on River St. Francis, Canada, where he d., unm., in 1805. Hist. of Kilbourn Family, by P. K. Kilbourne.

2. Alexander Viets Griswold, second son of Elisha Griswold, descended from Edward Griswold, who came from Kenilworth, England, to Windsor, Conn., in 1639, and Emma Viets; b. at Simsbury, Conn., April 22, 1766, d. in Boston, Mass., Feb. 15, 1843. He was instructed by his uncle, Rev. Roger Viets (Yale, 1758), ordained by Bishop Seabury, 1795. He was appointed Rector of St. Michael's Church, Bristol, R. I. The Eastern Diocese of the P. E. Church, which included N. H., Vt., Mass. and R. I., was organized in 1810, and in May he was ordained its first Bishop. Soon after he was elected Chancellor of Brown University. He received the degree of D. D. His memoirs were written by John S. Stone. Johnson's Ency., II, p. 707. He m. 1st, Elizabeth Mitchelson, 2d, wid. Amelia Smith, having twelve children by the first wife and two by the second. Viets Genealogy, p. 38.

appropriated invariably half of every night to that object, and never letting study interfere with my labor or trust, he became my warm and efficient friend; the most disinterested and valued friend I ever had or could desire. With him I learned the English, Latin and Greek grammar, arithmetic and other branches of mathematics, and much besides of useful knowledge. And nothing gives me greater pleasure than occurrences which render it suitable for me to declare this debt of gratitude which I owed to that great and excellent man while living, nor less to his memory, now that he has gone to the bosom of his God; a debt I can never pay but in the heart's warm devotion.

At the commencement of my fourth year's service at the trade, October, 1789, circumstances occurred which induced my master to relinquish his claim to my further services, on condition of my taking full charge of the whole establishment and clearing him wholly from work and care.

This offer I accepted, and married the daughter of John Fitch,[3] inventor and builder, at Philadelphia, of the first steamboat in the world. Our marriage was celebrated in St. Andrew's Church, Simsbury, on Sunday, November 8, 1789. I was thus settled in family and business at about 19, and nothing remained but to "go ahead" with such capacity and means as I possessed. And here I shall find a constant tendency to run into detail, according to my original design, but I will try and keep from it and show more of the "*modus operandi*" by which I effected results, or let it pass without notice.

I commenced business with the closest application and economy, not unfrequently, in seasons when customers pressed, saw the sun rise and set twice without taking rest except while at my meals. In three years I owned three clothing establishments, that of my master's being one, viz., where Tariffville now stands; where Avon is since built, and on the line between Granby and Suffield. Employed workmen enough and superintended it all myself; and bought back the place where I left my father and mother, which he had mortgaged the day before, and ultimately surrendered to the mortgagees, for its full value as his necessities had progressively demanded.

By inhaling so constantly and extensively the fumes of poisonous compositions and dyes I became severely sick, unable

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3. John Fitch, son of —— ——, was b. at East Windsor Hill, Conn., Jan. 21, 1743, and d. in Bardstown, Ky., July 2, 1798. He was an armorer in the military service during the Revolution. For a while near the close of the war he was a surveyor in Virginia, during which time he prepared, engraved on copper and printed, on a press of his own manufacture, a map of the Northwest country, afterwards formed into a territory.

He constructed a steamboat in 1786 that could be propelled eight miles an hour. A company was formed (1788) in Philadelphia, which caused a steam packet to ply on the Delaware River and it ran for about two years, when the company failed.

In 1793 he unsuccessfully tried his navigation projects in France. Discouraged, he went again to the Western country, where he died, leaving a history of his adventures in the steamboat enterprise, from which Mr. Thompson Wescott prepared a biography which was published in 1867. Cy. of U. S. Hist., I, 496.

The model of his steamboat is now in the collection of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society at Columbus, O., having been presented by A. N. Whiting, Esq., of that city, a grandson.

to do anything for many months; was pronounced incurable on two occasions by able counsels, one of physicians, the other of surgeons—the two about a year apart; obtained distant and better aids—recovered gradually, walked with crutches eighteen months, tried again to work at my trade, but was unable. I bought land, in addition to the little place my father had owned, to make a good farm; tried farming one year—could not stand the labour and exposure—rented out my farm; commenced mercantile business on a small scale, soon made it a large one; made more money than I needed in trade, bought two large farms, one of them that which my father lost by the Revolutionary War, and two small ones of convenient size and good. Built a tavern stand near my store at the foot of the great range of the New England mountains, eighteen miles from Hartford, on the turnpike leading through Tariffville, Granville and Pittsfield to Albany, near the Craggs Mills, one of which I owned. Here became what in Granby was deemed wealthy.

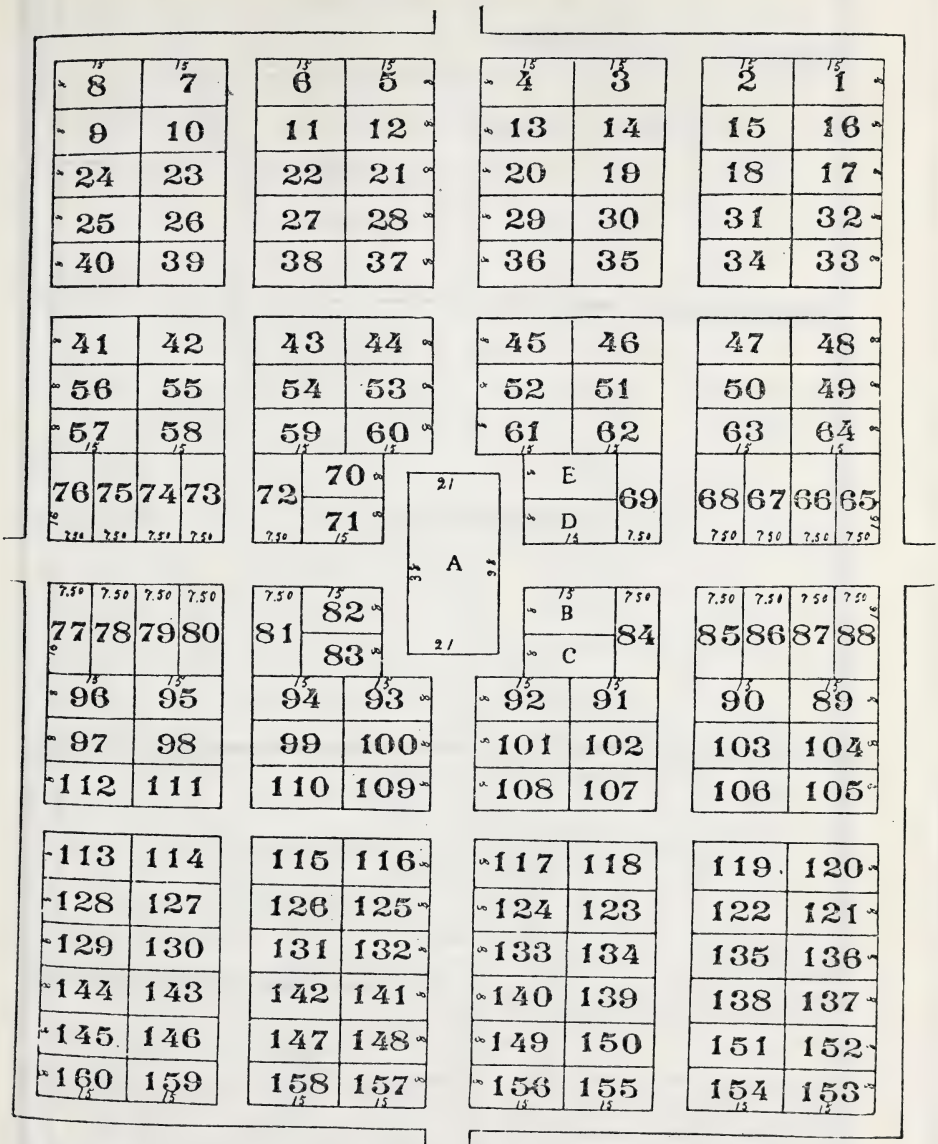
Up to this time I had declined all the little offices that were offered, except the management of the fiscal concerns in the Episcopal Church and lister and assessor of taxable property. Meantime raised and conducted two literary societies and a large circularting library.

Having thus provided a comfortable independence and placed myself and family in the first circle of society at home and abroad, and being near 30 years of age, concluded to take breath a little, but without much relaxation.[4]

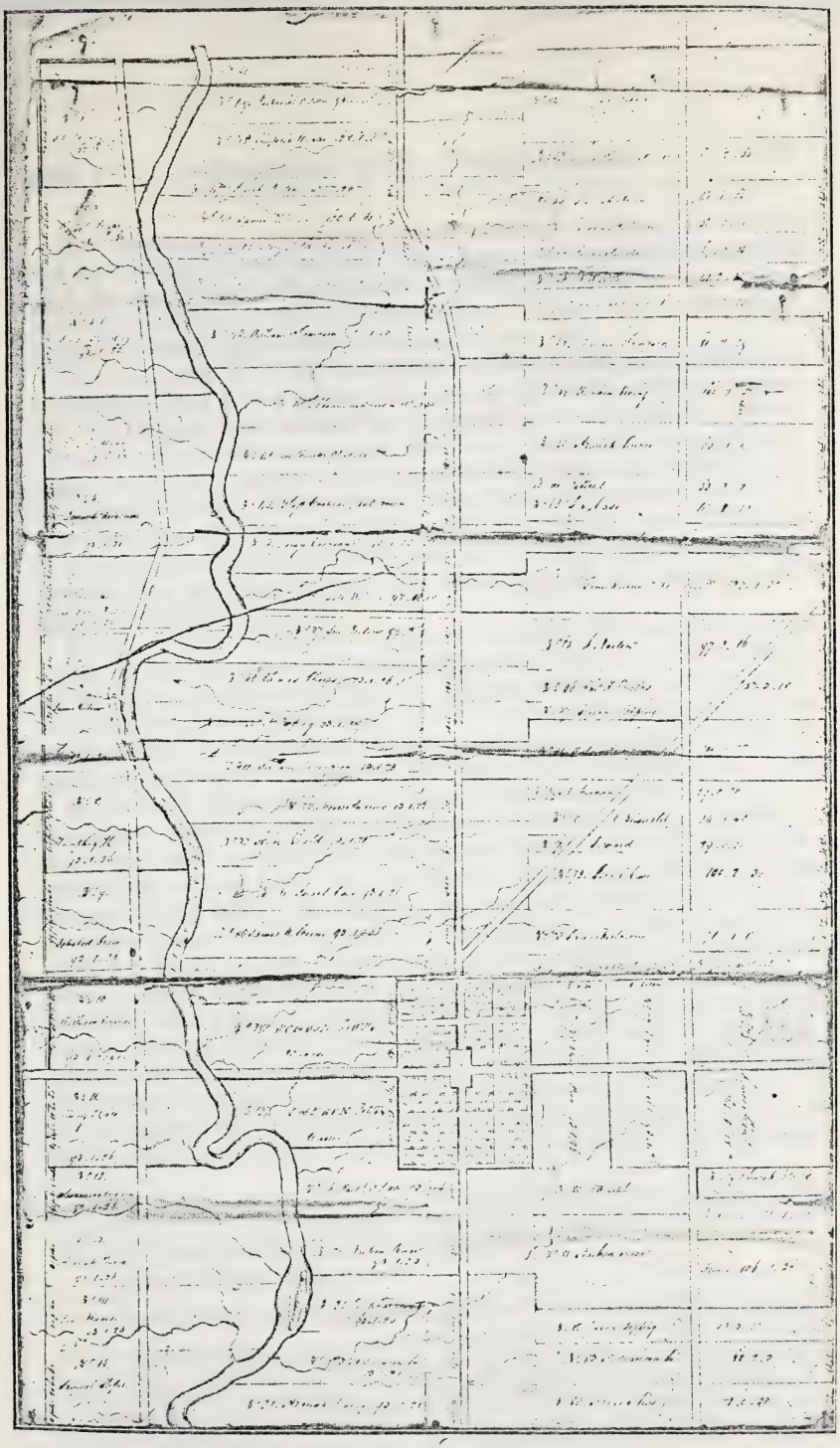
About this time, commencement of 1800, conceived the plan of forming an emigration company to the then N. Western Territory. It took about one year (1800) to make my friends believe me serious in the proposition; the next (1801) to satisfy them that I was not insane; the third (1802) to explore the country, complete the Scioto Company of forty members and prepare for operations, and the fourth (1803) to commence improvements, and near the end of the year to conduct the families to the purchase, all of which devolved on me.[5] This first year's settlement consisted of twelve families and 100 members, my daughter Orrel, born on the journey, filling out the even number, which till then was wanting one.

4. "Amidst his herculean labors he had found time to prosecute with vigor his researches after truth and useful information, and it is here worthy of remark that theology and ecclesiastical history had claimed no small share of his attention. His parents were members of the Congregational Church, but he had himself in early life united with the Episcopalians, and was ardently attached to their doctrines and forms. During this season of relaxation he was often called upon to officiate as lay reader in the church, and was urged by his friends to take orders. After much hesitancy and prayerful self-examination, he at length yielded to their solicitations and was ordained at St. Peter's Church, Cheshire, Jan. 4, 1802, by the Rt. Rev. Abraham Jarvis, Bishop of Connecticut. He officiated in several vacant parishes and was invited to settle in three or four. He, however, declined the invitations thus tendered to him, having formed the project of Western emigration." Kilbourne Family, p. 141; see also letters to Bishop Jarvis, published in this number.

5. See July number this year. He had previously made two tours of exploration through western N. Y., crossing the branches of the Delaware and Susquehanna and along the Mohawk to Phelps and Gorham's purchase, returning along and near Lake Ontario, to Black River, Wood Creek, etc., to Albany. Kilbourne Family, p. 145.



ORIGINAL PLAT OF WORTHINGTON.



PLAT OF SECTIONS 2 AND 3. SHARON TOWNSHIP.

The four south lots were missing from the original plat. On Main street they were: No. 21, the Job Case farm; No. 20, the Bristol farm; No. 19, now owned by R. G. Hutchins; and No. 18, Beach's farm, now the Webster farm, adjoining the Clinton Tp. line. On the west tier Nos. 15 and 16 are not shown. On the back of the plat is written:

> "A Plat of the town of Worthington as laid off by the Proprietors and including the second and third Sections of the Second Township in the 18th Range of the United States Military Lands in the State of Ohio.
>
> Dated at Worthington, Aug. 11, 1804.
>
> James Kilbourn, Agent and Surveyor for the Company."

Our numbers continued the same without addition or loss to the following Fourth of July, 1804, when we were all assembled and, in the heart of a boundless forest, celebrated our great national festival in the happiest style I have ever witnessed, felling nineteen great trees instead of &c., &c.

In the spring of 1804 the organization of the new State was completed and I was made Captain of all the N. West frontier, on the Indian line, as per the Greenville treaty, having about men enough in the northwest third of the State for one company, and they mostly of our own settlement and below us on the Scioto river. Was elected about the same time Justice of the Peace for the county of Franklin for three years.[6] During this year surveyed and divided to all of the proprietors their land in the company's purchase, closed up all its concerns and dissolved the association.[7]

In the spring of 1805 I explored closely the south shore of Lake Erie, from its most southerly bend, now in Erie county, to the Maumee Rapids, then an Indian territory, and selected the present site of Sandusky City as our northern commercial emporium, as it has since become and is now rapidly rising, it being also chartered as a city instead of a borough as formerly.

About the same time I received in conformity to an act of Congress, from Hon. Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, unasked and unexpected, the appointment of a District Surveyor for a vast tract of the public land,[8] and executed the duties of the office for nine years, and still holding the commission completed the service by deputy. I went the same year to New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, purchased some quarter townships, or 4,000-acre tracts of land, became a general land agent. Formed three new companies of settlers, called Union, Louises and Goodriches Settlements, in 1806. Meantime and previous by writing and otherwise, had induced the formation and settlement of the Granville Association of 100 members from Granby and Granville, Bixbe's Settlement from Lenox and other parts of some hundreds of families, and

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6. He was first elected Justice of the Peace in 1805, when Sharon was a part of Liberty Tp., one of the four original townships of the original Franklin Co. His remark a little further on about his re-election in 1807 must be a slip of memory, for the records show that Ezra Griswold was elected that year in his place.

7. See article in this number.

8. [Copied from original letter now in possession of Miss Emma Jones, Columbus, O.]

MARIETTA, July 3, 1804.

The Rev. James Kilbourn, Franklin Co., near Franklinton:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inform you that with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, you are hereby appointed District Surveyor for No. 1 of Chillicothe District, or of all that tract within the said District that is called the Military Tract.

I must request you to afford the speediest intelligence of your acceptance or non-acceptance. In case of the first, the law requires an oath or affirmation, which it will be necessary to take before some magistrate, and transmit a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury.

With the profoundest respect, I am, sir,

Your ob't servant, JARED MANSFIELD.

It appears on consideration that a copy of the oath should be sent to this office.

on my own lands and others' at Norton, Delaware county, a number of families from Newburgh, N. Y.[9]

In 1806 was appointed by joint ballot of the Legislature one of the first Board of Trustees, the Governor being President *ex officio*, by which the establishment and first organization of the Ohio College at Athens was effected. This college was endowed by Congress with two townships, or 46,000 acres of land. The college faculty were appointed at the same meeting of the board. After holding this trust for ten years, on account of the distance to travel resigned it, January 20, 1821.[10] Went to the East again this year (1806) and brought on additional settlers. 1807, re-elected Justice of the Peace for three years. Same year, St. John's Church, Worthington,[11] and Worthington Academy being chartered, was elected President of both corporations. Have declined services in the church, but continue in the academy. Went Eastward again this year and brought on additional settlers. Meantime had been elected Major of the first Battalion on the Indian frontier. We were located about the center of the State and the Indian boundary twenty-five miles north of Worthington, the settlements extending to it. In 1808, if my recollection is correct, was elected by the Legislature one of three Commissioners to establish the site of Miami University, and attended to that duty.[12] Meantime had

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9. No attempt is made in this number to give any account of the two remaining sections purchased by the company outside of Sharon Tp., nor of the towns laid out by Col. Kilbourn. These topics may be taken up in a future number.

10. By act of Feb. 18, 1804, the Legislature established the Ohio University in the town of Athens, O., Township 9, Range 14, and endowed it with the rents and profits of Townships 9 and 8 of Range 14, the townships granted by the U. S. in the Ohio Co.'s purchase for the support of a university therein. The Trustees appointed by Sec. 3 were: Elijah Backus, Rufus Putnam, Dudley Woodbridge, Benjamin Tappan, Bazaliel Wells, Nathaniel Massie, Daniel Symmes, Daniel Story, Samuel Carpenter, Rev. James Kilbourn, Griffin Green, Sr., and Joseph Darlinton.

At the first meeting of the Board, the first Monday in June (the 4th), 1804, Gov. Tiffin, Backus, Putnam, Story, Woodbridge, Carpenter and Kilbourn were present. The session lasted three days and was spent in appraising and leasing. The next year was consumed in settling titles. The second meeting, Nov. 20, 1805, adjourned because no quorum was present, but at the third, Apr. 2, 1806, the committee on selling town lots reported. On Dec. 25, 1806, at the next meeting, they decided to build; the Academy building was begun and completed in 1807. In Mar., 1808, the Rev. Jacob Lindley was appointed preceptor of the academy. The first degree of A. B. was granted in 1815, to Thomas Ewing. In 1816 and 1817 the College building was built. Its complete organization was accomplished in 1820, when Mr. Kilbourn resigned, only Gen. Putnam and Mr. Carpenter, of Lancaster, being left of the original Board. Walker's Hist. of Athens Co., p. 327, *et seq.*

11. See article in this number.

12. "Act to establish the Miami University." 7 O. L., 184. Passed Feb. 17, 1809:

SEC. 17. Be it further enacted, that Alexander Campbell, the Rev. James Kilbourn and the Rev. Robert G. Wilson be, and they are hereby, appointed Commissioners, who shall fix on the place of the permanent seat of the university.

YELLOW SPRINGS, GREENE COUNTY, OHIO, August 16th, 1809.

We, the Commissioners appointed, etc., etc., * * * report: That we have examined John Cleves Symmes' purchase, and have chosen a site in the County of Warren, on the western side of the town of Lebanon, on the land of Ichabod Corwin, at a white-oak tree marked "M. U. V."

In testimony whereof, etc., etc.,

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
JAMES KILBOURN, *Committee.*

When it appeared that Mr. Wilson was not present at the viewing and took no part in the matter, objection was made and warm debate ensued. It was argued that the law had not been complied with, and as a result of the debate the action of the Commissioners was declared utterly void.

The site was fixed by the Legislature on the College Township (Oxford), in Butler Co. Diamond Anniversary of Miami University, pp. 74, 348.

improved farms, built mills, houses, etc., established mercantile business with drugs and medicines and several mechanical shops, and went Eastward twice a year for goods. Was elected Colonel of the Frontier Riflemen, but declined accepting, and resigned the Majority through disgust for the Brigadier, who lived below us and was a perfect booby in all military affairs.[13]

In 1812, was appointed by the President of the United States one of three Commissioners to establish the contested boundary between the great Virginia Northwestern Reservation and the Public Lands of the U. S.[14]

This duty was executed under circumstances of much peril, as it was soon after the declaration of war ; much of the line lay through the Indian country, and many of the Indians were very hostile. We encamped two nights on the site of an Indian town, which our troops had taken and burned a day or two before—the smouldering ruins still burning. A few days after the completion of this service, which Congress subsequently ratified, was elected a member of Congress for the Center District of the State.[15] Served with close attention through the four sessions, two regular and two specially called, of this, the Thirteenth Congress, and was re-elected while attending the second special session, in October, 1814. At the end of the term declined further election, on account of ill health and a great pressure of private business—the country also being delivered and safe. This was the time when I supposed my standing better than at any former period. Was first Master of the first Masonic Lodge, first High Priest of the first Royal Arch Chapter, and one of the three first officers of the Encamp-

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13. It would seem that on his return from the second session of the Thirteenth Congress he found "that he had been unanimously re-elected Colonel and the commission left at his house. At the earnest solicitation of the officers of the regiment, he at length accepted the appointment." Hist. of Kilbourne Family, p. 149.

14. Directed to "James Kilbourn, Esq., Worthington, Ohio." Endorsed : "Governor Tiffin letter from the U. S. Treasury Office. Communication to James Kilbourn. Virginia Land Line. 1812."

Treasury Department.
General Land Office, July 30th, 1812.

Sir—By direction of the President of the United States, I have the honor to inform you, that, finding it would not be convenient for all the Commissioners appointed by the Executive of Virg'a to meet the Commissioners appointed under the Act of Congress of the 25 of June last, entitled An Act to ascertain the western boundary of the tract reserved for satisfying the military bounties allowed to the officers & soldiers of the Virginia line on continental establishment, at Xenia, in the State of Ohio, on the 5th day of October next, he has been induced to extend the time for such meeting until Monday, the 26th day of October next. It is hoped that both the avocation of the gentlemen and the season (the leaves having fallen more) will render that time more agreeable and convenient to them all, and not render the period directed for a report to this office less so.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir,

Your A't serv't, Edward Tiffin.

Treasury Department.
General Land Office.
Edward Tiffin.

In "Am. State Papers," Vol. II, p. 735, "Public Lands," may be found the report of the Commissioners on the boundary line between the Public Lands and the Virginia Reservation; the Commissioners being James Kilbourn, Samuel Herrick and William Ludlow.

15. See separate article in this number, on Col. Kilbourn's Career in Congress.

ment of Knights in Central Ohio.[16] Held them all for many years and ultimately resigned them at different periods.

In 1819, Worthington College being then chartered, was elected first President of the corporation, and have continued so by triennial elections in due course to this time.[17]

In 1823–4, was a member of the General Assembly of Ohio;[18] served on fourteen committees, one of which being the Committee of Revision of all the laws of a general nature, and, as an individual member of that committee, formed the glossary to the new Revised Code, defining all the Latin, Greek and obsolete English words and the technical phrases therein contained.[19] Soon after this, was appointed by the Governor of Ohio to select the lands given by Congress towards the Ohio canals.[20]

In 1838–9, was again a member of the Assembly.[21] Commenced and persevered, as far as practicable, a system of reform by condensing all local legislation, incorporations, etc., into as few separate acts and as short forms as possible—thus saving greatly in time, paper, printing and many other respects, and adapting the laws to ready reference. Made considerable progress therein, against violent opposition in the Legislature, a large majority of whom were rabid Locofocos. The system thus introduced has been slowly progressing at every session since, and much more than usual at the recent session, with Whig majorities in both Houses. At this, my last term in the Legislature, was at the head of the Standing Committee on Roads, and other improvements, and procured legislative action on many matters of consequence to the internal condition of the State; and among the acts favoring the extension of

16. New England Lodge, No. 4, was organized under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of the State of Connecticut, A. D. June 28, 1808. A. C. 5808; James Kilbourn, W. M. Officers were installed on the same day by the Rt. Worshipful Thomas Worthington, of Chillicothe, according to letters for that purpose directed by and from said Grand Lodge.

Horeb Chapter, No. 3, at Worthington, was organized Dec. 18, 1815, under dispensation from the Deputy Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maryland and District of Columbia; James Kilbourn, E. H. P.

Mt. Vernon Encampment, No. 1, Knights Templar and attendant Orders, instituted at Worthington Mar. 15, 1818, by letters of dispensation granted for that purpose by Thomas Smith Webb, Deputy General Grand Master of the General Encampment of the United States, who was present at that date. It was chartered by the General Grand Encampment Sept. 10, 1819, M. E. DeWitt Clinton then presiding in that body. Among the first officers was E. James Kilbourn, Capt. Gen. This was the first dispensation granted by the General Grand Encampment and the first Encampment of the Order organized west of the Alleghany Mountains. Martin's Hist. of Franklin Co., p. 163, *et seq.*

17. See article in this number.

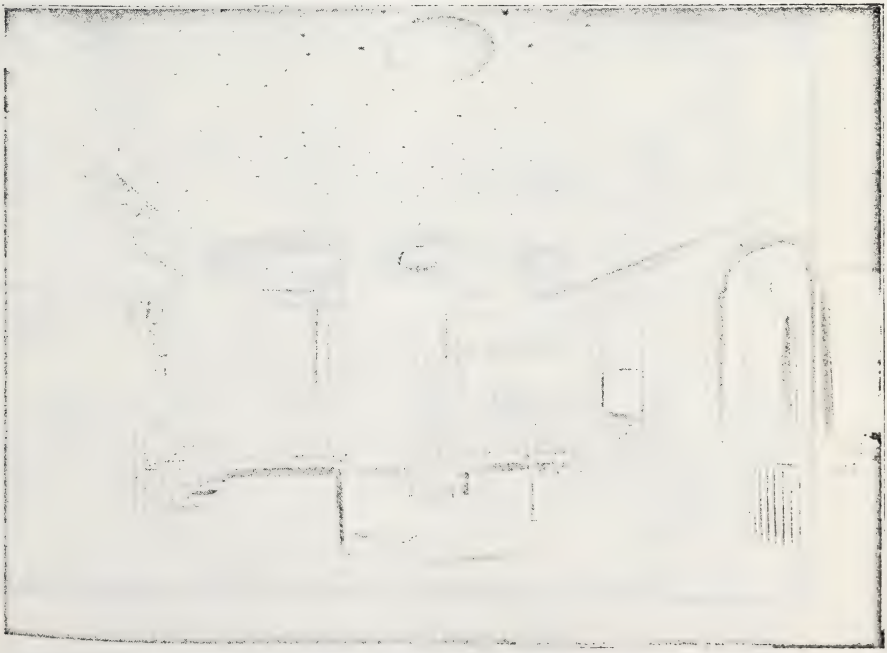
18. See article in this number.

19. In 1825 the office of County Assessor was established. The office was abolished Mar. 20, 1841. By the act the Court of Common Pleas was to appoint the officer, and James Kilbourn was appointed for two years from Mar., 1825. By act of Jan. 16, 1827, the County Commissioners were to appoint *pro tem.* from Mar. to Oct., 1827, when the electors should choose the official. They appointed James Kilbourn. Martin's Hist. of Franklin Co., p. 151.

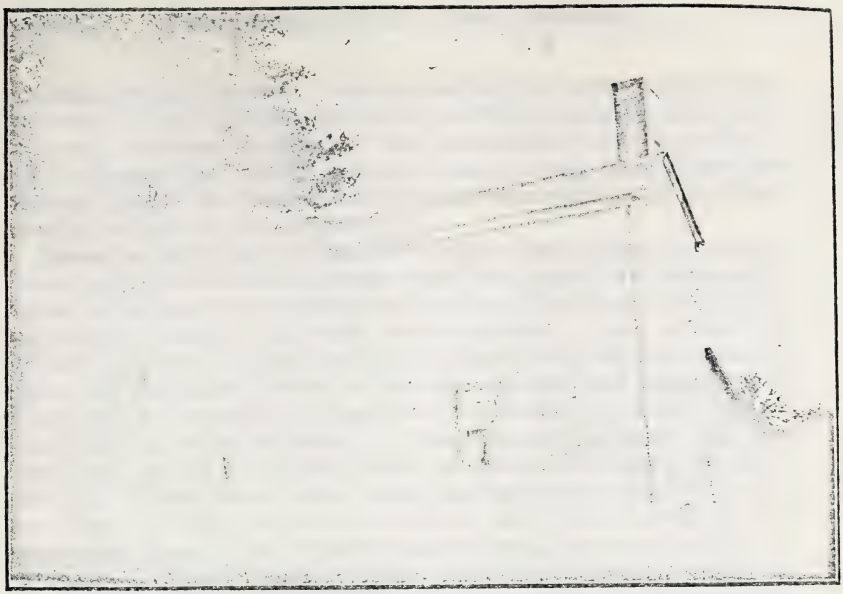
In 1835 Worthington was incorporated and in the spring of 1836 James Kilbourn was elected the first Mayor. He served again in 1840, 1841, 1846. Martin's Hist. of Franklin Co., p. 181.

"In 1820 he was chosen Presidential Elector and cast his vote for James Monroe. He acted with the Democratic Party up to 1824, when he began to diverge from it, supporting Henry Clay. With the organization of the Whig Party, he wholly severed his political relations with the Democracy and became an ardent Whig. He was, however, always tolerant in his party views." Taylor's Ohio in Congress, p. 152.

Masonic Building—Erected 1820



Interior of New England Lodge, No. 4.



THE JOHN SNOW HOUSE.

MASONIC ROOM IN THE SNOW HOUSE.

In this room the meetings of New England Lodge, No. 4, were held before the erection of the Masonic Building. Here on November 15, 1818, Mt. Vernon Commandery was organized.

knowledge and science, always a subject of deep public interest, was that of a liberal charter to the "Worthington Literati."[22] Having been the founder of this association, and presiding at its deliberations, when present, was elected first President thereof under the charter, but have for some time past declined further service in that capacity.

Going a little back from the order of my dates heretofore observed, I wish to here advise you that about the commencement of the last war, it being known that I had some knowledge of manufacturing and some spare capital, I was invited by friends in New York and urged by members of the Government from the President down to Cabinet officers and members of Congress, to embark in manufacturing woolen goods to aid in clothing our army and navy. I remembered well the fate, the total ruin, of all who were similarly persuaded during the Revolution. When peace came, their country's peace was not peace to them. I well remembered that, notwithstanding all the promises given of full protection, by tariff, so soon as the war protection should cease, even the patriotic Congress refused all protection to the humble beginners in American manufactories, by employing families, etc., and they were ruined.

Still, the promises were so fair, and the non-protectionists admitting their errors and agreeing to change their course, I was induced to join a company of the kind here.

I invested $10,000, incurred liability as security for $57,000 and much more.[23]

Peace came in 1815—no protection to woolens till 1824–5. I sustained the whole concern, as did Mr. Wells that at Steubenville, amid enormous losses by those who owed us and otherwise, until 1820, when, all hope from Government failing, Steubenville and Worthington factories were crushed; and your friend at 50 years of age, with a family of eight daughters and four sons, half of them still small and unprovided for, was stripped of the last cent he had accumulated, with tremendous sacrifices, by the vigorous coercion of creditors.

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20. LOWER SANDUSKY (now Fremont), 22nd July, 1827.

DEAR SIR: I called at your house with a view of consulting you on the subject of selecting the lands granted by a late act of Congress to Ohio. I understood from you last winter that there was a quantity of good land in the region through which the Columbus and Sandusky T. P. road runs; and as Mr. Brush, the Register, thinks I can enter any land east of the road, I am anxious to gain such information as will guide me to a judicious selection, and I know of no one who can aid me more on this subject than yourself.

If at Portland I would be glad if you could take this route home and meet me at the loan office at Tiffin on the 28th inst. If this does not reach you before your return to Worthington I would be glad if you would by return mail give me what information you can conveniently communicate on this subject and say whether you will undertake to make locations for the State in the County of Marion.

Your attention will much oblige your most ob't,

ALLEN TRIMBLE.
(*Governor of Ohio.*)

P. S. Direct to me at Tiffin.

This is directed to "Col. James Kilbourn at Portland. If Col. K. has left Portland for Worthington, the P. M. will forward this to the latter place," and in red ink, "Forwarded from Sandusky July 28," and Worthington, $\frac{6}{12\frac{1}{2}}$ $18\frac{1}{2}$

Meantime and including that perplexing period, my third, Lincoln, was three years and nine months under surgeon's care, two years of the time unable to move himself from the bed, with a diseased hip, from which, however, he recovered, against all expectation, after great suffering and expense. He is well and a vigorous business man.

On finding myself again totally without means except some physical strength and a mind not greatly discomposed, and concluding not to hang, drown or get drunk, I took up the compass again and went into the woods. With much labor and economy my doctors' bills were paid, my family all raised to business, science, virtue and honor. They are all well settled; all in good circumstances, having respectable independencies, and some of them quite wealty. Have acquired for myself and my good companion a comfortable independence, though not so much in amount as before, but so that I do for my friends as many favors as I have need to ask.

I have laid off thirteen towns of this State, of which number are Worthington, the chief town of the Scioto Company's purchase; Bucyrus, the flourishing seat of justice of Crawford county, and the commercial City of Sandusky, now chartered as such, and advancing firmly in improvements, the seat of justice of Erie county, and destined to be the largest city on the south shore of Lake Erie. Have also, by State and county authority, established more State and county roads than any two individuals besides. The same remark will apply in a ratio of at least double in regard to the towns.

UPPER SANDUSKY, 20th Aug., 1828.

DEAR SIR: Knowing no gentleman in the County of Marion so well acquainted with its lands as yourself, I have concluded to invite you to examine and select as part of the half million acres granted by the United States to Ohio) the best lands in said county subject to entry, and to transmit to me at Fort Ball by mail as often as once a week a list of your locations.

It is my wish that you furnish me in the first place with a list of the very best lands only, and that you keep a memorandum of the lots of a 2nd quality, and when through with your examination that you will transmit this also by mail as above.

You are aware that the value of this grant to Ohio, depends upon the ease (?) and expedition with which the selections are made. I therefore hope you will take the utmost pains in making your selections. The western range of townships (as I told you) has been assigned to Col. Hunt for examination.

Respectfully, Your most ob't, ALLEN TRIMBLE.

Directed to "Col. James Kilbourn, Worthington, O., free."

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

DEAR COL.: I find we have selected in the Delaware District more land than is wanted. I must throw off some and I want your assistance. Please come down this evening if possible and bring your notes with you. I hope you will not fail, as I must act *immediately* upon the subject. Yours Respectfully,

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

Directed to "Col. James Kilbourn, Worthington, O.," and endorsed, "Gov. Trimble's letter, Jan'y 15, 1829."

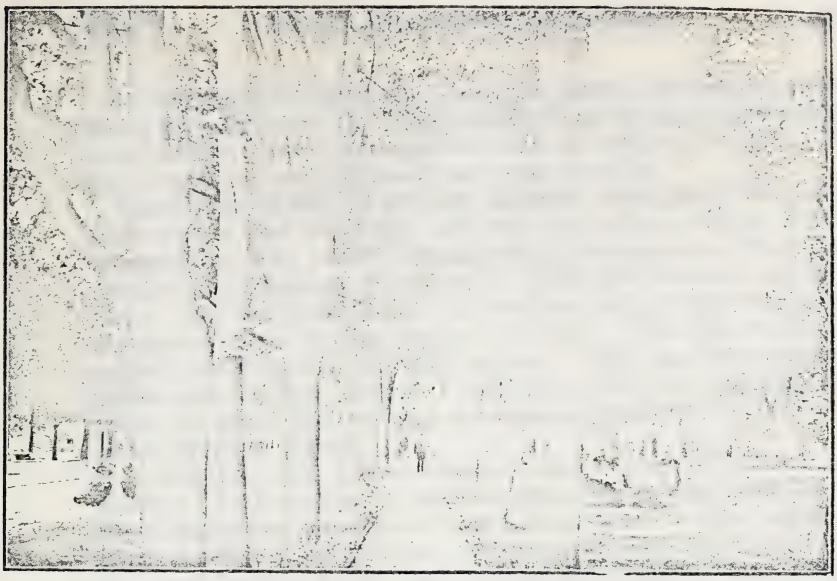
21. See article in this number.

22. SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That Theodore Comstock, William Abbott and Thompson Pinney, their associates and successors, be and they are hereby incorporated as a body politic, by the name of the Worthington Literati, for the purpose of establishing a library and lyceum in said Town of Worthington; the three persons above named shall be authorized to call the first meeting of their associates at such time as they may think proper to organize the corporation, that it may go into effective operation agreeably to the statute in such case provided.

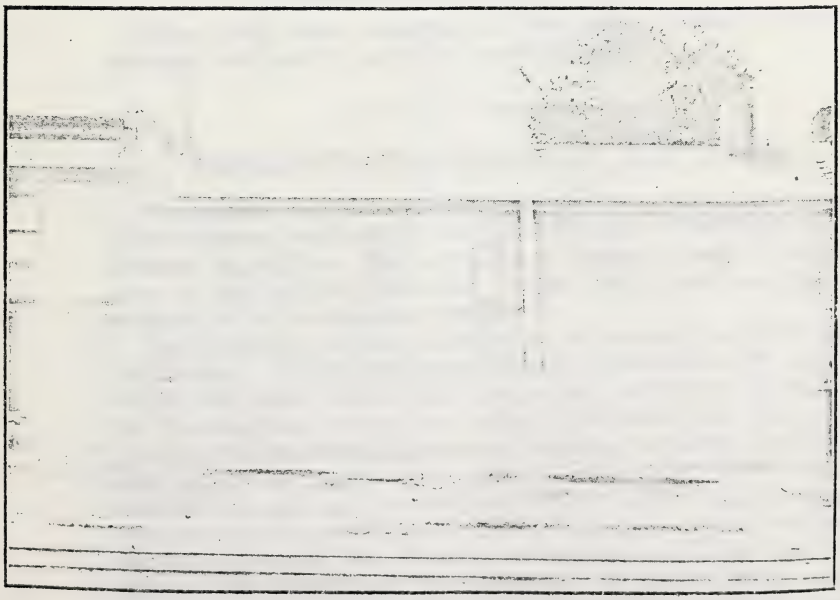
Mar. 16, 1839. JAMES J. FARAN, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

39 O. L., 257. WILLIAM HAWKINS, *Speaker of the Senate.*

23. It is hoped that an article on the Worthington Manufacturing Company will appear in a subsequent number.



View in the Public Square.



Col. James Kilbourn's House.

In closing this detail will only add, that I do not remember being a member of any corporation or association, at the commencement thereof, except one each, of which I was not the first President, and of those two subsequently.

Have been called to preside at more than half the public conventions and meetings, political and others, which I have attended for fifty years; among them the immense Whig Convention at Columbus, February 22, 1840, and another nearly as large; and the great State Convention, July 4, 1839, for laying the cornerstone for the Capitol of Ohio. The Governor was present with heads of departments. This was the greatest public dinner and festival I ever saw, and the expression of apparent good feeling was unbounded, without the obtrusion of the Demon, Party.

In the foregoing I have mostly noted scenes of business and steady (?) advancement, and not adverted to thousands of the most interesting passages of my life, at least to me—scenes of distress and joy, of pleasures and sympathies, which friends of the most feeling heart, and highest devotion to our welfare, alone can duly appreciate—

A Friend that can sigh o'er my sorrow,
And rejoice in the summer and sunshine of life;—
That can smile in the hope of a happy to-morrow,
And vanquish the demons of discord and strife.
Can give us a right welcome, warm-hearted greeting;
That stirs in the Spirit its holiest spells.

Many such were inserted in the more diffused form first adopted but laid by, as above mentioned.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF THE TOWN.

An opinion seems to prevail among many that the Town of Worthington was named for Gov. Thomas Worthington, first Senator from Ohio. The universal tradition among the descendants of the settlers, however, is that the name was given in memory of a Connecticut locality.

The following letters seem to be of interest in determining the matter. The Worthington therein referred to was a village in the east part of Berlin, on the main road from Middletown to Farmington, about ten miles northwest of the former. Barber's Connecticut Historical Collections states (p. 65) that Berlin was incorporated in 1785, having been previously the Second Society of Farmington, by the name of Kensington, and set off about 1712. In 1753 Kensington was divided by the formation of New Britain, and again in 1772 by the formation of the Society of Worthington; its name being derived from one of the committee who located the Society quoting Pease and Niles Gazetteer as authority. There is a picture of

a northern view of Worthington, with Mt. Lamentation at the left of the village. It was incorporated as a borough in 1834. It is now known by the name of ———.

A letter directed to (probably in handwriting of Jonathan Gilbert)

RIGHT REVEREND ABRAHAM JARVIS, D. D.,
& Bishop of Connecticut,
Residing at Cheshire.

Endorsed: "Recommended to the Bp. from Berlin."

BERLIN, 7th of Decem'r, 1801.

REVEREND SIR—We hereby address you as our patron benefactor and most worthy guide in the Episcopal Persuasion. We ourselves being fully satisfied therein tender unto thee our truly sincere and most cordial thanks for the tender regard thou hast been pleased to discover towards us, and that you may long live for the instruction of us and our fellow-creatures and thy own satisfaction is our sincere prayer, and let us give glory unto Him to whom glory is due.

Nextly, we recommend unto thee the very amiable and pious Mr. James Kilbourne, who has preached with us alternately for the year past to the universal satisfaction of his hearers, and do assert that at a meeting of the Episcopal Society called Wethersfield and Worthington, legally warned and assembled on Thursday, the 3d of instant December, for the purpose of trying their minds for the treating with and further employing Mr. Kilbourn to preach to them in case he can be obtained. We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that they were unanimous, not a dissenting vote, and that he may still long continue to persevere in the vocation whereunto he's called is our sincere desire.

Accept, kind sir, these from your acknowledged constituents and truly obedient Very Humble Serv'ts,

JOHN GOODRICH, } *Wardens.*
JONATHAN GILBERT, }
SELAH BUCKLEY, *Clerk.*
ASAHEL A. KELLSEY, }
DAVID BERKLEY, } *Societies Committee.*
JOHN GOODRICH, }
JOSEPH SAGE, *Societies Clerk.*
DAVID GILBERT,
JONATHAN GILBERT, JR.,
JOSEPH GOODRICH.

Endorsed: "Wardens' letter to the Bishop."

BERLIN, July 29, 1802.

RIGHT REVEREND SIR—We are informed that the Bishop is displeased with Mr. Kilbourn's calculation, in leaving this parish to take a journey into the Northwestern Territory—fearing that it will prove a disappointment and a damage to the church here.

We beg, therefore, humbly to represent to the Bishop—That Mr. Kilbourn has long contemplated this journey and often declared it to the wardens and others from the first of his reading here, and it was fully understood in the last contract made with him by the committee a short time before he was ordained, and was a condition in the contract, that he should be at liberty to make this particular journey if he should think it expedient—and he did not engage so much as to supply the pulpit during his absence; but he has, notwithstanding, been so thoughtful of our interest and prosperity as to agree with the Rev. Mr. Warren, the Rev. Mr. Ives, and Mr. S. Griswold, a Candidate, to supply us as usual while he shall be absent, which is more than we expected, but is in full unison with the wishes of all the parish.

We understand the contract which he has made with Mr. Griswold and fully approve of it, and as we have once heard Mr. Griswold read to the satisfaction of the whole Society present, we must request the Bishop to forward Mr. Kilbourn's design in this respect, encouraging Mr. Griswold to come forward agreeably to the encouragement he has given. We believe it would be an injury to the Society if he should not. We could all wish, to be sure, that Mr. Kilbourn did not wish to take this journey, but inasmuch as he does, we ought to and we do hereby certify that it is no more than we agreed to at the time when we made our contract with him, which contract on the part of Mr. Kilbourn has been observed with honour.

We subscribe ourselves, with all due submission and respect,

Your very Humble and Obedient Servants,

JOHN GOODRICH,
JONATHAN GILBERT,
Wardens of the Church in Wethersfield and Worthington.

To the Right Reverand Abraham Jarvis, Bp. of Connecticut.

MR. KILBOURN'S CONGRESSIONAL CAREER.

From the returns of the census of 1810 it appeared that Ohio was entitled to six Representatives. Mr. Kilbourn was urged by his friends to become a candidate in the Fifth District, which then comprised the Counties of Licking, Delaware, Franklin, Madison, Fairfield, Champaign, Montgomery, Miami and Darke.[1]

He issued his address to the electors, as follows:

ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS, 1812.

To the Independent Electors of Franklinton, Columbus and the Townships Adjacent:

GENTLEMEN—Being so far honored with the favorable opinion of some of my fellow-citizens as to be named in several counties as a candidate at the approaching election, for Representative in Congress from the Fifth District, of which yourselves are a part; and finding that great pains have been taken to represent my situation and views, as being at variance with the local interest of your part of the District, I have come to the conclusion, with the advice of friends, to make to you a public but concise statement of my interest, views and political sentiments.

As I do not know my political opinions were ever called in question, shall consider it sufficient on the present occasion to state, that I have ever been, and still am, a decided Republican, according to my best understanding of the principles of civil government, and inflexibly attached to the Constitution of the United States. Leaving this part, therefore, without further observations, shall confine my communications principally to those objects which appear most essentially interesting to the public in general in this critical period of difficulty and danger; and to those local interests which are the most immediately connected with the prosperity of our own District in particular. With respect to the National concerns, it will be proper to observe that I consider the present war as being strictly just on the part of the United States; and indispensably necessary under existing circumstances, unless we are prepared to surrender our dearest rights of property and personal liberty, and to prostrate at the foot of Royal insolence the hitherto honored name of "American Independence." And for one, fellow-citizens, I am not prepared for such humility; I shall never agree to such a surrender. But in the prosecution of the war, it appears to

1. Taylor's Ohio in Congrees, p. 122.

me that a greater degree of vigor and promptitude is necessary than has yet been manifested. I am fixed in the opinion that the cheapest mode of conducting a war, even as it respects pecuniary considerations, if we mention no other, is, with an overwhelming force for an army, a flowing abundance of all the provisions and munitions of war, and the most rapid movements to every point required. An invading, or assailing army, should never be behind their own appointments, but should always be at the point intended sooner than expected by the enemy, and in greater force if possible. In this way the United States would have it in their power, in the present war, to carry all before them, and ensure a speedy and an honorable peace; and which is still a consideration of infinite importance, will save the sacrifice of the lives of thousands of our citizens and the effusion of human blood; and, to crown the whole, will obtain not only an honorable, but a lasting peace.

With respect to the local interest of this part of our own District, it becomes my duty, in the most unequivocal terms, to contradict the insinuation that I am by interest opposed to the prosperity of Columbus and Franklinton and the adjacent country. It is not true that I have any such opposition; and every man who is acquainted with present circumstances, must know that all suggestions of that sort, which have been circulated with so much industry by particular characters, are totally without foundation. While the Seat of Government remained unestablished, there was indeed a difference of interest, relating to that particular question, between the towns of Worthington and Franklinton. But that question being now at rest, and having myself become interested in the Town of Columbus, no person can reasonably suppose that I could feel any other disposition towards that part of our District than the most sincere desire for its growth and prosperity. It is indeed well known that so soon as the Seat of Government was established by law, that, on behalf of the manufacturing company, I immediately commenced a branch of our business in Franklinton, where it is still continued; and it is my fixed design to establish the same in Columbus, with large additions, so soon as suitable buildings can be erected the ensuing spring, the materials and labor being already contracted for to erect said buildings.

As to the great United States road from Washington City to this State, and a Post-road from Newark, by Columbus and Franklinton, to the western part of this District, reference may be had to a communication of mine, published some time since, in which the facts, and my opinion relating to them, are distinctly stated as they exist, and particularly favorable to your interests.

I shall therefore only add further, in this place, that my interest and disposition are so far from being unfriendly to the prosperity of this part of our District, that I shall exert my best abilities in its favor, on every question that may arise concerning it in the National Legislature, should the suffrages of my fellow-citizens place me in connection with that body.

With respect to capacity to render you the necessary service, you will of course form your own opinions. It is only becoming me to say, as I can do with confidence, that should it be your will to honor me with your suffrages I shall remember it with gratitude, whatever may be the result of the election; and if placed in the contemplated office, shall feel myself impelled, both by interest and inclination, to discharge my duty in such a manner as shall not disappoint your confidence or ever shame your favor.

JAMES KILBOURN.

WORTHINGTON, October 12th, 1812.

In due time he was elected. He took his seat at the opening of the Thirteenth Congress, May 24, 1813.[2]

In this Congress were Daniel Webster, from N. H.; Timothy Pickering and James Geddes, from N. Y.; Nath'l Macon, of

2. Annals of Congress, 1813, p. 104.

GRAND LODGE
Of Free and Accepted Masons in the State of
CONNECTICUT

To all whom it may concern. These are to certify that our Brother James Kilbourn who hath signed his name in the margin hereof is a Regular Master Mason of Lodge No. 6 on the Registry of Connecticut, as appears by the certificate of said Lodge, and Registered on the books of the Grand Lodge the day of in the year of MASONRY 5744.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the Seal of the Grand Lodge this 6th day of in the Year of our Lord 1802.

Le présent est pour Certifier à tous ceux à qui il appartiendra que le Fr. Cl. Frère James Kilbourn qui a signé en marge d'icelui, est Maître Maçon, de la Loge du Connecticut N° 6 comme il paroit par le Certificat de la dite Loge, enregistré sur les livres de la Mère Loge le de ~~l'an de la Lumie~~ 5744.

En foi de quoi, j'ai signé, et fait le Sceau de la Mère Loge sur le présent, ce jour 6 Ère Maçonnique 1802.

John Mix Pt. Sect.

Masonic Diploma of James Kilbourn

N. C.; John C. Calhoun, of S. C.; Henry Clay, of Ky., and Felix Grundy, of Tenn. The war with Great Britain was in progress and party spirit was strong. During this and the succeeding Congress his votes are always with the War Party. A letter to R. F. Slaughter, written in the early part of this session, shows his views:

Endorsed: "Letter to R. F. Slaughter. An Essay upon the Administration and the Opposition."

WASHINGTON CITY, June 5, 1813.

Robert F. Slaughter, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—The enclosed paper will give you all of the news of the day here. Congress has done but little yet. The committee having the most important matters under consideration have not yet reported to the House. We expect the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on Monday next, which will be the seventh of the month, and as soon as that report is taken up I expect the opposition to take the field in full array against the Administration and its supporters, but I hope the majority will have the firmness to take the reponsibility upon themselves of adhering to their own measures, instead of being weakly driven into measures comporting with the views of the opposition, with the whole responsibility still resting upon their shoulders.

A conduct in the Government of this last description has been but too visible to the views of my mind in many instances that are past, but I trust that the fallacy of such conduct is now discovered, and I very much hope that such a wavering policy and the fallacious expectation of conciliating the present opposition will never again govern a division of the majority in Congress or the acts of any individual of the Administration. I refer to Mr. Slaughter.

I view it as reduced to a certainty, sir, that the opposition will not permit one measure to be adopted which it is in their power to prevent, that could prove favorable to the National happiness or honor, as any and all such measures would go directly to establish the reputation and support the popularity of the Administration, the thing of all others which they most dread, and will therefore seek to prevent by every measure which their ingenuity, ambition and envy can suggest, aided by the malice of Hell fulminating from Eastern pulpits, and the old and deadly influence of British gold and bribery.

To attempt the conciliation of a party so directed, as the present opposition to Government most manifestly is, would not only be the most thankless of all attempts, but the the most unpromising of any favorable result that the folly of men could possibly conceive.

The person who still entertains a hope that the party can be conciliated and brought to co-operate with the Administration in any one efficient and beneficial measure which it can devise, cannot have marked the course of the opposition since the change of administration, nor the many sacrifices made by the majority of their own sentiments and opinions within the last presidential term to effect if possible so desirable an object as that of the united exertion to repel foreign aggression and support the honor and essential rights of the Nation. No, sir; the person entertaining such an expectation at *this* time cannot have marked these things as they have passed, in the light of truth, or his capacity of profiting by experience must be very limited indeed.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

About a month after the session opened, on June 21, he offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and if any, what provision ought to be made for the more effectual and economical protection of the Northwestern Frontier against the incursions of

savages and other enemies, by granting donations of land to actual settlers on land adjoining the northern and western boundary of the State of Ohio and of the Territories of Indiana and Illinois.[3]

On the 23d this was amended by adding the Territory of Missouri, and was referred to a select committee of which he was one, from which on July 13 he reported a bill which was read twice and committed.[4]

The extra session adjourned on August 2. The following documents were sent to him before the regular session in December:

Addressed: [Free.]

THE HON'BLE JAMES KILBOURN,
Member of Congress,
City of Washington.

KASKASKIA, 9th November, 1813.

SIR—By the last mail I received your circular, memorial and bill, which came to hand too late to procure all the signers that could have been had, so as the memorial be with you at the opening of the next session of Congress. But the Assembly of the Territory are to meet this week if bad weather does not prevent their arrival; I will endeavor to have a resolution passed in favor of the bill and forward the same to you by next mail. I have done all in my power for the short time I had the memorial, I have also mentioned the respective offices of those who signed—on a separate paper as they put their names to the memorial.

Two of the members from the upper counties came this evening. As there is post office on the route and where they reside I inquired what success the memorial met with; they said they heard nothing of it, but doubted not of its meeting the approbration of all. Which would be so advantageous to the United States and the frontier country, for not a single person that has seen the bill, but returns thanks to the Supreme Being for having a gentleman of your talents and abilities in the National Legislature. None before has taken such a laborious task for the benefit of our great and fruitful country.

It is a mistaken notion as is said to mention it as an unhealthy climate. It is so to negligent people. I have been in this Illinois country twenty-eight years and may be a while longer, and am as hearty as when I left Ireland. On my comming here there was swamps, lakes, etc., of stagnated water. But yearly these places get less in a manner that now many of them are entirely dry and have good roads through them.

I hope, sir, that my conduct in this business will meet your approbation, and should anything occur wherein my services may be of any utility you may depend, sir, on my utmost exertions as far as in my power—no one wishes more the good of the community than I do.

Our Territory has been neglected; many dead, their heirs growing gray-headed, since land has been granted them and not yet located, nor does not know when they will be in possession of them. And now our Territorial Assembly has imposed a tax on lands of that description. I among others am one of the sufferers—and it's said for want of being represented—and where can we have redress except a gentleman of your charitable disposition would be disposed to do something for this neglected country?

I am fully of the opinion that our Delegate would wish to do all in his power for the benefit of this country, but it requires support.

3. Annals of Congress, 1813, p. 311.

4. Do., p. 434.

The general opinion is that claims of that description ought to be funded in the United States, and a land office opened in the District where the claimants may be allowed to purchase to the amount so funded.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient and very humble servant,

WILLIAM ARUNDEL.

Judge Thomas presents his compliments to you.

The Hon'ble James Kilbourn.

ENDORSED—LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

PIERRE MENARD, President of the Council.
J. B. THOMAS, Presiding Judge of the Territory.
HUGH N. MAXWELL, Auditor.
JOHN THOMAS, Treasurer of the Territory and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for St. Clair County.
WM. L. REYNOLDS, a Surgeon.
JOSEPH CONWAY, Attorney-at-Law.
WM. MEARS, District Att'y and Att'y General.
C. FOUKE, Marshal of the District.
ROBERT MORRISON, Clerk of the Gen'l Court.
DAVID ANDERSEN, a Judge of the Common Pleas for Randolph County.
WM. C. GREENUP, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Randolph County.
MICHAEL JONES, Register of the Land Office.
JNO. MCFERRON, a Judge of the Com'n Pleas for Randolph County.
B. STEPHENSON, Sher'ff for Randolph County.
WM. BIGGS, a Member of the Legislative Council.
JOSHUA OGLESBY, a Member of the House of Representatives.
WM. JONES, a Member of the House of Representatives.
WM. ARUNDEL, Post Master at Kaskaskia, Recorder and Justice of the Peace for Randolph County.

KASKASKIA, ILLINOIS TERRITORY, 9 Month, 1813.

Addressed: [Free.]

THE HON'BLE JAMES KILBOURN,
Member of Congress,
City of Washington,

KASKASKIA, 16th November, 1813.

SIR—It's with great pleasure I enclose to you the resolution of both Houses of the General Assembly of this Territory, which was the first object of their attention—you have their thanks entered on the Journals, with best wishes for success. Also the memorial, in addition to the one I enclosed to you last mail, which was all I could do in the short time allowed and the weather would permit. In cases of this nature it should be introduced at as early a moment as possible, and had I had time I could have had at least fifteen hundred signers.

Should anything occur wherein I could be useful, nothing will give me more pleasure than to have the honor to be,

Yours most obediently, WILLIAM ARUNDEL.

The Hon'ble Js. Kilbourn.

In the Legislature of the Illinois Territory, the 16th day of November, 1813, on maturely considering the bill now pending in the National Legislatere of the United States "for the more effectual protection of the Northwestern Frontier by granting donations of land to actual settlers, and for public purposes," reported to the House of Representatives on the 13th of March last, 1813, by the honorable, the chairman of the select committee appointed upon that subject pursuant to a previous resolution of the

House; and that, from the most deliberate view which we have been enabled to take of the subject, we do consider the said bill as containing provisions of great importance to the United States in general and the Northwestern section of this Union in particular; therefore,

Resolved, That our Delegate in Congress be particularly instructed and he is hereby requested to give the said above-mentioned bill every aid and encouragement in his power—assuring the National Legislature that such is the prayer and sincere desire of the Legislature of the Illinois Territory; and that a copy of the above be sent to the City of Washington immediately, directed to the Hon'ble James Kilbourn, and another to Mr. Bond, our Delegate, signed by the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives and attested by the Secretary and Clerk.

Attested:

J. Thomas,
Secretary of the Legislative Council.

Pierre Menard,
President of the Council.

Wm. C. Greenup,
Clerk H. R.

Geo. Fisher,
Speaker of the H. R.

The following letter from Major Irwin, U. S. A., is also of interest:

Detroit, Dec. 18, 1813.

Dear Sir—On the receipt of the memorial you sent to me, I was ordered from Lower Sandusky to Portage and had no time to get signers. I left it with Captain Ross, of our county, in order to obtain signers, and for him to send it to me at Portage. I was ordered from Portage to this place. Captain Ross sent his trunk with the papers in it by water, so that it was a considerable time before they came to my hands. The newspaper with the bill in it was by some means mislaid, so that I never had an opportunity of perusing it but once. It was considerable against me getting signers among the regular officers, as they wished to see the bill previous to their signing.

I hope you may succeed and have it passed into a law this season. I believe it will be the most effectual and speedy method to get the Western lands settled and our frontiers secured. In hopes to hear of your succeding, I remain, Your friend and H'ble Serv't,

Thomas Irwin.

Hon. James Kilbourn, Washington City.

On January 10, 1814, Mr. Kilbourn, with Jennings, of Ind. Ter., presented petitions in favor of the bill and the matter was referred to the Millitary Committee.[5]

April 13, he moved "that the House do now proceed to the consideration of the Report of the Committee of the Whole on the Land Bill," but the House, by a vote of 36 to 71, refused to take it up,[6] and on the 18th adjourned. In his address to the voters, 1814, he gives the history of his efforts.

Among his papers are memoranda of his argument in support of the bill. He estimated that in the State of Ohio and the Territories of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Northwest and Missouri, there were 16,000 warriors. That there were (excluding Northwest Ter., where only five and a half million acres had been ceded, and also Missouri,) about fifty million acres of ceded land and over forty million of unceded. In the cordon of settlements proposed on the frontiers there were about ten million of ceded and two million of unceded lands, of which

5. Annals of Congress, 1813, p. 856.
6. Do., p. 2016.

the proposed donations would amount to about 25 per cent., leaving in the cordon seven and a half million of ceded and one and a half million of unceded land.

He sets forth twelve propositions in favor of his plan:

1st. It will induce compact settlements, whereas they are now scattered.

2nd. It will shorten the line of frontier from Sandusky to the Arkansas from 2,070 miles to 940.

3rd. It will reduce the number of fortified positions necessary for the frontier from 107 to 32.

4th. The line of forts and block houses will be immediately outside of the settlements, by which they will be supported and supplied with provisions.

5th. The most important will first be settled, such as Ft. Meigs, Ft. Defiance, St. Joseph's, Chicago, Rocky River, the bank of the Mississippi, the two middle districts of Indiana and Illinois, and the positions on the Missouri, the White River and the Arkansas. The settling by one thousand men of one county at each, Ft. Meigs, Ft. Defiance, Chicago, Rocky River, Ft. Shelby, Ft. Clark, Ft. Arkansas, Ft. Harrison or Peoria, would be worth $100,000 each to the Government if the war should continue two years.

6th. It will enclose all the ceded lands except five and a half million acres in the N. W. Territory, and that lays so adjoining the line as to receive much benefit.

7th. It will add great additional value to the lands ceded, or that be ceded hereafter, to the U. S.

8th. By enclosing so great a number of Indians it will prevent the intercourse of the British with them.

9th. The settling of one county only at Ft. Meigs secures forever the communication with Detroit, and will furnish supplies for that and several neighboring posts for the lake forces or fleet.

10th. It will, in every case, prevent all communication of the enemy by water from one important point to another.

11th. It will separate and divide all the Indian tribes and prevent their co-operation.

12th. To complete the plan and to render peace certain and perpetual, there should be added an incorporated Northwestern Fur Company, who should establish a line of trading houses on all the Northwestern bays and portages from Sandusky to the Lake of the Woods.

At the second session of the Thirteenth Congress, which opened December 6, 1813, he was not present, not arriving till the 22d. The following letter explains this, and shows that he had his constituents in mind even when on a sickbed:

BROWNSVILLE, PA., Dec. 6, 1813.

To the President of the United States:

MOST RESPECTED SIR—Being detained on my way to the Seat of Government by indisposition of body, and the season having arrived, as I apprehend, for the appointment of the officers of the Internal Revenue, I consider it to be my duty as one of the Representatives of the State of Ohio to recommend to the President persons within the District which I have the honor partially to represent, who would meet the approbation of the people there, and whom from particular acquaintance I consider worthy of appointment to the offices of Principal Assessor and Collector of the Direct Tax and Internal Duties.

Permit me therefore, sir, to recommend Recompense Stanberry, Esq., for the office of Principal Assessor, and Samuel Shannon, Esq., for that of Collector for the Collection District composed of the Counties of Madison, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Fairfield, Licking and Knox, which, if my recollection serves me correctly, is the Third; and Samuel McCullough,

Esq., for Collector of the Second District, or the District composed of the Counties of Champaign, Miami, Montgomery, Preble and Greene.

As one of the counties within this last *Collection* District (Greene) does not belong to the *Congressional* District by me represented, but to that which is represented by the Hon. John Alexander, I forbear to mention any person for the office of Assessor within the said Second District, but have referred that matter to Mr. Alexander.

In favor of Mr. McCullough, permit me further to observe that I consider him as being *eminently* qualified for the duties of the office proposed, and that he has lost his right arm in the service of his country. He is brother to the two Captain McCulloughs who have fallen during the present war, one at Brownstown and the other at Ft. Meigs.

With the most profound respect and highest consideration, I have the honour to be, sir, Your Most Ob'd't Serv't,

JAMES KILBOURN.

Soon after his arrival in Washington he sent to two of his friends the following letter:

Endorsed: "Copy of letter to Hon. Wm. Wilson and to C. H. Griswold, Dec. 25, 1813."

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 25, 1813.

Hon. William Wilson, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—The enclosed is not forwarded at this time through the expectation that it will be new, but merely for your better convenience in preserving it for reference, it being in pamphlet form.

We have no news here of importance but that of the *destruction* of *Ft. George* and the town adjoining it and the *abandonment* of that *important position* by the *Americans*. Of the *fact* we understand there is no doubt, and a most *damning* and *disgraceful* fact it *is!* for what degree of imbecility in our commanding Generals and of humiliation to our American feelings must we next prepare? I verily fear, sir, that we shall soon hear that the enemy have attacked our army in their cantonments and driven them back with immense loss if not effecting their total destruction, and in either case what in the name of God is to save our fleet frozen in the ice of Ontario, I cannot tell! Nothing, however, that I can conceive, but the most improbable neglect of the enemy or a special interposition of Heaven.

The principal officers have mostly left the army; the towns and cities in these parts are actually *swarming* with them. Whether this is for the *worse* or *better* to the army cannot be known at present; the latter, however, is my hope. That Brigadier Generals Brown and Boyd, particularly Brown, remain is a favorable circumstance.

No nation was ever honored with braver men and subordinate officers than those who compose the armies of the United States; but further than that I am not prepared to say at present. To our naval men and commanders and to most of our land forces, including the subordinate officers, all praise is due. In them and the justice of our cause and in the benedictions of Heaven I have much confidence. I wish I could say as much of the capacity and energy of our Major Generals. But if they or either of them are to command another campaign, may Heaven grant they may redeem their own and their country's honor.

With esteem and great respect I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES KILBOURN.

The following resolution was offered on January 25, 1814:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of the officers, marines and seamen composing the crews of the fleets in the service of the United States on the Northern Lakes, and of offering such other inducements as they may deem necessary, if any, in addition to those now offered, for procuring a competent number and the proper description of men for all the purposes

connected with the naval service on that important frontier, by which to establish with certainty a complete command of the lakes, so indispensably necessary for the operations in that quarter in the further prosecution of the war; and that they report by bill or otherwise.[7]

This resolution was opposed by Mr. Lowndes, of S. C., as unnecessary, and supported by Mr. Kilbourn in a speech in which he called attention to the unwillingness of men to enlist in the navy for fear of being transferred to lake service.

The House refused to adopt the resolution. At this session he voted for the Loan Bill and for the repeal of the Embargo Act and against the Yazoo Claim.[8]

The third session began September 19, 1814, but he did not appear till October 22.[9]

During a discussion of a bill to authorize the President to accept the services of such volunteers as may associate, organize and offer their services, Mr. Kilbourn moved (November 1) to extend to privates killed during their service the same provisions for relief of their widows and children as was provided for officers' families. This was defeated in committee of the whole as putting privates of these organizations on a different footing from the rest of the army, but on the committee's rising he renewed the motion and spoke in favor of it, and it was agreed to.[10]

Three days later he stated that he observed that there was much difficulty in filling the ranks of the army, and believing that to attain that highly important object nothing could more greatly conduce than a provision for the families of those who die in the service, he had been induced to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the relief of the widows and children of all such non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates as shall be killed in the public service in any of the corps comprising the army of the United States.

This resolution was ordered to lie upon the table, but the next day he called it up and modified it so as to embrace only regular soldiers and volunteers in the service, excluding cases of militia already referred to the Military Committee. So modified it was agreed to.[11]

In a discussion of the Volunteer Bill on the same day, he moved an amendment to strike out the clause which authorized the volunteers to be commissioned by the States as well as by the U. S. His object was to obtain uniformity in the service and in the grades of the commissions. Much discussiou ensued by Webster, Grosvenor, of N. Y., and Ingersoll, of Pa., for the

7. Do., p. 1142.
8. Do., pp. 1798, 2000, 1925.
9. Annals of Congress, 1814, p. 438.
10. Do., p. 521.
11. Do., pp. 522, 523.

motion, and Johnson, of Ky., Jackson, of Va., and Sharp, of Ky., against it, but Kilbourn's amendment prevailed.[12]

On November 9 he presented a petition of 729 persons, praying that certain public lands be appropriated and sold at twelve and a half cents per acre to actual settlers. This the House refused by a vote of 50 to 48 to refer to the Public Lands Committee.[13]

In the discussion on the question of the National Bank he took part, making a speech on November 18 in favor of the Government subscription, of offering some amendments, and having Chillicothe substituted for Pittsburg as a place for taking subscriptions.[14]

He strongly opposed the increased tax on distilled liquors as detrimental to his constituents, and urged the imposition of an income tax.[15] Yet he voted for the bill and for all of the Government's taxation measures.

During this session he issued his second address to the voters:

ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS, 1814.

To the People of the Fifth Congressional District:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—Having been honored, by the suffrages of free men, to represent you in the Congress of the U. S. for the two last sessions, I feel it to be a duty which I owe, and I have much pleasure in performing that duty, to communicate to you the various propositions which have been made in Congress immediately affecting the local interests of the Western country in general, and of this State and District in particular.

The most prominent measure, perhaps, which, as your Representative I have had the honor to propose, is a plan of defence and protection of the Northwestern frontier of the U. S. by granting donations of land to actual settlers within, and erecting a line of fortified posts, immediately upon the north and western boundaries of this State and the territories west of us. And although this business, like all other new propositions of magnitude, has progressed slowly, it has nevertheless progressed substantially; and although there were many found ready to appear in opposition to it, as there ever has been, and I expect always will be, to every proposition tending to promote the important interests of the Nation, and particularly of the Western country, yet I was much encouraged by the progress it made during the last session, to expect its final success. It may indeed require more time and greater exertions to effect it, than the interests of the Nation or the feelings of the Western people would seem to allow; but of its eventual success there is now, I apprehend, but little doubt—especially if the Legislatures of this State and of Kentucky will at their next sessions come forward with applications to Congress in favor of the measures, as did the Legislature of Illinois at the last session, and as I understand that both that and the Indiana territories will do at the next sesston. Let Congress clearly understand it to be, as it undoubtedly is, the universal wish of the Western people, and the measure will be sure to carry.

The time and manner in which this subject was first proposed and the bill introduced into the House, will probably be remembered by most of you; and that it lay over for consideration, from the extra session of the

12. Annals of Congress, 1814, p. 525.
13. Do., p. 548.
14. Do., pp. 562, 617, 635, 686.
15. Do., p. 698.

summer, 1813, to the regular session in course last winter. Soon after the Committee of Unfinished Business at the last session had reported that this bill with others remained unfinished from the preceding session, as the Representative of a District entirely upon the frontier, and more particularly as having had the honor to serve as chairman of the select committee that originally reported the bill, I considered it my duty to call the attention of the House to the further consideration of the subject, which was done by the introduction of a resolution, as is customary in such cases. The resolution was adopted by the House and the subject taken up, with no opposition except that the Hon. Mr. Taylor, of New York, moved for its reference to the standing committee of the House on millitary affairs—which committee consisted of seven very respectable members. This was not done by way of opposition, nor had I but one objection to the motion, and that I stated to the House, viz., that as the Military Committee had already an overwhelming mass of business referred to them, it would occasion much delay, and probably crowd the matter off to so late a period as that we could not obtain the final sense of Congress upon it during the session. In reply it was stated that, as the Committee on Military Affairs were charged with devising and proposing a plan for the general protection and defence, and as the proposition under consideration embraced a plan for the protection of almost one entire frontier, they ought to have it under their consideration while framing the general plan, in order that it might be adopted, if at all, in such form as best to harmonize with the other parts. It was but fair to acknowledge the propriety of these suggestions, and I could say nothing against them but to urge the probability that such would be the pressure of business upon the hands of that committee, and such the consequent and unavoidable delay, that the matter wo'd remain undetermined and the country suffer essentially through the non-adoption of a practicable and important measure. It was, however, thought expedient that the reference should be made to the Military Committee, and it was done accordingly; and it proved, as I had anticipated, that several weeks elapsed before they could take up the subject. Late in the session they assigned a day, on which I attended and explained before them, at length, the objects of the bill and the view I had taken in prospect of the advantages of the system, should it be adopted by the Government; and was so happy as to learn, soon after, that they had decided favorably, which they manifested by approving of the bill in its original form and reported the same to the House without any variation.

The bill so reported was immediately taken up and committed to a committee of the whole House, and made the order of a particular day; and it being found on examination that most of the priuted copies had been lost during the recess of Congress, on motion of the chairman of the Military Committee it was ordered to be reprinted, and done accordingly.

Here was experienced another cause of delay: the bill being reported at a late period, was consequently late entered on the list of the orders of the day, and could not be taken up until it came in course. At length its turn came, and the House went into committee of the whole upon it, where it passed through the usual readings and investigation, and received several amendments which further consideration and some changes of circumstances had induced me to propose, and none other. The question was then taken upon it in that committee, and passed in the affirmative by a handsome majority.

I then moved the House to take up the report of the committee of the whole, that the bill might be engrossed in order to its final passage. To this there appeared strong objections, even with many who appeared favorable to the bill and voted for it in committee of the whole. It was stated that the plan was an extensive one; that it was entirely a new proposition since the commencement of the Thirteenth Congress; that it embraced provisions which would appropriate a great and good body of the public lands, etc., and that it ought to be well considered; and finally, that if the House were even to hurry it through and actually pass the bill, there would

not remain time sufficient for it to pass through the usulal forms, much less to be duly examined in the Senate, before both Houses must adjourn. Since, therefore, it must lay over, with many other of acknowledged importance, they were unwilling to hasten it through the House at that time. Ideas of this kind appeared to prevail with many, who at the same time declared themselves friendly to the plan, and stated their convictions, that they should at the proper time vote for the bill on its final passage; in taking the question, therefore, of then considering the subject, it was decided in the negative. Still unwilling, however, that the matter should be suspended without proceeding with it as far a practicable, after a day or two had passed, and members having had more time to think upon the subject, I made another effort to get it up, and called the ayes and noes upon the question; but the same objections appearing insurmountable to so many that the decision was the same as before. At the time when this last vote was taken upon it, most of the Western members were absent, being pressed with business at the several offices, on behalf of their constituents, for property furnished or services rendered during the war; but for which circumstance the number would have been much greater for taking it up, even at that late day in the session.

Many, as I understand, have been informed that the proposition had been reiected and the bill entirely lost. To correct this mistake, and to give to each and every citizen a true understanding of the case, I have been thus particular; and I now firmly believe that it must and will eventually carry if pursued with industry and perseverance. Possibly it may not be accomplished even at the next session—nor will it be strange, indeed, if it should not. Many propositions of less magnitude have frequently taken more time than this will then have done, and after being rejected repeatedly and again brought up by the perseverance of those who were friendly to the measures, have been at last adopted by a large majority, and given universal satisfaction. But in all the time which has been taken with this bill no vote has been passed or motion made for its rejection, although it has been under consideration at two sessions, and twice printed at the public expense. From all which, together with its passage in committee of the whole House at the last session, as above stated, I have drawn the conclusion that impressions favorable to its final passage are increasing in Congress, and that with due exertions it will become a law.

Another matter of more local interest, but still of some importance, relates to the public Post-roads in this and the adjoining Districts. In this your Representative has had the satisfaction of procuring the establishment by law of the following Post-roads, pursuant to resolutions which he had the honor previously to introduce, viz.: From Springfield to Urbana in the County of Champaign, and from Urbana to Troy in Miami County. From Athens, the seat of the Ohio University, on the Marietta route, by New Lancaster to Columbus, and from Columbus, by Franklinton and London in Madison County, to Xenia in the County of Greene, there intersecting with the old Post-route from Cincinnati. And also of aiding in the establishment of a Post-road from Columbus, through the southeast part of Madison County, by Washington in the County of Fayette, to Hillsborough in Highland County, in the direction and with a view to its further extension to Augusta in Kentucky. And here I ought to mention that the exertions of the Hon. Mr. Alexander, of the 2nd District, were particularly applied in favor of this latter route—and I experienced his ready co-operation in favor of the route from Franklinton by London to Xenia. I feel a pleasure also in stating that Mr. Alexander was zealous in his endeavors, both in the select committee and elsewhere, in favor of the protection bill for the Northwestern Frontier.

Resolutions were also introduced by your Representative before the House, and by them referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post-roads, for establishing routes from Granville in Licking Co. to Columbus, from Franklinton to Springfield in the County of Champaign, and from Delaware to Sandusky. But the committee and Post Master General were

of opinion that these routes were not immediately necessary, and that to grant them now would be giving to this District more and greater accommodations of the kind than to any other section of the country—they are therefore for the present rejected; and it is not probable that another law will be passed relating to Post-roads during the present Congress, but the next law upon that subject will doubtless be passed at the first session of the next Congress, till when we must rest satisfied with what we have obtained.

My health, which during a considerable part of last year has been but indifferent, being now in a good degree restored, I shall soon repair to the seat of Government, where I shall be happy to receive the communications of my fellow-citizens, either relating to their own immediate concerns or in matters interesting to the Nation in the present exigence of our public affairs.

If any of my constituents have claims upon the Government, requiring to be presented at the public offices, they will please to command me, accompanying with proper vouchers and instructions, & the best that circumstances will permit, it will be my pleasure to do on their behalf.

In the general current of our public affairs you are already duly conversant—& a minute account of the public acts of Government would exceed the limits prescribed to this communication. Of the manner in which the general policy of the Nation has been supported by the voice and votes of your Representative against the pretensions of our ancient, unjust and vindictive foe, and of the personal attention paid to the claims of those who, in their persons or by their property, have rendered service to their country in its conflicts and expenditures, it will better become others than myself to speak. I shall conclude, therefore, by expressing a most ardent wish that the unanimity and patriotic zeal which have characterized the freemen of this District in the cause of our common country may pervade every section of this extended republic, animating the heart and invigorating the arm of every citizen, until the united phalanx of freeborn man shall become impenetrable to the imperious foe—until the ancient invaders of our rights and present invaders of our land shall be compelled to abandon their projects of ambition & malice—their hordes of mercenaries and other savages be driven in disgrace from our borders, and the feet of tyrants and tyrants' slaves no more pollute the soil of freedom, consecrated by the blood of the heroes who have fallen in our Revolutionary struggle and in the present conflict for the rights of man.

JAMES KILBOURN.

WORTHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1814.

The vote in November, 1814, was as follows:

Fifth District.	James Kilbourn.	Philemon Beecher.	S. McCulloch.	R. F. Slaughter.	H. M. Curry.	R. Cloud.
Fairfield	323	360	162	185	....	106
Licking	386	107	43	26	....	....
Champaign	250	47	435	....	105	
Montgomery	163	290	....	....	....	....
Franklin	341	109	237	10	....	1
Delaware	263	7	57	....	....	....
Madison	68	26	228	....	1	....
Miami and Darke	281	72	4	....	1	....
Totals	2,175	1,018	1,166	221	107	107

On the 28th of December, so much of the report of the Committee on Unfinished Business as related to the "bill for the more effectual defense of the Northwestern Frontier" was referred to a select committee, of which Mr. Kilbourn was chairman. He had the petition of the Illinois Legislature and the petitions presented at the former session referred to this committee on January 9. He introduced his bill on the 13th.

It was read twice, referred to the committee of the whole and, on February 20, debated and indefinitely postponed. It is probable that the proclamation of peace with Great Britain was felt to remove the chief demand for the bill.[16]

He introduced a resolution on January 14 to instruct the Committee on Public Lands to report on the expediency of selling the unclaimed lands in the Refugee Tract.[17]

On the 18th he moved that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying and collecting an *income tax* from such people as have capital invested in stocks and private loans, from those engaged in professional or other employment producing an annual income above a certain fixed amount; and of increasing the tax on the income or dividend of capital invested in banking. The resolutions were defeated—66 to 60. A motion to print them and call them up some future day was also voted down—66 to 63.[18]

As many of the volunteers and drafted militia in the Northwestern army, and under Gen'ls Jackson and Floyd against the Creek Indians, had lost their horses, he introduced a resolution instructing the Committee of Claims to consider the question of paying for them. The resolution was discussed and passed February 2, but on the last day of the session, March 3, the whole matter was indefinitely postponed.[19]

Mr. Kilbourn did not attend the first session of the Fourteenth Congress, which met in December, 1815; nor did he arrive at the sitting of the second session until January 29, 1817.[20] He seems to have taken but little part in this session, and to have been absent at many roll calls.

He voted for the bill for the repeal of the internal taxes and for the passage of the internal improvemnt bill over the President's veto.[21]

On the same day, March 3, 1817, the Fourteenth Congress came to an end.

At one time during his term in Congress Mr. Rilbourn delivered an oration on Lafayette, before the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington. In the fragment of the pamphlet which I have seen he says: "I am to speak to the North American States and people assembled here in the persons of their honored and confidential lawgivers and Representatives. I am here to speak to them by their own appointment, upon the life and character," etc., etc.

In 1826, charges were made against Col. Kilbourn in the *Ohio State Journal* of September 28, over the signature of "A Constitutional Elector," which he attributed to Maj. James K.

16. History of Congress, 1814–15, pp. 996, 1046, 1073, 1174.
17. Do., p. 1071.
18. Do., p. 1079.
19. Do., pp. 1119, 1267.
20. History of Congress, 1816–17, p. 768.
21. Do., pp. 990, 1062.

Corey. He replies to them in a sharp letter to the *Ohio Monitor* of October 6. The letter was published as an extra. Among other things he says:

A few words to the people. I did not take the $1,500 for a week spent in Congress. I received but little more, if any, than the half of one year's salary, for the whole term of my membership, two years, in the Fourteenth Congress. The Thirteenth Congress sat a principal part of the time, during the whole two years, on account of the war. The President called us into two special sessions, viz., in May, 1813, and Sept., 1814, besides the two sessions in course; during which I was not absent from my place a single day. We were often in our seats from ten in the morning till after candle light. This close confinement so destroyed my health, as not only to confine me by sickness all the next summer, but to render me wholly unable to attend the *first* session of the Fourteenth Congress, when the 1,500 dollar bond law was passed. As this *same* slander has been *twice* got up, by those who *knew* it to be a slander, I wish it now distinctly understood that I did not go to Washington City at all, during the first session of the Fourteenth Congress; and of course did not receive a cent of money from the Government that year. My non-attendance was occasioned, wholly, by severe sickness; and my death expected for several months.

I did attend the *second* session; was entitled to 1,500 dollars, but did not take it. The members who attended at the *first* session, and passed the *justly* obnoxious law, had so managed to apply that law as to take about $2,200 at the end of that session; leaving, of course, for themselves to receive but about $800 for the *last* session.

When settlement came to be made, although $1,500 was legally my due, and offered to me, I refused it, and took no more than the other members had left for themselves, at that session.

This whole matter was explained, to the full satisfaction of every person, four years ago, etc., etc.

(Signed) JAMES KILBOURN.

THE COLUMBUS POST OFFICE.

The following letter and portions of letters give the facts in regard to the establishment of the post office and appointment of post masters in Columbus:

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 22, 1813.

Hon. Gideon Granger, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I am requested to make application to the P. M. General for the establishment of a Post Office in the Town of Columbus, in the State of Ohio, with which request I readily comply, believing that the proposed establishment would be of public utility. Columbus is now established as the permanent Seat of Government of the State and is situated in the County of Franklin, on the east bank of the Scioto River, immediately opposite the confluence of the two main branches of that stream, forty-three miles north of Chillicothe and nine miles south of Worthington.

Would also take the liberty of nominating to you Mr. Mathew Mathews as a suitable person for the office of Deputy P. M. at that place.

I am also requested to mention to you that John S. Wills, Esq., Judge Advocate to the N. Western Army under Maj. Gen. Harrison, has a desire to officiate as post master for *that army* only. I have been acquainted with that gentleman for many years past, and believe him qualified for the duties of that office and that he would discharge them faithfully if appointed.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect,

Your obed't serv't, JAS. KILBOURN.

[Free—James Kilbourn.]

Mr. Mathew Mathews, Franklinton, Ohio,
via Marietta and Chillicothe.

Washington City, June 23, 1813.

Mr. Mathew Mathews:

Dear Sir—You are appointed Deputy Post Master at Columbus by the Post Master General and the papers are already sent to you, with the books of directions, etc.

You will of course provide immediately a room for the purposes of the office, with some faithful hand to attend to it, till you get settled there as Ass't P. M. Perhaps Mr. Keen or some person having the care of their business there can best do it. Of this, however, you will be the best judge.

It will be best for you to see Mr. Robe and get every information from him which you may need, for I have a desire that the business should be done in the best possible manner, and if you succeed in thus doing it, within a very few years the Post Office in that town will yield a very handsome income. I am confident that you will not fail to do all the business in the most perfect *form* and in as good a handwriting as you can. As I shall not be at home to sign the bond with you, it will be best to ask Mr. Robe to do it.

I would not mention to any person but him, and request him not to mention it, that you have the appointment, or have any idea of it, till you are about ready to commence business.

I think also it is best to remove the store to Columbus as soon as a suitable room can be obtained or one as good as that in Franklinton.

This office may give you a little trouble at first, but will be a handsome thing eventually, and now was the only time to secure it for years to come. * * *

With great respect and esteem, I am, Your Friend,

James Kilbourn.

A letter directed to Mathew Mathews, Worthington, Ohio, and dated Washington City, March 12, 1814, says:

"If you conclude to resign the Post Office in Columbus, as I suppose you will, if you do not go there to live, you had better enclose your letter of resignation immediately that I may deliver it and get Mr. Buttles appointed to the office before I leave here. There is so much confusion and rascality practiced in the General Post Office, that I can calculate on getting nothing done except what I attend to personally on the spot.

"It will be important to our business to keep the office at the north end of Columbus, and it will aid our business in many respects, as you will perceive, to have Mr. Buttles appointed when you resign."

On April 10, 1814, he writes to Mr. Mathews:

"Your letter of 29th ult. received to-day, containing memorandum of goods and your resignation of the Post Office."

On April 15, 1814, Joel Buttles writes to Col. Kilbourn at Washington City, which letter was forwarded to Philadelphia:

"Mr. Griswold, Jun'r, I am told, is extremely anxious for the appointment of Post Master in this place. He was a few weeks ago talking to me on the subject, and probably from my seeming indifference became more anxious. I told him that at present it was more trouble than profit and in that light 'twas an inconvenience, and were it not for other considerations would not have it at all, and further, that it was not for me to say anything on the subject, as it was in Mr. Mathews' hands. Mr. Mathews tells me that by Mr. G.'s solicitation he has written on in his favor.

"I shall say now, as I have often done before, that I will never solicit appointments. Business is, however, greatly increasing and the office will in a year or two be of use to a man, and I should like to have it on that account."

On October 14, 1814, Mr. Buttles writes from Columbus to Col. Kilbourn at Washington:

"They have started a petition in Franklinton for a Post Master *here* and are industriously circulating it. Gardner, I suppose, is at Washington City to assist whatever may be attempted by his clan here. The strife in electioneering has been carried beyond all bounds and created much enmity among many. Jo Grate is the bitterest enemy you have probably in the world, and his malignity extends farther than yourself, even to everyone who is not as malicious as himself. We know nothing or but little of the returns yet. McCullough has run well by the most extravagant exertions. * * * Their petition will probably go by this mail, and one will be sent by the next mail for Jacob Grubb to be appointed P. M. in Franklinton, but it will not start from this town although they have manifested such a guardian's care among themselves over us here."

This sentence occurs in his letter of December 9, 1814:

"By this morning mail I received your letter of the 26th ult. * * * I received also by this mail the Commission from the appointment of Post Master."

Mr. Buttles held the office until removed by Pres. Jackson in 1829.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE HON. JAMES KILBOURN TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

At Worthington, August 25th, 1817.

The Committee of Arrangements, Sir, as well for themselves as on behalf of the citizens of Worthington and vicinity, beg leave to express to you, so far as they can express, the great pleasure which animates them at this happy moment, and their high sense of the honor done them by this visit of the Chief Executive Magistrate of the United States.

Your eminent services, sir, in various stations through a long career of public life, have so uniformly merited and commanded our gratitude and best affections, that we rejoice in this opportunity of expressing those sentiments to you in person, and to bid you, and the distinguished general officers and gentlemen who accompany you, a most sincere and cordial welcome to this town.

The present auspicious occasion brings to our minds, with renewed force, a recollection of the perils, the labours, the *wounds* and the triumphs in which you suffered and bore so honorable a part in the glorious days of the Revolution; and of those great and important services which you rendered to your country during our late arduous conflict with our ancient oppressor.

At a moment the most dark and threatening, when disorder and derangement existed in and public confidence was withdrawn from the War Department, finding no objection from the higher station which you then held in the Government, and without dreading the labours or fearing the responsibility, you stepped forward, descending to the Department of War, set in order in a moment the things that were wanting, and directed the energies of a brave and free people to *Victory, Glory* and *Peace!*

With these things in the view of our minds, which an *American* can never recollect but with gratitude, manly pride and exultation; as members of the American family, and particularly as citizens of Ohio, located on the late frontier and lines of savage war, we cannot adequately express the joy which we feel that the reins of the Chief Executive Government are placed in your *experienced* hands; that the public resources, improvements and defences of the Nation, both internal and on the frontiers, are under the *immediate observation* of *your eye*, and will be directed by those maxims of wisdom which your *discriminating* mind and *practical* knowledge furnish;

and that the high destinies of this mighty and wide-spreading Republic, under the guardianship of propitious Heaven, are so far confided to your patriotic and paternal care; to the care of one who participated in the toils and glories of the *Immortal* WASHINGTON, who was as the right hand to the *Illustrious Madison*, and who now, in full possession of the affections of a great and generous people, lives to witness and to enjoy the *Harmony, Happiness* and *Peace* which he has so greatly contributed to establish.

And may that Almighty Being, who has preserved to this happy period (thanks to His sacred name) and blessed you, and our beloved country in you, still have you in His holy keeping.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1823-4.

The Journals of the 22nd General Assembly, which met December 1, 1823, show that Mr. Kilbourn had a very large share in the work of the session.

The 21st General Assembly had directed a revision of the laws, and had appointed as a committee for that work, Messrs. Dunlevy, Ewing and Scott. Their work came before the 22nd Assembly for review and adoption and was on December 18th, referred to a joint committee, of which Mr. Kilbourn was a member.

On the 20th he introduced a resolution instructing the joint committee to prepare a glossary of Latin and technical terms to be published with the forthcoming volume of laws. After some opposition this resolution was adopted by both Houses, and an the 25th, he, with Mr. Higgins, was appointed on behalf of the House, a sub-committee to do that work. They reported on February 14th, and after a reference to Gustavus Swan for approval the Assembly adopted their work.[1]

Mr. Kilbourn introduced on January 2nd, a long set of resolutions, beginning—

"1st. There shall be no person imprisoned for debt," and providing for exemption from execution of the necessary beds and bedding, kitchen and table furniture, two months' provisions, the flax, wool and cloth then allowed by law; that a family might retain one cow, two swine and five sheep; laboring persons their tools and implements, surveyors their instruments, professional men their books, and military men their uniforms and equipment.

2nd. Providing that persons making fraudulent conveyances be severely punished; that every writ be accompanied by declaration of the matter in demand and served twenty days before session of court. No stay of execution for a sum not exceeding five dollars; for sums exceeding twenty dollars, two months, etc.; that justices shall summon juries on demand of either party; that there shall be no appeal on a verdict of less than fifty dollars, and none on a default payment of less than twenty dollars.

3rd. That courts of probate be established in all organized counties, of one judge each, elected by General Assembly.

4th. That courts of chancery be established with one chancellor, and one master for each county.

5th. That there shall be at least two terms of court in each county.

6th. That justices and clerks shall issue subpoenas for witnesses to any person applying, on payment of legal fees for the same, which any person may serve. But no witness shall be required to attend at any court unless fees are paid or tendered.

7th. That the various committees be instructed to incorporate the foregoing principles into the several bills or acts.

Which resolution was ordered to lie for consideration.

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1. Journal of House, 1823-24, p. 129; 22 O. L., 439-42.

On the 12th he introduced a resolution for a committee to prepare and introduce a bill for establishing courts of probate and outlining the provisions thereof. This was disagreed to, and on the 29th he introduced the bill himself. It was read a second time, but on February 8th the matter was indefiitely postponed.[2]

All of these provisions, except the chancery court, were afterwards included in the statutes.

On December 11th, 1823, Henry Steece, of Adams County, introduced a long preamble and resolutions having as an object the relief of those in slavery, by proposing a scheme of gradual emancipation by purchase by the Government and colonization. This was referred to Messrs. Steece, Goodman, of Jefferson County, and Kilbourn. On January 1st, they offered a report favoring the plan, which report was, in due time, with some amendments, agreed to.[3]

He was appointed on the first day of the session, chairman of the committee to inquire into the condition of the "Three Per Cent. Fund," and report thereon. He made a full report on the matter, which was adopted and ordered printed.[4]

As chairman of the committee who considered the petition for relief of the bondsmen of H. M. Curry, former State Treasurer, he reported as follows: "The committee, to whom was referred the petition of Jarvis Pike, James Robinson and others, securities for Hiram M. Curry, late Treasurer of State, respectfully report that they have attended to the duties assigned to them; have examined into the facts existing in the case and find them truly stated in the said petition.

By this examination it appears to the satisfaction of your committee that the purchases of property, to which the said Curry applied the public money, in the full amount of his defalcation, were all made prior to his re-election to the treasury office; that the petitioners had no knowledge of his defalcation, nor was the fact then apprehended by the Treasury Committee.

The petitioners certainly had reason to believe that the General Assembly would not re-elect a known defaulter, nor one with whom, after the annual examination and report, they were not well satisfied; and so believing, they entered into the security bonds in question; but the actual defalcation was soon after discovered.

It thus appears that the mistaken confidence placed by the Legislature in a public officer of their own appointment operated to draw the petitioners into the unfortunate situation set forth in their memorial and from which they now apply to this General Assembly for relief.

It also appears that the said petitioners have done more in effecting security to the State by the property of the said Curry than was contemplated by the resolution of the Legislature, in that they have removed the incumbrances from the property by paying $1,800 in cash, and they have exhibited with ther memorial the Treasurer's receipt, given in conformity to the provisions of the said resolution, for $55.73 more than the sum originally due the State from said Curry.

During the time they were making these laudable and efficient exertions, and to the present time, expensive and vigorous prosecutions have been carried on against them by the agent of the State, which appears to have been unnecessary and of course not justly chargeable against them.

From every view of the subject, therefore, your committee is of the opinion that the prayer of the said petition is reasonable and that the said petitioners ought to be discharged from all their liabilities in the premises, without further payment.

Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution: Resolved by the General Assembly of Ohio, that Jervis Pike, James Robinson, Christian Heyl, George Newson, Thomas W. Furnas,

2. Journal of House, 1823-24, pp. 204, 289, 292.
3. Journal of House, 1823-24, pp. 196, 221.
4. Journal of House, 1823-24, p. 287.

George Fithian, John Harris, Robert W. McCoy, Henry Brown, George McCormic, G. Leistanicker be, etc., etc.

The resolution was agreed to. The Senate amended it somewhat and it was passed. A committee was appointed to look into the condition of the property and the auditor authorized to rent it.[5]

A resolution relative to the location of a canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio river was passed December 22, and he was one of the committee of seven appointed thereon, but three days later this action was rescinded and a joint committee provided for, whose report was passed.[6]

John C. Stockton of Muskingum county introduced a preamble and resolutions January 1, approving the views and opinions of President Monroe in a late message. Mr. Kilbourn voted with the majority in defeating them, yet on the 17th he voted for the approval of the "Monroe Doctrine" message.[7]

The chief matter of local legislation that he secured was the removal of the seat of justice for Franklin County to Columbus. He presented several petitions for the removal and two against it. He was chairman of the special committee to whom the matter was referred. The bill became a law on February 14th.[8]

The prison bonds for Franklin County were also defined in the last two days of the session, his bill passing under a suspension of the rules.[9]

January 2, 1824, Mr. Collins presented in the House a memorial of the Grand Lodge of Ohio for the privilege of erecting a Masonic Hall on the north-west corner of the Public Grounds in Columbus. The matter was referred to Messrs. Collins, Kilbourn and M. T. Williams, who on the 14th reported a bill authorizing such action. The bill passed the house February 2, but was postponed to the next December by the Senate.[10]

He secured the passage of a bill authorizing D. Pugh to build bridges at Alum Creek and at Big Walnut Creek.[11]

The several bills he introduced for the relief of various parties were postponed or left unfinished.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1838.

Mr. Kilbourn and Mr. John W. Andrews, of Columbus, represented Franklin County in the 37th General Assembly which met December 3, 1838.

He was appointed chairman of the Committee on Roads and Highways. He was also, January 17, appointed chairman of select committee to investigate and report upon the "Three Per cent Fund," having on December 22, introduced resolutions requesting the Auditor to report what sum would be available for appropriation; what counties had received more than their share; and whether any part had been withheld by the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury.[1]

These two committees performed an immense amount of work.

As chairman of the Fund Committee he made a thorough investigation, easier because he had gone over the subject when a member before (1824) and made two reports setting clearly before the House the real condition and procuring the passage of resolutions calling on the United States for a redress of grievances in the matter.[2]

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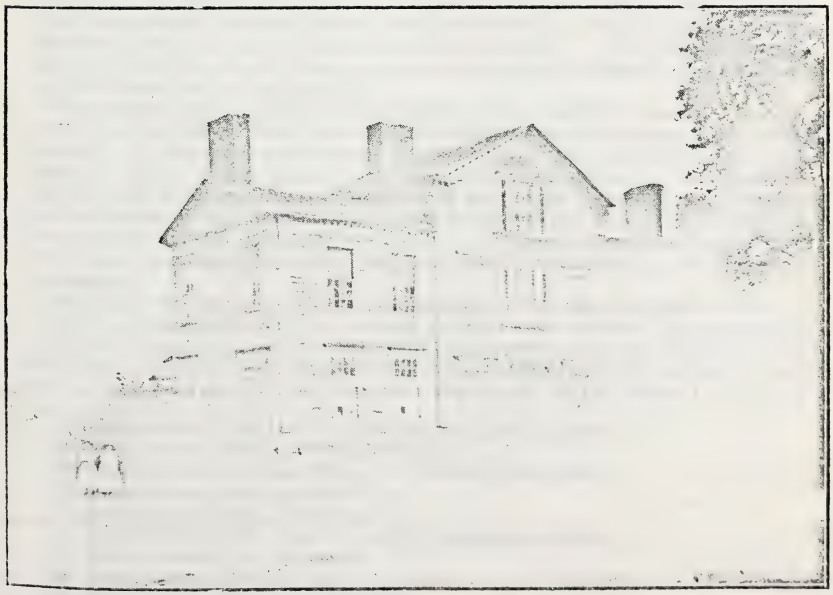
5. Journal of House, 1823-24, pp. 323, 346, 375, 418.
6. Journal of House, 1823-24, pp. 149, 314, 399, 404-5*a*, 409.
7. Journal of House, 1823-24, pp. 174, 225.
8. Journal of House, 1823-24, pp. 208, 314.
9. Journal of House, 1823-24, 406, 412.
10. Journal of House, 1823-24, pp. 176, 210, 212, 291, 300, 314.
11. Journal of House, 1823-24, pp. 238, 321.
1. House Journal, 1839, pp. 1, 20, 120, 255.
2. House Journal, 1839, pp. 428, 705, 722, 770, 797. Appendix, pp. 53, 220.

The Brundage Tavern.



The Beer's Tavern.

There was evidently a policy adopted by the Road Committee to refuse the appropriations of money for improvement of roads already laid out, because of the high taxes and general poverty of the State, but they recommended the laying out of many new State roads, but not of all that were petitioned for.[3]

On the third day of the session Mr. Kilbourn offered his favorite plan in regard to local bills, Resolution No. 2. He wished these bills to be so arranged by the committee that those of kindred nature be consolidated into a comparatively few bills, thus saving time and expense to the State. On the 7th his resolution passed and he with Mr. Andrew H. Patterson, of Delaware, and Joseph Kyle, of Green, were appointed and they reported a bill. On the 17th he offered a resolution for a joint committee to consider the matter but by a vote of 39 to 31 the resolution was indefinitely postponed, and immediately after, the committee's bill met the same fate by a vote of 39 to 32.[4]

On the next day he offered a resolution for a standing committee on corporations but it was voted down. He immediately gave notice of the introduction of a resolution to amend the rules to provide for such a committee. This he did on the 21st and after an effort at postponement it was adopted. He was appointed as the second member on this committee and was very active thereon.[5]

He endeavored to have the Standing Committees instructed whenever they reported a bill repealing any part of the statutes to specify the parts intended to be repealed, so that no doubt as to the intention could exist. This resolution passed, but was rescinded two weeks later.[6]

He also endeavored to procure protection to the State in the matter of claims for damage by the construction of canals; and secured the printing of five hundred copies of the acts of the Assembly for sale at cost to citizens.[7]

In local matters he secured the incorporation of the Worthington Female Seminary, the Blendon Young Men's Seminary, the Worthington Literati, The Literary and Botanic College, and introduced a petition for incorporation from the Trustees of the Worthington Academy. All of these matters were referred to a special committee consisting of himself, Mr. Andrews and Mr Patterson, of Delaware.[8]

One curious action in view of his early opinions must be noted. On February 13th, he introduced a series of resolutions on the subject of the public land. In these he condemns the late act of Congress allowing the preemption of the public domain and urges its repeal, alleging that no land should be sold for less than $1.25 cash per acre; that Congress was a trustee for the States of this domain and ought to distribute the proceeds of sales to the States for use of schools and of internal improvements. On the 18th the House postponed the consideration of these resolutions to the following December.[9]

He signed the protest of the Whig members against the banking law.[10]

He voted for the abolition of capital punishment[11] and of imprisonment for debt;[12] against the bill to prohibit the establishment of a branch of the U. S. Bank in Ohio;[13] in favor of the bill to encourage silk culture,[14] and for repealing an act of 1837, increase the credit of the State to railroad

3. House Journal, 1839. See Index Subject, Petitions for Roads.
4. House Journal, 1839, pp. 17, 30, 39, 49, 86, 97.
5. House Journal, 1839, pp. 100, 112, 120. See Index for Reports.
6. House Journal, 1839, pp. 443, 552.
7. House Journal, 1839, pp. 630, 786, 797.
8. House Journal, 1839. See Index, under appropriate headings.
9. House Journal, 1839, pp. 452, 799.
10. House Journal, 1839, pp. 786-8.
11. House Journal, 1839, pp. 118, 119, 582.
12. House Journal, 1839, p. 364.
13. House Journal, 1839, pp. 277-278.
14. House Journal, 1839, p. 395.

company, turnpike company and canal company, which act did not pass, however;[15] against abolishing the Board of Canal Commissioners and reviving the Board of Public Works;[16] for the bill relating to the return of fugitive slaves; for a State Arsenal.[17] In the interesting discussion on the resolutions concerning domestic slavery, on most of the resolutions his vote favors the institution in the States where it then existed. He voted yes for the proposition "That by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has no jurisdiction over the institution of slavery in the several States of this confederacy;" also, "That the views and plans of the abolitionists are dangerous;" also, "That it is unwise to repeal the law imposing disabilities upon black and mulatto persons."[18]

15. House Journal, 1839, p. 753.
16. House Journal, 1839, p. 459.
17. House Journal, 1839, p. 618.
18. House Journal, 1839, p. 235.

A FRAGMENT.

(ENDORSED.)

Remarks on Religious Subjects by J. KILBOURNE,

Words not in the Bible, though much used to sustain, what are called Religious Doctrines, but which should be called Anti-Religious Errors and Delusions.

THOMAS D. ADAMS,
Front St., between Broad and State St.

Original Sin. Original Corruption. Original Depravity. Original Impurity. Original.

Total Depravity. Universal Depravity. Natural Depravity. Human Depravity. Depraved Nature. Depravity.

Corrupt Nature. Corrupt Affections. Corrupt Desires. Corrupt Propensities. Natural Corruption.

Adam's Fall. Man's Fall. The Fall. Fall of Adam. Fall in Adam. Fall with Adam. Fall through Adam. Fallen Man. Fallen Race. Fallen Nature.

Indeed the word *fall* or *fallen* is not once used in the whole Bible, in reference to Adam's sin, or any effect thereby on his posterity.

There are not only no such words in the Bible as those written above, but there are no such *doctrines* or *sentiments* taught there in *any* words, as those would have implied, had they been used. Will any one assert the contrary of this? If so, let him quote the words that sustain him, and then let him tell us why he does not use the language dictated by the Holy Ghost, instead of words artfully chosen by designing men without the shadow of authority; nay, in defiance of authority, to carry out the unholy purposes of designing bigots in opposition to God's eternal truth.

The cause is obvious: If the *pure* and *holy* principles of true, practical religion were set forth before the people, in the

direct and appropriate language of native simplicity, the apostle of errors and bigotry would rightly consider his consequence lost, as interpreter of the Divine will and decrees.

But this policy, even if the benefit of those engaged in it *only* was *wisely* consulted, would be better if carried on further; for if persevered in, it will bring men of principle, talents and means into the field, capable of demolishing their "Dagon" at a blow and dispersing their visions of delusions to the four winds of heaven.

There will also be some danger that those who have the *talents*, *research* and *candour* to discover and expose such enormous impositions as are continually put upon a *confiding people* by ignorant or designing men—men who are themselves deceived and thus become as blind leaders of the blind; or who know the matter well, but have their own motive for deceiving others, may run into the opposite extreme, and thus the cause of true religion, the great principles of moral virtue, founded on the moral attribute of God, suffer even in their hands. It is one of the greatest evils consequent upon false teachings that it makes honest people jealous of important truths.

Some Maxims of Advice in Domestic Economy.

By James Kilbourne.

Leave your pillow early in the morning and go to your business, if you have any—if not, seek some.

Let the first, mild morning rays of the sun shine on your head, and you shall not want a hat to defend it from its scorching beams of noon.

Earn your breakfast before you eat it, and the sheriff shall not deprive you of your supper.

Pursue some lawful calling with diligence, and your creditors will not pursue you.

Be temperate in all things, and the doctor will seldom, if ever, find your name on his books.

If you have a farm or a trade that will support your family with convenience and comfort, and something to your capital yearly, be content with it, for its well enough, and the true point of wisdom is, "Let well enough alone."

OUR COUNTRY'S FLAG AND HENRY CLAY:

A PATRIOTIC SONG,

BY JAMES KILBOURNE, ESQ.

TUNE—"*Our Flag is There.*"

Great HENRY CLAY, all men must say
No banner needs for him alone;
We proudly say, for Henry Clay,
Our Country's Flag and his are one!
From low beginning how he rose,
By his own efforts high to fame,
With brilliant pow'rs that spurn'd repose,
And patriotism's holy flame!
Great Henry Clay, &c.

We raise no special flag for him;
For none he needs to prop his fame:
His country's glory all his theme;
His country glorifies his name!
No motive urg'd by wealth and power
Can sway him with the lure of gain;
He still sustains her ev'ry hour,
His country will her son sustain!
Great Henry Clay, &c.

Presiding in the highest grade,
Where freemen, represented meet;
His country's flag was o'er his head,
His country's foes beneath his feet.
Our flag waves o'er that Congress Hall,
Our Army, and our gallant Fleet;
Our flag and rights, whate'er we call,
By him sustained, with him we greet.
Great Henry Clay, &c.

When insolence, by British Lords,
With daring aim our rights to mar,
Combin'd with barb'rous, savage hordes,
Involv'd our land in horrid war,
Our Clay then cheered our gallant tars,
And fired the soldier's manly breast,
Till viet'ry hailed *our stripes and stars*,
With glory crown'd and honor'd rest!
Great Henry Clay, &c.

When he, with other patriots went
To treat of peace, in foreign lands,
The glorious contract clos'd at Ghent,
Gave proof 'twas done by able hands.
His talents there so splendid shone,
As rais'd him high in public fame;
And with him, when returning home,
Sweet peace, a smiling cherub came!
Great Henry Clay, &c.

No selfish views were ever known
To sway his course in any form:
With purpose true, unmov'd he shone,
O'er party bribes, and party storm.
Thus, ev'ry in'trest which our flag
Was meant to cherish and defend,
Has found in him, the *man*, the *sage*,
A fearless, never-yielding friend!
Great Henry Clay, &c.

Our country kens a glorious day,
In Forty-Four, that's has't'ning on,
When she will call her Henry Clay
To guard her rights, her ablest son!
He always for his country stood,
'Gainst foes at home, and foes afar;
Devoted to the public good,
In smiling peace, and deadly war!
Great Henry Clay, &c.

WORTHINGTON, Ohio, May-day, 1843.

St. John's Church.
Before the alteration of the tower.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

In the Articles of Agreement of the Scioto Company, executed at Granby, Conn., December 14, 1802, it was provided in Article IV, that one town lot (of one acre) and one farm lot of not less than one hundred acres should be set apart for the use and benefit of a Protestant Episcopal Church.[1] In the division of the two sections of Sharon township, August 11, 1804, lot B and farm lot 27 of eighty acres west of the town on the south side of State street, and, on the same side east of the town, lot 79 of twenty acres, were so set apart.

Accordingly, on the 6th day of February, 1804, the following agreement was executed:

Articles of Agreement. Made and entered into by Sundry persons Inhabitants of Worthington & Parts adjacent in Franklin County & State of Ohio forming themselves into a Society for the Purposes hereinafter expressed.

To all whom it doeth, or May concern, by these Presents be it known.

That we whose Names are under written agreeing in Sentiment with the *Faith, Worship*, and principal *Doctrines*, of *the Protest^t Episcopal Church;*—as regulated and established in the United States;—have formed ourselves into a Religious Society by the name of ST. JOHN'S CHURCH IN WORTHINGTON AND PARTS ADJACENT: untill Legally Incorporated;—and have adopted the following provisional Articles for our regulation and bond of Social Union till a more definite Constitution shall be prepared and adopted.—viz.

Art. 1st.

There shall be appointed before the present Convention dissolve, a Moderator and recording Clerk,—There shall next be chosen Three Trustees who shall receive in trust the care of the Lands given to this Society by the Scioto Company, with all the public property, and the Management of the funds, and the other prudential business of the Society.—Either Two of the said Trustees duly met according to appointment shall form a quorum and may proceed to business accordingly:—and the Trustees at all times acting in their public capacity, shall be denominated, THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR St. JOHN'S CHURCH, &c.

The person chosen as the first Trustee shall act as agent of the Society in all Common concerns, where no special agency is deemed necessary; and also, as Auditor of the Accounts;—and it shall be his duty at every annual Meeting of the Society to exhibit a fair Statement in writing of the Situation of the funds and all the public accounts, with exact Items anexed; and the same being publicly read in open Meeting shall be Lodged in the files of the Auditor's Office, and a duplicate of the same made out by the said Auditor, in the office of the Clerk.

There shall also be chosen two Church Wardens who shall have in Trust all the private property of the *Church*, as *Such*, and shall be accountable for the same when thereto required by a *Church Meeting*.

There shall next be chosen a Treasurer, with whom shall be deposited all unappropriated Monies of the Society, and to whom, or his Successor in Office, all obligations in favour of the Society shall be drawn payable.

There Shall then be appointed a Reading Clerk, One or more Tithingmen, and a sufficient number of Choiresters—and the Officers so Chosen, shall hold their Offices respectively, till others are Elected and duly qualified.—and no officer shall be declared elected to any of said Offices, but by a Majority of the Votes of the Members present and Acting.

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1. See this Vol., p. 84.

Art. 2nd.

The annual Meetings of this Society shall be holden on the Monday, Next after Easter-Sunday in each Year, in the Town of Worthington; at the Usual place of holding other public Meetings;—and at such hour of the day as the Society May from time to time agree upon.

Art. 3rd.

The Officers of this Society shall be elected Annually (after the first election already provided for) at the said Annual Meetings, begining on the first Monday after Easter-day next, and may be appointed by Nomination & hand Vote, or otherwise, as shall be found convenient from time to time, excepting the *Trustees* & *Treasurer* but *these*, shall in all cases be elected by Ballot, delivered to the Moderator with the names of the Candidates fairly written.

Art. 4th.

Any person living in parts adjacent to this Town may become a Member of this Society by signing the Artickles of Agreement, or Constitution;—and being so a Member shall be entitled to receive all the privileges of the Society in common with the original Members, & be bound by all the votes and resolutions passed by the Society, so long as he shall continue a Member;—and any person having once entered his name as a Member of this Society shall be considered & holden as Such untill he shall lodge a Certificate under his hand with the Clerk, declairing, that he has withdrawn himself from the Society and chooses not to be considered any longer as a member, and from and after the entry of his said Certificate with the clerk, such person shall be exempted from any obligation, or liability on account of any vote of the Society passed Subsequent to the entry of his Said Certificate;—and it shall be the duty of the clerk to receive any Certificate so offered, and immediately to enter on the back of the same the day of the Month and the Year when entered, and the same to record at length in the Books of the Society as Soone as convenient and that without any fee from the person so lodging his Certificate.

Art. 5th.

When any number of persons living in parts adjacent to this Town, and at a greater distance than five miles, shall become Members of this Society, & shall manifest a wish to have service performed with them in the different parts where they reside, they shall (upon their appointing some convenient place or places as the case May be for the purpose, for the accommodation of all concered) be entitled to have service performed, and the Ordinance of the Gospel Administered with them at the place or places so appointed, their Just proportion of the time according to their numbers and contributions, by the Clergiman, or Other Officiating person, who may from time to time be imployed in the Society; *Provide however always;*—that the time the Officiating person shall be absent from Worthington, in such Adjacent parts, shall not exceed two Sundays in a month, or twenty four Sundays in a year,—and *Provide* also, that all Holy days of Fasts & Festivals shall be kept at the Usual place of Meeting in Worthington.

And should it ever be the case, that so many should join themselves to this Society living at a greater distance than five Miles as aforesaid as that by an equal apportionment of the time, they would draw more than the twenty four Sundays in the Year, then the Members of the several Adjacent Settlements (should there be more than One) shall apportion equally between themselves according to their Numbers, &c., the twenty four Sundays that will be their right in each year;—and another twenty four Sundays in a year shall forever be the right of the Original Society in Worthington and when there shall be five Sundays in a month, the Service for said fifth Sunday shall always be at the disposal of the Clergiman, or Other Officiating person either at Worthington, or in Some Adjacent parts.

In testimony that we have Voluntarily entered into the foregoing artickles of Agreement, & will with good faith observe the same we have hereunto set our hands in presence of Each Other. Done at Worthington this 6th day of February A. D. 1804

At a legal Society meeting, holden at the School House in Worthington on Monday the 2nd day of Apl. 1804.

Voted, To adjourn this meeting to Tuesday the 3rd day of instant April at S'd. School House.

At a legal society meeting, holden at the school House in Worthington the 3rd of April 1804.

Voted; To adjourn to Mr. N. W. Little's

Mr. James Kilbourne chosen Moderator.
" Ezra Griswold Clerk
" James Kilbourne 1st
" Nathan Stuart 2nd Trustees.
" Wm. Thompson 3rd
" Nat'l W. Little, Treasurer.
Sam'l Beach
Nathan Stuart Wardens
Ezra Griswold, Reading Clerk
William Little, Tithing-man
Sam'l Beach Jur.
Abner P. Pinney Choristers
Noah Andrews

James Kilbourne appointed to add an article to those of agreement, and report the same to the next meeting for its consideration, by which subscribers to the Church in parts adjacent are to be entitled to their part of Preaching or reading according to their numbers.

Voted to adjourn the meeting to the fourth Tuesday of June next at the school House at 7 o'Clk. in the afternoon.

Teste EZRA GRISWOLD, Clk.

At a legal Society's meeting, holden at the School House in Worthington on Tuesday the 26th day of June 1804.

Voted, To accept of the additional article reported to this meeting by the Revd. James Kilbourne, as the 5th article of the Constitution of the Episcopal Church in Worthington and parts adjacent by which article, those who become members of this Society, living at a greater distance than five miles from Worthington are to be entitled to their part of Preaching or reading, according to their numbers and contributions; not however to exceed two Sundays in a month, and also not to include any Holydays (so called by the church) and for further particulars reference to be had to the article itself.

Voted, to adjourn the Meeting with one day.

Teste EZRA GRISWOLD, Clk.

At a legal Society's meeting of St. John's Church in Worthington holden at the School House in Worthington on Monday the 7th day of Apl' 1806
James Kilbourne chosen Moderator.
Ezra Griswold, — Clk.

Then voted to adjourn the Meeting to the 15th of instant April at 6 o'Clk P. M. at s'd house.

Teste EZRA GRISWOLD, Clk.

At a legal Meeting of the Society of St. John's Church holden at the School House in Worthington on Monday the 15th day of April 1805.

James Kilbourne chosen Moderator.

Ezra Griswold, Clerk
James Kilbourne 1st.
Ezra Griswold 2nd Trustees.
Aaron Strong 3rd
Nat'l W. Little, Treasurer
Isaac Case
Sam'l Beach Wardens
Ezra Griswold, Reading Clerk
Levi Pinney,

Abiel Case, Tithing-men
Noah Andrews,
Abner P. Pinney,
Sam'l Beach Jur..
Ira. Carpenter, Choristers

Voted a tax of two days work to each subscriber to be applied according to the order of the Trustees, labor to be four shillings a day and board themselves; oxen and chain fifty cents a day—Meeting dissolved.

Teste EZRA GRISWOLD, Clk.

At a Society's Meeting holden in Worthington, according to adjournment on Tuesday the 15th day of April 1806 Captain Israel Case was chosen Moderator P. tem

James Kilbourne 1st.
Ezra Griswold 2nd Trustees
Thomas Palmer 3rd
David Bristol Treasurer
Sam'l Beach
Isarel Case, Church Wardens

Ezra Griswold, chosen Reading Clerk, but declining to serve and after reconsidering the vote,

Isaac Case was chosen reading Clerk.
Alexander Morrison Jr., Assistant Clerk
David Bristol,
Noah Andrews, Tithing-men
Noah Andrews,
Abner P. Pinney,
Sam'l Beach Jur., Choristers.
Ira Carpenter,

Then Voted to adjourn the meeting to Tuesday evening the 29th of instant April.

Teste, EZRA GRISWOLD, Clerk.

At a legal Society's Meeting holden in Worthington according to adjournment on Tuesday the 29th of April, 1806—James Kilbourne Esquire, was appointed special Agent to make application (with the advice of the Trustees) to the next Session of the general Assembly of the State of Ohio for an Act of Incorporation of said Society and their Board of Trustees as a body politic and corporation law.

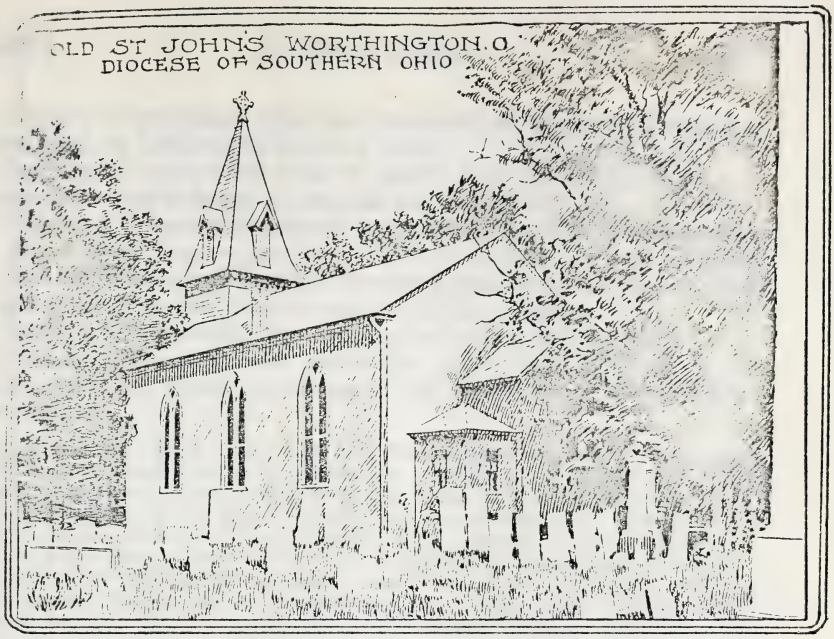
Voted, To adjourn the meeting to the first Tuesday of June next at 6 o'Clock. P. M.

Teste, EZRA GRISWOLD, Clk.

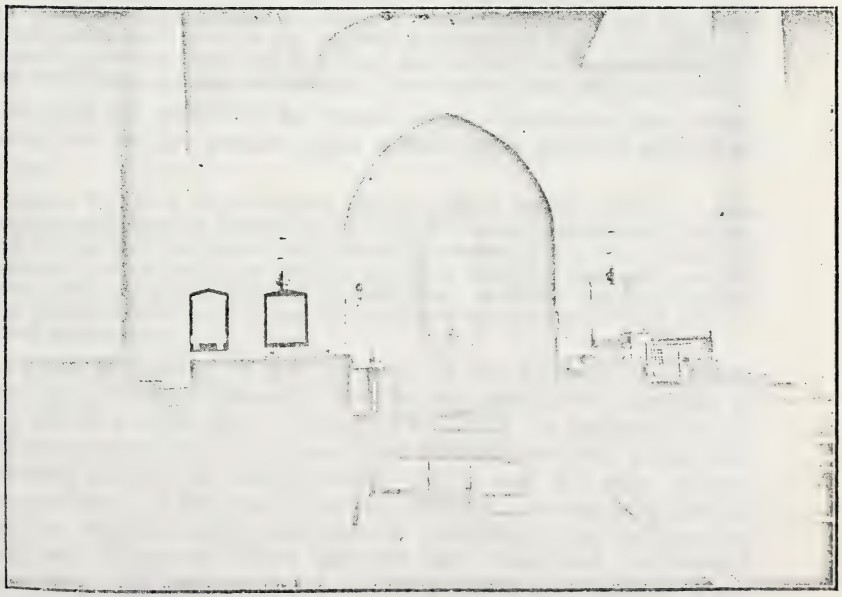
There was passed January 27, 1807,[2] an act to incorporate the Society of St. John's Church, of Worthington and parts adjacent:

Section I. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Ohio: That James Kilbourn, Ezra Griswold, Thomas Palmer, Samuel Beach, David Bristol, Alexander Morrison, Israel Case, Isaac Case, Lemuel G. Humphrey, Obed Blakesly, Sam'l Beach, Jur., Adna Bristol, Ebenezer Brown, Levi Pinney, Israel P. Case, Abiel Case, William Robe, Noah Andrews, Joseph Sage, Abner Pinney, Elias Vining, Wm. Morrison, Aaron Strong, Roswell Tuller, Wm. Watson, Seth Watson, Nathan Carpenter, Ira Carpenter, and their associates for the time being, be, and they are hereby created and declared a body politic and incorporated, in law and in fact, by the name of St. JOHN'S CHURCH, in Worthington and parts adjacent, and as such shall remain and have perpetual succession, Subject, however, to to such alterations and restrictions, as the Legislature may from time to time think proper to make.

2. 5 O. L., pp. 56-60.



St. John's Church. From the Church Yard.



Interior of St. John's Church.

Section II provided that the corporation might sue and be sued, and be authorized to use a seal.

Section III provided that it might hold property, but not more than would bring a clear income of $3,000.

Section IV fixed the annual meeting on Easter Monday at 1 P. M., at Worthington, and provided for the election of officers.

Section V enacted that all elections should be by ballot and a majority of votes given be required for election.

Section VI provided the method of calling meetings.

Section VII conferred authority upon the Trustees, or a major part of them, to manage the business affairs of the corporation.

Section VIII. Be it further enacted, That whenever a person shall wish to become a member of said Society he shall have a right so to do, by applying to the Clerk and subscribing his name to the byelaws and ordinances adopted for the government of the corporation, and thereupon he shall become a member of said Society, fully entitled to a participation of all the privileges and immunities, and subject to all the rules and determinations of the corporation in common with the original subscribers, so long as he shall continue to be a member; and furthermore whenever any person that now is, or that shall hereafter become a member of said Society shall wish to withdraw himself from the corporation, he shall have full right and power to do so by lodging a certificate under his hand and seal with the Clerk stating such his wish, and that he is not, therefore, to be considered as a member, and the clerk, immediately upon receipt of any such certificate shall endorse thereon, the date when received and record as soon as convenient both the certificate and endorsement at length, in a Book provided for that purpose by the corporation. And the Clerk (if required) shall give to any person withdrawing from the Society as aforesaid a writing under his hand and seal, acknowledging the receipt of such certificate, and that without any fee or reward from such applicant.

Section IX provided for bond of the Treasurer and designated him as the person upon whom legal process might be served.

Section X. And be it further enacted, That James Kilbourn, Ezra Griswold and Thomas Palmer, be and they are hereby appointed Trustees; Ezra Griswold, Clerk, and Sam'l Beach Treasurer of the corporation, to continue in office untill the first monday after Easter sunday next, and till others are elected and qualified in their place, And the said first monday after Easter sunday next, is hereby appointed for the first annual election of said corporation.

Payne Kilbourn, in his History of the Kilbourne Family, says (p. 147) that James Kilbourne was appointed minister of this parish and served for some years, until the demands of his fellow-citizens were so great that he resigned his place and devoted himself to other public duties and his own private occupations. "He was active and efficient during this time in visiting neighboring settlements, preaching and organizing societies, many of which became and remained permanent churches. He was once invited to preach, on a special occasion, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, both branches of the Legislature having adjourned for the purpose and all the members being present."

On Sunday, March 16, 1817, the Rev, Philander Chase, being then in his forty-second year, preached his first sermon in Ohio, at a place called Salem, on Conneaut Creek, in the Western Reserve.[3] Passing thence through Ashtabula, Windsor Township and other settlements in the Reserve, organizing parishes at Ravenna and Middleburg, he visited Zanesville and Columbus, and from Worthington, on May 12, wrote to his wife to join him. In a letter dated at Worthington, July 10, 1817, to his son George, in Vermont, he says: "Yesterday your mother and myself took a ride on horseback from this place to Columbus, where I found a letter from you dated the 30th of May. * * * I performed service in this place the first Sunday in June. The Monday and Tuesday following I agreed to become the Rector of St. John's Church in this place, Trinity Church in Columbus, and St. Peter's Church in Delaware, fifteen miles to the north, a county seat; purchased me five lots in this village, and a farm of one hundred and fifty acres of land, within half a mile—both sides of the road—on the way to Columbus, best of land, sixty acres under cultivation, with a good apple and peach orchard—fruit plenty—no buildings; price two thousand and fifty dollars, one-third down, the rest in two annual payments. I received from the Trustees of Worthington Academy the appointment of Principal."[4] He then describes his journey to meet his wife at Cleveland, and his return to Worthington.

On January 5, 1818, according to previous notice very generally given, a convention of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ohio was held at Columbus, two clergymen in full orders and nine delegates being present. They resolved that they were in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America and unanimously adopted the Constitution and Canons of that church. They adopted a Diocesan Constitution, made a report on the state of the church, and appointed a committee to raise means to support a Bishop. They recommended the parishes in the State to send at least one delegate to the next Convention, "to meet at Worthington on the first Monday in June next."

The second Convention met on June 3, 1818. Their principal business was the election of a Bishop, and Philander Chase was unanimously chosen. He went to Philadelphia, and after four months' delay was consecrated, February 11, 1819, arriving at his home in Worthington March 3, 1819.

Bishop Chase had married in Bethel, Vt., in the summer of 1796, Mary Fay, daughter of Daniel and Mary Fay, of Hardwick, Mass. Her brother, Cyrus Fay, came to Ohio about the same time that she did. She died May 5, 1818, and on July 4, 1819, the Bishop married Sophia May Ingraham, daughter of

3. Chase's Reminiscences, pp. 127 *et seq.*.

4. Do., pp. 133, 134.

Duncan and Susannah Ingraham, of Greenvale, Dutchess County, N. Y. In the fall of 1821 he removed to Cincinnati, to accept the Presidency of a college there, having been Rector of St John's four and a half years.

On Easter Monday, April 23, 1821, the corporation adopted By-Laws and Ordinances. By Article II the Rector, if present, was designated as Moderator of the meetings of the Society, and the order of election of the various officers determined.

By Article III the duties of the Treasurer were explained.

Article IV forbade the levying of any tax except at the annual meeting or a meeting specially called for the purpose agreeably to the charter.

The duties of the Collector were defined in Article V, and of the First Trustee in Article VI.

Article VII provided that every communicant in good standing and of legal age might vote at the meetings by signing the Agreement. This Article VII was repealed April 18, 1892.

(To be concluded.)

MUSTER ROLL FOR BATTALION MUSTER

At Worthington, Ohio. May 27, 1808.

From original manuscript in possession of W. F. Griswold, Esq., of Worthington, Ohio
Residence notes by H. Warren Phelps.

Capt. Ezra Griswold, Worthington.
Lieut. Isaac Case, Worthington.
Ensign Ch'cey Barker, Worthington.
Serg. Samuel Maynard, Worthington.
Serg. James H. Hills, Plain Tp.
Serg. John Gulliford, Worthington.
Serg. Eliphalet Barker, Worthington.
Corp. Isaac Griswold, Blendon Tp.
Corp. Isaac Bartlett, Blendon Tp.
Corp. Henry Baughman, Plain Tp.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Scott, Plain.
Aaron Baughman, Plain.
Henry Baughman, Mifflin.
George Dague Jefferson.
Phillip Rose, Jefferson.
John Rose, Jefferson.
Cornelius Rose, Jefferson.
Oliver Clark, Blendon.
Edward Phelps, Jr., Blendon.
Henry Hone, Blendon.
Elkanah Vining, Worthington.
Preserved Leonard, Worthington.
John Mattoon, Blendon.
Zophar Topping, Worthington.
Amasa Delano, Worthington.
Eber Maynard, Worthington.
Asa Maynard, Worthington.
Joel Maynard, Worthington.
Elisha Evitt, Washington.
Amos Maxfield, Worthington.
Elias Vining, Worthington.
Josiah Topping, Worthington.
Thomas Palmer, Blendon.
Glass Cochran, Perry.
John S. Dickenson, Perry.
Benjamin Chapman, Washington.
William Gormley, Brown.
Charles Robbins, Brown.
William Gale, Clinton.
Ransom Coe, Clinton.
John Justice, Franklin.
John Boyd, Franklin.
Anthony Deardorf, Franklin.
Justice Miller, Franklin.
Alexander Bassett, Franklin.
Daniel Brunk, Franklin.
David Sloper(?), Worthington.
Samuel Smith, Worthington.
John Thomas, Washington.
Griffith Thomas, Washington.
Eleazer Piper, Washington.
Daniel Mursee(?), Clinton.
Daniel Jackson, Clinton.
Thomas Fallen, Blendon.
Rhoderick Crosby, Perry.
Fred'k Roileander(?), Franklinton.
Ezekiel Benjamin, Washington.

THE WORTHINGTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

Contributed by Mrs. Louise (Heath) Wright, of Worthington, Ohio.

Miss Serepta Marsh, a thoroughly educated teacher from Vermont (?), was conducting a private school in Chillicothe. Her sister, Mrs. Maltby, having settled in Worthington, she determined to visit her, and having found the people alive to the advantages of education she decided to open a school for girls. She began in one room on a side street, but her success was so great, and the regard of the citizens so marked, that the Masonic fraternity rented to her the lower floor of their building, where the school continued for two years.

Miss Marsh was a Methodist. With the support and active co-operation of the Rev. Jacob Young and the Rev. Uriah Heath she obtained the endorsement of the Methodist Conference at Xenia in 1838. Col. Kilbourn, then in the Legislature, introduced a bill to charter the Worthington Female Seminary, on February 6, 1839, and on March 9th the charter was granted, naming as Trustees, William Bishop, Buckley Comstock, Thomas V. Morrow, Rensselaer W. Cowles, Potter Wright, Moses Carpenter, Ozam Gardner, Joab Hoyt, Jacob Young William Herr and Uriah Heath.

The citizens of Worthington subscribed some $1,500; a lot of five or six acres on the east side of Main street in the south part of the town was purchased, the foundations laid deep and strong, and a three-story building erected, which was dedicated in the presence of over fifteen hundred people in 1842, the Hon. Samuel Lewis, of Cincinnati, delivering the oration.

A peculiar interest is attached to this from the fact that Mr. Lewis, then a candidate for governor of Ohio on the Free Soil ticket, was a lineal descendent of Rev. John Robinson of Mayflower fame. From that hour until the celebration of reunion of the 46th Ohio, nothing like it was ever seen in Worthington. It was uplifting—a dawn of brighter days—better things—full of encouragement for the despondencies of the past and half buried hopes for the prosperity of the future.

Miss Marsh was an educator to the "manner born," one fully capable of imparting her thoughts to those under her care. Strenuous efforts were hers—they characterized her life—and the motto, "Twine around thy brow the unfading wreath of happiness and virtue," was through her, enabled to become the thought of after life—the hope and expectation of the future. From her we learned, in order to succeed in all that pertained to our lives, then and ever after, required the possession of three things: design, contrivance, and skill. Showy accomplishments were shunned, while spelling was examined with scrutiny and great care. So successful was she that her pupils became known as such years after; and while many disliked her "morning lectures" or "daily bread," when girls emerged

into women, with grateful hearts they acknowledged *all* was done with a desire for their future well being, and she received the welcome plaudit *well done.*

Her assistants, Sarah M. Tucker and Maria Tucker, from the Granville Female College (Presb.), and Miss McGill, music teacher, gave general satisfaction.

Miss Marsh continued as Principal until her marriage with the Rev. Henry Baker, in 1842.

She was succeeded by Alexander Nelson, a native of Vermont, who came to Ohio in 1835, and to Worthington, from Norwalk, Ohio. He remained till about 1846. He was afterwards President of the Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and connected with the Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio. The late Professor E. T. Nelson, of Delaware, Ohio, was his son. Under Mr. Nelson, Miss Carpenter was Pupil Asssistant; Aaron Rose, a blind man, and also a part of the time Miss Swindell taught music.

Mrs. Jane M. Z. Nelson was preceptress. From a mere child her parents decided her sphere in life was to instruct others, and carried out their intentions to the letter. She was sent to New Orleans to study French, and no doubt needle-work, from the efficiency manifested therein; at any rate, we girls thought her fully equal to any and every requirement made upon time and talents, those of the "Queen of the Kitchen" excepted.

The Misses Smith, two estimable women and excellent teachers, succeeded Mr. Nelson, remaining some four years. They were two lovely, excellent characters and beloved by all. One of them married the Rev. Dr. E. P. Kidder.

Rev. E. M. Boring was principal in 1847. Mrs. H. L. Porter and daughter of Washington, D. C., ably assisting him, of whom it can be truly said, their equal to-day can scarcely be rivalled; and no wonder, for this school had the reputation of being the best west of the mountains.

In 1853 Mr. O. M. Spencer was Principal, followed by Rev. Benj. St. James Fry of Cincinnati, a man with no mean reputation as an artist, a preacher, student and teacher, and who later filled some of the highest positions in the church.

From 1853 the school gradually lost support and was closed in 1857. The cause of this was the increasing attraction of the co-educational idea at Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, only fifteen miles away.

The standards of scholarship in this institution were always of the highest, and a failure in work was considered a digrace. The ideals of refinement and culture were equally high, and the impress of this school for higher aspirations and noble living was placed on a great number of central Ohio women.

The tuition was five dollars per quarter, with music, painting, French, drawing, etc., three dollars extra. Board was two dollars per week.

A list of the pupils in 1839–40 has been preserved. It is as follows. Where no place of residence is given, Worthington or vicinity is understood:

Sarah Algyre, Pickerington.
Mary H. Armistead, Dublin.
Eunicia E. Abbott.
Polly Andrews.
Lura Bristol.
Julia Bristol.
Mary Bristol.
Martha Bristol.
Cynthia E. Brown.
Martha Bishop.
Celia Bishop.
Mary H. Booker.
Jane H. Bacon.
Nancy Boyd, Hillsborough.
Harriet Bennett, Marion.
Sylvia A. Blowers, Bucyrus.
Lorinda Barr, Hamilton.
Ellen Burrows, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.
Emily Beckwith.
Sarah A. Bryan.
Irene Carpenter.
Electa Carpenter.
Laura Carpenter.
Sylvia Carpenter.
A. Janette Carter.
Martha E. Comstock.
Geraldine Cowles.
M. Antoinette Cowles.
Mary Chapman.
Delia Chapman.
Roxana Clark.
Emily Case.
Fredonia Case, Liberty.
Zervia Caswell, Berlin.
Susan E. Cogswell, Lima.
Emma M. Carr, Tymochtee.
Mary Fish.
Antoinette Fisher, Liberty.
Eliza J. Gibson, Cincinnati.
Harriet Gilruth.
Naomi M. Gilruth.
Matilda C. Gilruth.
Joanna Greer.
Elizabeth Greer.
Emily Greer.
Emily Griswold.
Caroline Griswold.
Martha Griswold.
Harriet Gardner.
Sarah A. Grover, Madison.
Mary E. Hurlburt.
Aehsa Hayes.
Helen M. Hayes.
Martha J. Hoyt.
Sarah A. Heron.
Alestinia Helfenstein.
Delia Hoffman.
Amelia Hoffman.
Susan F. Hunt.
Hannah Hass.
Clarence Harsler, Liberty.
Louise M. Heath, Wheelersburg.
Myra V. Hurd, Wheelersburg.
Mary Y. Hurd, French Grant.
Louise Johnson, Marion.
Mary Johnson, Washington.
Emeline Lathrop, Liberty.
Eunice Lewis, Berlin.
Eliza E. Lewis, Berlin.
Mary Lewis.
Susan Lusk.
Sophronia Lombard, Columbus.
Elizabeth Lindsay, Hamilton.
Caroline J. Lindsay, Hamilton.
Sarah G. Merrell, Columbus.
Maria Minor, Columbus.
Nancy McCloud.
Elizabeth Maltby.
Matilda Maltby.
Caroline Maltby.
Susan A. Moore.
Elizabeth Moore.
Sarah Moore.
Almira Metcalf.
Catherine McNeil, Frankfort.
Cynthia Martin, St. Albans.
Lucretia Martin, St. Albans.
Nancy McCune, Hamilton.
Isabella Miller, Cincinnati.
Jane A. Paddock.
Sarah Philbrick, Marion.
Corrilla Peters, Marion.
Florina Pinney, Columbus.
Eliza J. Pinney.
Nancy Stiles.
Nancy Smith, Columbus.
Christeana D. Salt, Bethel.
Louisa A. Scott, Lockwin.
Laura Spenser.
Harriet Shuttack.
Marion Thomas, French Grant.
Eliza J. Taylor.
Catherine Thompson, Columbus.
Lucy T. Vinal, Springfield.
Clarissa Wilkinson.
Eveline Weaver.
Mary Weaver.
Cynthia Webster.
Mary Wiley.
Cynthia Wright.
Rebecca R. Williams, Scioto.
Catharine Wander, Cincinnati.

WORTHINGTON COLLEGE, OHIO, REFORMED MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.*†

By Harvey W. Felter, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Chemistry in the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The space occupied by the following sketch of Worthington Medical College precluded an extensive article on the reasons for the establishment of such a venture. Suffice it to say that the medical practice of the early part of the century was of such a heroic character that many physicians, not to say a large proportion of the people, rebelled. The necessity for reform in medicine had come, and many were the systems inaugurated to accomplish such a reformation.

Among those who combatted the current practices of the day was Dr. Wooster Beach, of New York City. He soon gathered around him men to assist him in his work, and among these we find those who were so prominent in locating and maintaining the medical school at Worthington. Briefly the career of that institution is given in the following paragraphs. Necessarily the New York school is referred to in order to preserve the historical connection between the two schools:

Dr. Beach, while a member of the N. Y. Co. Medical Society, attempted to introduce his afterward widely-famed *Reformed System.* Here he failed to receive encouragement, but, on the contrary, met with the most intense opposition. This led him to emulate the example of the celebrated John Hunter, by opening for clinical instruction, in the city of New York, the *United States Infirmary.*[1] In this he was aided by some of his former pupils; for he had, since about 1825, clinically instructed students at his house in Eldridge Street. The Infirmary was established as early as the spring of 1827,[2] and subsequently expanded, first into the *Reformed Medical Academy* (1829), and later (1830)[3] into the *Reformed Medical College of the City of New York.* The latter flourished until 1838, and was regarded as fully as efficient and as well-equipped for instruction as any medical college of that day. It was not, however, classed exactly as Eclectic. Soon after (1829) the establishment of the Academy, Dr. Beach, together with Drs. Thomas Vaughan Morrow, Ichabod Gibson Jones, and John J. Steele, all regular graduates in medicine, and others, formed a society under the name of the *Reformed Medical Society of the United States.* Dr. Beach presided. The membership was composed chiefly of young physicians possessed of marked energy and enthusiasm

*Title as given on Dr. Johnson's Diploma.

† A portion of this article has been reproduced from the "*History of the Eclectic Medical Institute*," 1845–1902, by H. W. Felter, M. D.

1. *Western Medical Reformer.* Vol. I, 1836, p. 5.
2. See Beach's *American Practice*, Introduction, p. 12.
3. In a rare pamphlet, printed in 1830, the title page refers to the school as the *New York Medical Institution*, while under the engraving of the College building are the words, "*Reformed Medical College*, Eldridge Street." The date has generally been given as 1834.

for the new cause. This *national* gathering appears to have antedated other similar bodies in this country.[4] On November 29, 1829, the following officers were chosen for this body: "President, W. Beach, of New York City; Vice-President, John J. Steele, of Fayette County, Pa.; Secretary, Thompson Richardson, of Marietta, Pa.; Treasurer, G. W. Downing, city of New York; Board of Examiners, Thomas V. Moreau (Morrow), Hopkinsville, Ky.; Amzi Sanborn, Parsonsfield, York County, Maine; S. A. Stanley, of Farmington, Conn."[5] At a meeting of this society held in New York City, May 3, 1830, the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Society deem it expedient to establish an additional school in some town on the Ohio River, or some of its navigable tributaries, in order that the people of the West may avail themselves of the advantages resulting from a scientific knowledge of Botanic Medicine.[6]

"*Resolved*, That Dr. John J. Steele be sent, on or before the middle of August next, to explore the towns on the Ohio River, from the head of navigation to Louisville, in order to fix upon an eligible site for a Reformed Medical Institution, and in case of failure, to proceed further west or south.[7]

"*Resolved*, That any information from the citizens in any of the towns on the Ohio River, concerning the location of this contemplated Institution, will be thankfully received.

"*Resolved*, That those who contribute towards erecting the edifice for said school, shall be repaid in full, in medicine and attendance by our Faculty; or in the instruction of such young men as they may choose to have instructed in the principles of the New System.

"*Resolved*, That these proceedings be signed by the President, Vice-President and Secretary, and that the editors in the West be particularly requested to give them one or more insertions."

W. Beach, President. John J. Steele, Vice-President.
Washington Starrett, Secretary,
93 Eldridge Street, New York City.

The progress of empire was rapidly making its way westward, and the great Northwest Territory offered apparent advantages to the farseeing Beach and his sagacious associates. Worthington was not five years old when an act of incorporation was obtained from the Legislature,[8] February 20, 1808, for a school to be known as the *Worthington Academy*. Under this name the institution was conducted "with a good degree of

4. Wilder's article on "Wooster Beach," in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1893, p. 117.
5. *Rise and Progress of the Reformed Medical Society*, 1830, p. 18.
6. *Western Medical Reformer*, Vol. I, 1836, p. 5.
7. *Rise and Progress of the Reformed Medical Society*, 1830, p. 26.
8. See *Laws of Ohio*, 1808, Vol. VI, p. 51. The incorporators were: James Kilbourne, Isaac Case, Moses Maynard, Ezra Griswold, Alexander Morrison, Jr., Thomas Palmer and Noah Andrews.

success," until the eighth of February, 1819,[9] when a new charter was granted, incorporating the school as *Worthington College.* When the act incorporating the college was passed, the act of incorporation of the academy was repealed. At this time the trustees of Worthington College were: Philander Chase, James Kilbourne, Thomas S. Webb, Chester Griswold, Recompense Stansberry, Chauncy Baker, Stephen Maynard, Ezra Griswold, Benjamin Gardiner, Orris Parrish, Lucas Sullivant and Leonard H. Cowles.[10]

Section 1 of this Charter reads as follows, and is here inserted to disprove the allegations advanced "that the institution has no power to confer degrees;" and again, "that it had no charter at all:"—*An act to establish a College in the town of Worthington*:[11]

"SECTION 1ST. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That there shall be a college instituted and established in the town of Worthington, in the County of Franklin, on such lot or lots of land, in said town, as the trustees hereinafter appointed may procure by purchase, grant, gift, or otherwise, by the name and style of 'WORTHINGTON COLLEGE,' for the instruction of youth in all the *liberal arts and sciences;* in virtue, religion, and morality; and for *conferring all the degrees and the literary honors granted in similar institutions.*"

Acting upon the conviction that "the great American idea of medicine was to take permanent root" in the "mighty West," Dr. Beach issued a circular,[12] and sent it to various points in the West and South, the object being to elicit such information as would enable him to make a judicious selection in locating a *Reformed Medical College.*[13] Fortunately one of these circulars came to Worthington College. Evidently with a view to municipal expansion, liberal offers were made to rising institutions to locate in Worthington, and accordingly, at the instance of Colonel Kilbourne,[14] the trustees sent an invitation to Dr. Beach, offering him the advantages of their charter and use of their building for his proposed medical school in the West.

Upon the acceptance by Dr. Beach and his associates of the offer of the trustees to establish a medical department at Worthington, an amendment to the above mentioned charter

9. See *Laws of Ohio*, 1819.

10. Williams' Bros. *History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties;* also *Laws of Ohio;* 1819.

11. *Western Medical Reformer*, Vol. II, p. 210; see also *Laws of Ohio*, 1819.

12. See Resolutions of Reformed Medical Society, in *Rise and Progress of Reformed Medical Society*, 1830, p. 26.

13 and 14. Bickley's History of the Eclectic Medical Institute, in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1857, p. 60. After diligent search among old records, including Chase's *Reminiscences*, and inquiry among survivors of that period, we cannot find (as has generally been stated), that Bishop Chase had anything to do directly with inducing Beech to locate his college in Worthington. After Chase's trouble with Kenyon College, he never returned to Worthington, and indeed, at that time, would have had no influence, as he was then extremely unpopular in that town. He should be remembered, however, for his efforts in securing the charter for Worthington College (in 1819), the institution upon which the medical department was later engrafted. The honor of locating the medical department in Worthington belongs to Colonel Kilbourne.

was said to have been made in 1829, establishing such a department of the college "for the purpose of studying the medical resources of our country, in addition to the ordinary curriculum usually pursued in medical colleges."[15] According to Dr. Wilder, the Worthington Medical School "has the distinction of being the first institution of the American school ever created under the direct authority of a legislative enactment."[16]

The plan of opening a school in the growing West was now fully matured. The liberal offer of Colonel Kilbourne and the other trustees of Worthington College, offering their charter and edifice for the establishment of a medical department, seemed providentially to open the way for the advance of medical reform; and, losing no time, preparations were at once made to open the "*Reformed Medical College of Ohio*," better known as the "*Medical Department of Worthington College*." According to the *Resolutions of the Reformed Medical Society* (which see), Dr. John J. Steele, "a reformed Allopathic physician of rare accomplishments,"[17] was sent by Beach to examine the place, and if approved, to accept the offer and make the necessary arrangements to open the school.

The new institution was finally opened for instruction in December, 1830,[18] "with professors duly qualified to give instruction in all the regular departments of medical science, as well as collateral branches by lectures, examinations, etc., with Dr. John J. Steele as President, but owing to some difficulties" (irrelevant to our subject), "it soon became necessary for Dr. Steele[19] to vacate his situation in the school, and it was filled by the present incumbent [Morrow], in the course of the ensuing spring." (T. V. Morrow). Seven or eight students attended the first winter session; the number increased during the summer, so that in the winter of 1832–3 from fifteen to twenty were in attendance. "The most untiring efforts were made at this early period of its history, by its enemies, to prostrate it, by the dissemination of every species of falsehood and slander which the most envenomed malice could devise. No pains and trouble were spared to excite in the public mind predjudices against its peculiar principles and practices."[20]

15. Alexander Wilder. The School at Worthington, in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1894, p. 551. In the Laws of Ohio, appears no record of this amendment. Indeed, it would appear doubtful from the wording of the act (which see), abolishing the medical department, whether such an amendment was ever made, but rather that the college operated under the elasticity of the clause in the charter of Worthington College (1819), reading: "*For the instruction of youth in all the liberal arts and sciences*" However, Colonel Kilbourne, in a public address, speaking of the school as "here to remain appendant to, and connected with, the chartered college before existing; to be aided and assisted by this Board, with our chartered powers, in conferring the degrees and honors of the college on those who shall merit them, in the classical, *medical*, or more general courses of science."

16. *Ibid.*

17. History of the Eclectic Medical Institute, by Professor G. W. L. Bickley, in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1857, p. 57.

18. T. V. Morrow, paper on Reformed Medical College, at Worthington, O., in *Western Medical Reformer*, Vol. I, 1836, pp. 5 and 97. See all Jenkins' *Ohio Gazetteer and Traveler's Guide*, 1st ed., p. 481. Several erroneous published statements have placed the date as 1832.

19. Dr. Steele returned to New York City, and died shortly afterward.

20. T. V. Morrow, in *Western Medical Reformer*, 1836, p. 97.

This "proved only partially successful in misleading the public,"[21] for at the next session (1833–34), thirty attended; thirty-three or thirty-four the succeeding year, while in attendance upon the session of 1835–36, were forty students.

Ten months of lectures, divided into spring and summer, and fall and winter terms, constituted the annual course; the winter sessions at $50 in advance, or $60 at the close of the term; $20 to $25 being the fees for the summer session, in which the lectures were not so full, but in which a full course on botany was included, with practical studies in the botanical garden in connection with the school.[22]

Closely following Dr. Steele, came Dr. I. G. Jones, in 1830, and finally upon the disaffection of Dr. Steele, Dr. Thomas Vaughan Morrow, a native of Kentucky, a graduate in Dr. Beach's *Reformed Medical College*, and occupant of the chair of Obstetrics in his Alma Mater, who had been left in New York to make fuller arrangements for the new school, came to Worthington, and in 1831, upon the recommendation of Dr. I. G. Jones, was selected by the trustees as president of the enterprise. Though but twenty-five years of age, his master hand was at once seen, and, upon taking the oath, he delivered an address of which Professor Bickley writes: "Which, in literary, scientific, and reform merit will forever stand unparalleled as a master effort of a master mind. Had Morrow never made another stroke with his pen, that essay alone would have marked him for a man of giant intellect."[23] In speaking of the school at this time, Dr. I. G. Jones says: "I was for a time comparatively single-handed. The chosen head [Dr. Steele] of the institution was, at best, but imperfectly taught in the principles of true reform, and knew but little of our system of practice. In fact, he was but recently a seceder from the old school; but he was a man of most decided talents and scientific attainments. Flushed, however, with the success attendant upon our treatment of the cases first intrusted to our care, and the growing influence connected therewith, he began indulge in habits incompatible with the moral sense of the community in which we were placed, and, failing thereby to meet the expectations of the trustees, he resigned and left the State.[24]

The college now started out with Dr. T. V. Morrow, president, and Drs. I. G. Jones and J. R. Paddock, as professors.[25] In 1836, "*The Western Medical Reformer*, a monthly journal of medical and chirurgical science, by the medical professors of Worthington College, editors and proprietors," was launched to advocate and disseminate the doctrines and practice of the

21. *Ibid.*

22. T. V. Morrow, in *Western Medical Reformer*, Vol. I, 1836, pp. 97, 98.

23. Bickley's History of the Eclectic Medical Institute, in *Eclectic Med. Jour.*, 1857, p. 60.

24. Introductory Lecture, by Dr. I. G. Jones, in Eclectic Medical Institute, November 22, 1850. See *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1851, p. 1.

25. Williams' *History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties.*

Reformers. The cause flourished. The *Worthington Infirmary* was opened for clinical instruction, in July, 1837. The condition of the reform movement may be inferred from Professor Morrow's statement in 1836.[26] He wrote: "There are now, in different sections of the United States, about 200 regularly educated scientific medical reformers, who have gone forth from the New York and Worthington schools; besides, a considerable number of old school physicians, who have come out and openly declared themselves decidedly in favor of the improved or botanical system of medical and surgical practice, so far as they have been able to become acquainted with its principles."[27] Though the term "botanical" is here employed, Beach and his followers never had anything in connection with the Thomsonian System, as is fully shown by the unrelenting attacks upon the Reformers by the Thomsonians, whose acrimonious utterances were no less vituperative than those of the dominant school.

The college edifice[28] was an oblong, two-storied brick structure, well lighted, and painted a bright red color. Surmounting it was a cupola protecting a bell. This bell now calls the children to their studies in the commodious and elegant public high school buildings which stand almost upon the spot where the old college was located. The anatomy room, well lighted, was equipped like an amphitheatre. According to a student[29] of that day, the college possessed excellent chemical apparatus, and it was really a good place in which to get a medical education. The old college building was torn down in 1875.

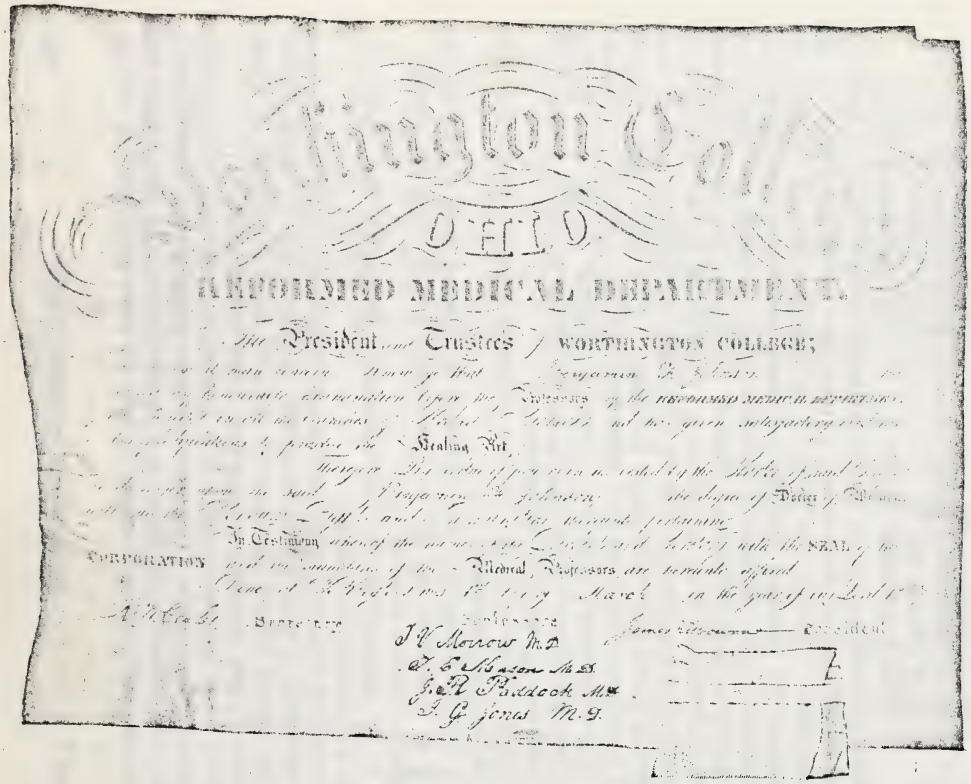
The leading professors of the college were men of great ability and extensive attainments. Dr. J. L. Riddell, who early filled the chair of chemistry, resigned in 1832 or 1833, and was later connected with the chair of chemistry in the University of Louisiana, and with the medical department of Cincinnati College (literary and scientific). Professor Riddell was succeeded by Professor Jonathan R. Paddock, M. D., a fine scholar, who had previously held a professorship in the literary department of Worthington College. "He was an excellent chemist, a splendid botanist, and a friend of Mr. Sullivant, of Columbus," whose fame as a botanist was national. "Professor Mason was a good anatomist, and an interesting lecturer." Professor Day is described "as a fine lecturer, but was not so decidedly for Reform as was Dr. Morrow, and he would occasionally prescribe some form of mercury." "Professor Morrow was a man of great medical knowledge and energy. In addition to his college duties he had an immense practice. He sometimes

26. T. V. Morrow, in *Western Medical Reformer*, Vol. I, 1836, p. 5.

27. Flattering notices of Worthington, and the medical department, are given in the *Ohio Annual Register*, for 1835, p. 108; also, in *Ohio Gazetteer and Traveler's Guide*, by Warren Jenkins, 1st Ed., p. 481.

28. The building is well remembered by Mrs. L. H. Wright, still residing in Dr. Morrow's house at Worthington, and by whom many interesting details were given the writer.

29. Rev. J. H. Creighton, M. D., now of Lithopolis, O., who graduated from Worthington Medical College in 1840.



Worthington Co.
OHIO

APPOINTED MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The President and Trustees of WORTHINGTON COLLEGE;

Healing Art

CORPORATION

Medical Professors are hereunto affixed

Done at Worthington this 19th day March in the year of our Lord 1

Secretary

Professors

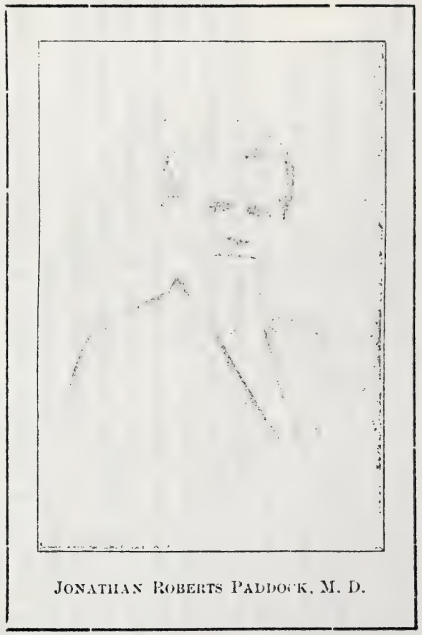
President

J. V. Morrow M.D.

J. E. Mason M.D.

J. R. Paddock M.D.

J. G. Jones M.D.



JONATHAN ROBERTS PADDOCK, M. D.

lectured on anatomy, and was able to take the place of any of the professors. He gave no calomel, and was decidedly for botanic medicines. His favorite alterative, which was perhaps given more than any other, was *Macrotys racemosa* (Cimicifuga). Some of the students called him 'Old Macrotys.' "[30]

As stated above, the college started with a Faculty of three professors. The Announcement[31] (signed by T. V. Morrow, M. D.), of July 14, 1836, makes the following arrangement for the approaching session:

T. E. Mason, M. D., on *Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery*—Eight lectures a week.

J. R. Paddock, M. D., on *Chemistry, Botany, and Pharmacy.*

I. G. Jones, M. D., on *Diseases of Women and Children, and Medical Jurisprudence.*

T. V. Morrow, M. D., on *Materia Medica, Obstetrics, and Theory and Practice of Medicine.*

The succeeding year (1837),[32] Dr. Morrow added Physiology to his duties, and dropped Materia Medica, which was taught by Joseph B. Day, M. D., who also taught Surgery, Professor Mason assuming Operative Surgery. The July, 1838, *Circular* announces the resignation of Professor Truman E. Mason, and the appointment of Richard P. Catley, M. D., to the chair of Anatomy and Operative Surgery. This proved an unfortunate venture. The December number, 1838, closing the third volume of the *Western Medical Reformer*, announces in the college catalogue, "in order to prevent imposition on the public," the following list of professors "from the commencement of the medical department of this institution to the present time:"[33]

John J. Steele, M. D.°‖	J. R. Paddock, M. D.
I. G. Jones, M. D.	D. L. Terry, M. D.°
T. V. Morrow, M. D.	T. E. Mason, M. D.°
W. Starrett, M. D.	J. B. Day, M. D.
J. L. Riddell, M. D.°	R. P. Catley, M. D.

All but Drs. T. E. Mason and J. B. Day, are also named in the list of graduates of the institution.

Subsequently, Dr. A. Bronson,[34] a graduate of the college, is said to have occupied a professor's chair for a brief time at least, and Dr. B. F. Johnson, son of Governor Joseph Johnson, of Virginia, another graduate, was also a professor, remaining through the succeeding dark day of the college. Moreover, a diploma of 1840 is signed by Colonel James Kilboure, as president; Drs. T. V. Morrow, J. B. Day, I. G. Jones, J. R. Paddock, and G. W. Chevers, as members of the Faculty.[35]

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30. Extracts from letter from Rev. J. H. Creighton, M. D., July 5, 1901.
31. *Western Medical Reformer*, Vol. II, 1836, p. 111.
32. Announcement in *Western Medical Reformer*, Vol. II, June, 1837, p. 273.
33. The mark ° denotes *resigned*; the mark ‖ denotes *dead*.
34. There is no official mention of Dr. Bronson as a professor previous to 1839, and the Rev. J. H. Creighton (now of Lithopolis, O.), who graduated from Worthington Medical College in 1840, writes me (July 5, 1901) "that Bronson came to Worthington while I was there, but I never knew him as a professor."
35. Alexander Wilder. Worthington College, in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1894, p. 557.

In an *Annual Circular and Regulations*[36] relating to the medical department of Worthington College, issued as a *Western Medical Reformer Extra*,[37] July 8, 1839, reasons for the diminished classes are given, and a new set of regulations adopted, which it was hoped would remedy some defects in the organization. This circular also states that the fall and winter course will have five lectures daily, and continue five months; the spring course provided for lectures on each alternate day, to continue three months. The last week of each session was set apart for examinations, for graduation, and for the granting of degrees. At no other time could degrees be granted, excepting honorary, unless by a special act of the Board of Trustees. The Faculty arrangement for the fall and winter term of 1839 (with fees), was as follows:—"Anatomy and Physiology ($12), T. V. Morrow, M. D.; Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence ($12), G. W. Chevers, M. M.; Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Midwifery ($10), J. B. Day, M. D.; Surgery, and Diseases of Women and Children ($10), I. G. Jones, M. D.; Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy ($10), J. R. Paddock, M. D." "Fees for each professor's ticket for the spring and summer course, $5. Graduation fee, $10. Use of dissecting rooms, $3—optional." This circular is signed by the president, James Kilbourne; the secretary, R. W. Cowles, and by J. B. Day, M. D., as *Dean*. It has generally been stated that Dr. Morrow was always Dean, but this circular shows such a view to have been an error.

The path of the Reformer is at no time easily trodden. Worthington Medical School, with its promoters, shared the common lot of pioneer institutions. Although for the most part the Faculty was unusually harmonious, dissensions gradually arose which were to darken the way for Morrow and his faithful associates. When Dr. I. G. Jones, owing to increasing practice in the Capital, was obliged to remove to Columbus, a graduate of the institution (in 1832), Dr. D. L. Terry was called to a professorship, and was also taken into partnership by Dr. Morrow. Not long afterward he began to sow seeds of discontent among the students, and at last, in May, 1836, went over bodily to the Thomsonians, and subsequently engaged in acrimonious disputation through the *Botanical Recorder* with the Faculty at Worthington.

For the first few years the college was in a thriving condition, and much enthusiasm was shown by Faculty and students. For nearly ten years the Faculty supported the institution without the least outside aid. Liberal State appropriations were made to the Ohio Medical College, then the leading Allopathic college in the West, but no such liberality was shown the Worthington College. The college edifice was none too

36. This valuable circular was kindly loaned by Miss Esteen R. Paddock, Maysville, Ky., daughter of Dr. J. R. Paddock.

37. The *Western Medical Reformer* had already been suspended.

well adapted for a medical institution, and money was needed for more chemical apparatus, to fit up and more fully furnish the anatomical museum, and for a library. Repairs were also very much needed. The tuition fees had thus far been applied to keeping up supplies. However, as before stated, the Faculty, more so than of most infant institutions, was unusually harmonious, but the lack of funds began to be felt by all. Colonel Kilbourne[38] suggested that the Legislature be memorialized to appropriate funds, and private benevolence was appealed to. Further, in 1834, in a private letter to the Hon. Thomas Ewing, United States Senator for Ohio, he had importuned the latter to urge Congress to make an appropriation of public lands in the northern portion of Ohio for the benefit of Worthington College, but without success, owing chiefly to the temper of the times. It had become evident, however, that the town was too small and out of the way ever to become a great medical center, and this, coupled with the animosities of its enemies, as well as the difficulty of procuring anatomical material, led to the consideration of a plan to abandon the Worthington College and remove the school to Cincinnati. Dr. Richard P. Catley, of the chair of anatomy, had now become "a bitter enemy to the further advancement of the school, and adopted the most unwarrantable measures to effect its destruction."[39] Removing to Delaware, Ohio, he circulated unsavory items concerning the manner of procuring dissecting material. Nothing so inflames the people as the violation of the sanctity of the sepulcher. But it must be remembered, that in this matter the Worthington College was not one whit different from other medical colleges of that period, all of which procured anatomical material chiefly from the potter's fields of various cemeteries. Up to this time no provision had been made by the State (by statute, as is now the case) for furnishing anatomical material. The Faculty had used its utmost endeavors to prevent violation of family lots, and had, as necessity compelled, only countenanced the disinterment of pauper subjects—such as is now freely permitted by the laws of the State.[40] But the enemies of the college were now at work. "Exaggerated pictures of sepulchral robbery," most horrible and repulsive tales of resurrection, greatly exposed the Faculty to an indignant populace, and several suits for disinterment were threatened. The class dwindled to about twenty; in 1838 the *Western Medical Reformer* was suspended, and the *Infirmary* closed. Criminal charges were brought against Dr. Morrow, of which he was acquitted. The majority of the Faculty was disheartened, but Dr. Morrow never lost heart. "On

38. *Western Medical Reformer*, Dec., 1838, p. 177.
39. Bickley. *History of Eclectic Medical Institute, E. M. J.*, 1857.
40. "This matter was mostly managed by the students, and some of them were very intemperate and reckless. This was especially so with respect to students from the Southern States, who had more money than they needed." See *Life and Times of Rev. J. H. Creighton.*

two occasions the sheriff and posse surrounded the college and made thorough search for bodies, but such was the complete arrangement that none were found. Afterward, however, a hiding-place was discovered, and a body was found and taken away."[41] Exaggerated newspaper accounts were given of the "Resurrection War," as it was termed. The trouble was largely instigated by non-residents, the citizens of Worthington being favorable to the college.

The climax was reached in the autumn of 1839. A Mrs. Cramm, of Marietta, O., died at the State Insane Asylum, and owing to the deep mud roads to Columbus, her relatives did not arrive in time to claim her body. For some reason or other she was burried in the potter's field—then located where the Union Depot of Columbus now stands. Upon the arrival of the Cramms, they found that the grave had been disturbed. Upon opening it they found no body. Suspicion was at once directed to the Worthington Medical College, and the flame was fanned by the college enemies. Two other graves were found to have been opened. On one memorable day, news came that there was to be an attack on the college building, and that a great company of men were on their way from Delaware for that purpose. The students and their friends, by chance, got word in time to arm themselves with pistols and shotguns, and every kind of firearm that they could procure, and fortified themselves in the college building. At length the mob arrived. A lawyer named Powell, from Delaware, made an inflammatory speech. The infuriated rabble first searched the house and office of Dr. Morrow, but found nothing. Behind the house, however, search revealed the dead body of a negro ensheathed in a shock of freshly cut corn. Their fury now knew no bounds ; a pitched battle was fairly averted in Windsor Street, and Dr. Morrow and others defended the college with rifle in hand. It is said that battering-rams were erected for the demolition of the building. Finally, some one betrayed the Faculty, by placing in the hands of the mob the key to the college edifice. Dr. Morrow, seeing that further resistence was useless, stepped out and announced his determination to yield, provided the Faculty be allowed to take with it the movable college property. This request was granted. Had an attack been made, the Esculapians would certainly have fired upon the mob. Entering the building, the latter found what was believed to be the body of Mrs. Cramm upon the dissecting table. The collece at Worthington had received its mortal blow, and its enemies exulted. But it was to rise again in a more favorable locality, and outlive the machinations of its enemies. The Legislature (March 20, 1840[42]) passed the following enactment :

41. *Ibid.*
42. See *Laws of Ohio*, 1840.

"AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED:

"*An act to establish a college in the town of Worthington.*

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio: That, so much of the first section of an act entitled, an act to establish a college in the town of Worthington, as may be construed as to authorize the trustees of said college to confer medical degrees, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

"THOMAS J. BUCHANAN,
"*Speaker of House of Representatives.*

"WM. MCLAUGHLIN,
"*Speaker of Senate.*"

The financial crisis of 1837, and its results for the succeeding seven years, with its political entanglements, tariff agitation, and changes in the banking system, which so materially embarrassed the business interests of the whole country, was strongly felt at the Worthington Medical College, and contributed no little to its final abandonment. Though deprived by law, of the power to confer medical degrees, Dr. Morrow still hoped that the tide would turn in his favor, and it is said that he continued to instruct students at Worthington until 1842.

In the class of 1832 there graduated from the Worthington school two men who were to become conspicuous in Eclecticism—Drs. Lorenzo E. Jones and Alexander H. Baldridge. Seeing the futility of any further attempt to revive the medical department, Dr. Baldridge, who had located in Cinninnati in 1840, and a Mr. Mills, who afterwards lived in New York City, persuaded Dr. Morrow to remove to Cincinnati, and there renew his efforts for medical reform.

This school, so formed—*The Reformed Medical School of Cincinnati*, and the successor of the *Worthington Medical College*, was the direct predecessor of the *Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati*, chartered in 1845, and to-day the leading exponent of the Eclectic practice of medicine.

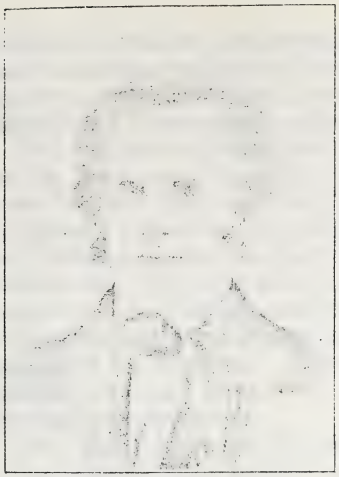
A few words concerning the men connected with the Worthington Medical Department may be of interest.

Dr. Thomas Vaughan Morrow was born in Fairview, Ky., April 14, 1804, in the same house in which, four years later, Jefferson Davis was born. He was of Scottish and French descent, and his ancestors emigrated to America, settling in Virginia at about the beginning of the French and Indian War. His mother was of English descent. Dr. Morrow was educated at Transylvania University, of Lexington, Ky., and in medicine, in New York City. He became a disciple of Dr. Beach and subsequently held the chair of Obstetrics in the Reformed Medical College conducted by the former. When but a young man of twenty-six he was placed at the head of the Worthington enterprise, and from that time on he was the leading medical reformer in the West, and the master-organizer of the new

faith. He posessed great firmness of purpose and rare executive ability. For years he was the master-spirit of the new school, and when it failed he did not, like some of his colleagues, lose hope, but with a faith worthy of the cause, transferred his school and its small following into the midst of antagonistic environments and began anew the dissemination of the peculiar doctrines and tenets of the new practice. Here his efforts were crowned with success, and he had the satisfaction of seeing the fruits of his labors before his death, which occurred of dysentery, in 1850. Dr. Morrow was massive in person. He was a versatile man, often without preparation assuming the duties of the absent professors of the school. He enjoyed a large practice among the best class of people. His wife was Isabel Greer, of Worthington. After his death, Dr. Morrow's observations on diseases and their treatment were published by Dr. I. G. Jones, together with his own, as *Jones and Morrow's Practice of Medicine*, a work of very great merit. Dr. Morrow's great work was the founding of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. He was the first president of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and an incorporator of the Worthington Female Seminary.

Scarcely less distinguished than Dr. Morrow was Dr. Ichabod Gibson Jones, who was born in Unity, Waldo Co., Me., June 18, 1807, and died of consumption at Columbus, O., March 14, 1857. Like his distinguished colleague he was educated in medicine at the Medical Department of the University of New York, and became a professor in Dr. Beach's New York school. Removing to Worthington he became a strong factor in the medical school and soon became known far and wide for his skill as a physician. Moving to Columbus, he was appointed physician to the Ohio Penitentiary, a position rarely bestowed upon any but those of the dominant school. In 1833 he married the daughter of Col. James Kilbourne. Upon the death of Dr. Morrow, Dr. Jones was called to fill the deanship of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, but owing to failing health he was obliged to relinquish the position. "He was a typical pioneer, large, active, strong, the type of a noble man, and one that made his mark in every pursuit."

One of the most scholarly, though less aggressive of the group of teachers at Worthington was Dr. Jonathan Roberts Paddock, who now "sleeps the sleep of the just" in old St. John's Churchyard at Worthington. He was born near Cromwell, Conn., November 19, 1803, and died of paralysis of the heart, in Maysville, Ky., June 7, 1878. He graduated from Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., under the celebrated Dr. Nott; became a professor in the literary department of Worthington College, and subsequently assisted in organizing and maintaining the medical department, in which he remained a steadfast friend and teacher as long as it existed. He was a



Ichabod Gibson Jones, M. D.

Thomas Vaughan Morrow, M. D.

Benjamin Franklin Johnson, M. D.

Wooster Beach, M. D.

splendid botanist and competent chemist, a skillful physician, and a classical scholar of extraordinary attainments. He was truly a noble character, modest and retiring, yet affable and dignified. His second wife was Jane Bristol of Worthington.

Old St. John's Churchyard also embosoms the mortal remains of Dr. Benjamin Franklin Johnson. He was born in Bridgeport, W. Va.; the son of Joseph Johnson, twice governor of Virginia; a graduate in medicine from the Worthington Medical College, and a teacher in its halls during the dark days of her career. He also held the physicianship to the Ohio Penitentiary. In 1840 he married Emily Griswold, of Worthington. His grandson, Hon. Newton L. Gilbert, was recently lieutenant-governor of Indiana. The diploma, of which a cut is here shown, was that issued to Dr. Johnson by the Worthington Medical Department.

Dr. John Leonard Riddell was a teacher in the literary department of the college when the medical department was organized. Early in the career of the latter he served for a brief period as professor of chemistry. Dr. Riddell was born in 1807, of Scotch and Irish descent. He was not only a good teacher, but acquired an international reputation as a scholar and scientist. While engaged in a scientific exploration of Texas he wrote a "*Symposium of the Flora of the Western States.*" Many new species were discovered by him, and one genus, *Riddellia*, bears his name. In the days when the microscope was in its infancy he became an expert manipulator of that instrument and attained an enduring fame by inventing the binocular microscope. As early as 1836, Dr. Riddell identified himself with the Medical College of Louisiana, the germ of the present Medical Department of Tulane University, where he held the chair of chemistry until his death, in 1865, a period of twenty-nine years.

Of Dr. John J. Steele but little is known. He hailed from Fayette County, Pa., and was active in selecting Worthington as the location for the new school. He was a man of attainments, and while entrusted with the important mission referred to above, he never possessed the full confidence of Dr. Beach.[43] His intemperate habits and moral obliquity soon brought upon him the displeasure of his associates, and he was superceded as the head of the medical department by Dr. T. V. Morrow. Upon leaving Worthington he attempted to injure the school and so strong was his influence that it seems to have been feared by Dr. Beach. He was a bitter enemy of Dr. I. G. Jones, but was willing to have his differences settled by Dr. Morrow, who seems to have been a favorate with everybody. Dr. Steele died shortly after leaving Worthington.

Of the teachers less prominent, but little record has been preserved. Dr. Truman E. Mason removed to Cincinnati, and

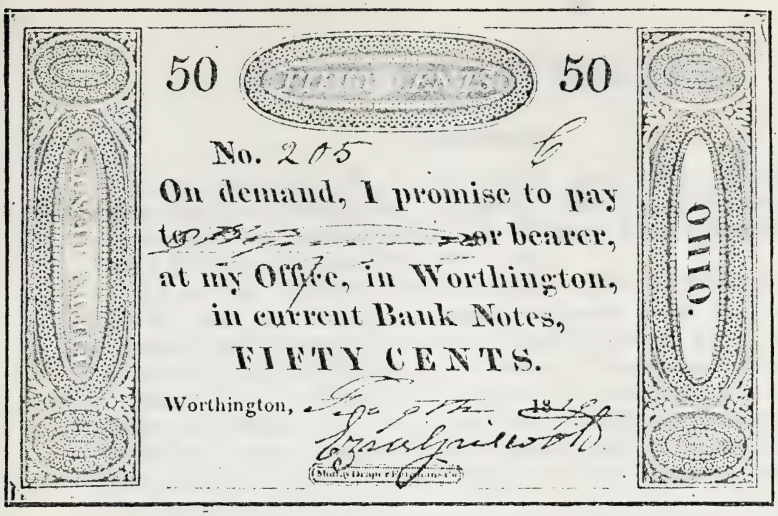
43. Private letter of Dr. Beach to Dr. I. G. Jones, 1831.

finally to New York. He was accounted an interesting lecturer and good anatomist. Dr. Joseph B. Day was for a brief period dean of the medical department, and is said to have been a fine lecturer. He subsequently engaged in the manufacture of chemicals in New York City. Dr. D. L. Terry went over body and boots to the Thomsonians or "Steam Doctors," as they were termed, and Dr. Richard L. Catley removed to Delaware, O., where he waged a relentless war against the medical school at Worthington.

Only a partial record of the graduates of Worthington Medical College has been preserved. Those who are known to have held its degrees are the following:

Baldridge, A. H., Ohio.
Baldridge, A. P., Ohio.
Bean, A., Ohio.
Beeman, J., Ohio.
Beeman, P., Ohio.
Bemis, D., Mississippi.
Bond, L. A., Georgia.
Brelsford, J., Ohio.
Bronson, A., Ohio.
Brooks, W. H., Ohio.
Bryan, J., Kentucky.
Buckley, W. C., Kentucky.
Burdett, I., Kentucky.
Catley, R. P., Ohio.
Chapin, D. S., Ohio.
Cloak, B., Kentucky.
Creighton, J. H., Ohio.
Davis, E., Tennessee.
Davis, J. S., Kentucky.
Delaney, D., New York.
Dunbar, G., Kentucky.
Eckley, D., Ohio.
Eckley, H., Ohio.
Eshelman, J. K., Pennsylvania.
Fisher, T. B., Ohio.
Floyd, J. N., Mississippi.
Gans, G. C., Pennsylvania.
Granger, G., Ohio.
Greer, G. F., Ohio.
Hawley, N., Ohio.
Headen, B. F., Kentucky.
Hoit, W. S., Ohio.
Holcombe, S., Ohio.
Hubbell, N., New York.
Hunt, H., New York.
Huston, P., Ohio.
Ingersoll, T., Missouri.
Jackson, P. A., New York.
Johnson, B. F., Virginia.
Jones, A. M., Ohio.
Jones, E. G., New York.
Jones, L. E., Ohio.
Kellogg, B., Ohio.
Kellogg, S., Ohio.
Kern, J. H., Ohio.
Kilbourne, J., Jr., Ohio.
Landerdale, D., Mississippi.
Lazell, A. H., Ohio.
Lazell, J. E., Massachusetts.
Lewis, A. G. L., New York.
McAnelly, C., Kentucky.
McClelland, N. M. W., Ohio.
McLure, D., New York.
Mattoon, J. W., Ohio.
Montgomery, W. G., Ohio.
Morrison, A. A., Ohio.
Morrow, T. U., New York.
Obanon, A. J., Kentucky.
Paddock, J. R., Virginia.
Phillips, X., Ohio.
Pinney, E. M., Ohio.
Pool, J. N., Ohio.
Potter, S. H., New York.
Riddell, J. L., New York.
Rouzee, S., Kentucky.
Sharpe, J. M., Kentucky.
Sheppard, H. D., New York.
Showalter, R. E., Pennsylvania.
Spencer, A. A., Ohio.
Starrett, W., New York.
Starr, J. H., Ohio.
Steele, John J., Pennsylvania.
Still, H. E., New York.
Summers, J., Kentucky.
Sweet, A. D., Ohio.
Terry, D. L., Ohio.
Vandervort, J., Ohio.
Wakeman, J. A., Ohio.
Walters, J., Pennsylvania.
Webster, C. L., Ohio.
West, E., Ohio.
Wiley, I., Ohio.
Willis, S., Kentucky.
Wilson, ——., Alabama.
Witt, C. W., Ohio.
Witt, C. W., Ohio.
Woods, J. L., Kentucky.
Woods, F. S., Kentucky.
Wyatt, S., Iowa.
Wynn, J. M., New York.

Total, 90.



The accompanying half-tone was taken from an original in the possession of Mr. Griswold of Worthington, whose grandfather, Ezra Griswold, is known to have issued two series of paper money or notes, during the scarcity of money in circulation after the war of 1812.

The first issue in 1816, was in denominations of 6¼ cents, 12½ cents, 25 cents and 50 cents. We regret that we are unable to reproduce this issue, owing to the only available samples being much too faded and mutilated to reproduce. This issue reads as follows:

> This Bill will be received in payment of any debt, or redeemed in current Bank Notes, on demand, at my house in Worthington, for Six and One-Fourth Cents.
>
> Sept. 23d, 1816. EZRA GRISWOLD. No. 304.

These notes measured 4¾ by 1¾ inches; the type, within an ornamental border; on the left hand end, "Worthington," and on the right hand the denomination. This issue was printed by "S. & G., Prs.," the quality of paper is poor, and the number is in pen and ink.

The second issue is dated February 9th, 1819, and the general appearance is more pretentious; the paper is a good bond, and as our illustration shows the notes were made payable to the party holding or bearer. This issue was in denominations as the first issue, but in the three lower denominations, *i. e.*, 6¼, 12½ and 25 cents, the amount was in figures in the oval space above, while the amount was given in the 50 cent note as shown. These notes measure 4⅛ by 1¾ inches, and were printed by Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. I am unable to say whether these printing establishments were local, perhaps some of our readers can enlighten us. We are indebted to Mr. Griswold for permission to publish this interesting bit of local financial history.

A. W. MACKENZIE.

WORTHINGTON GENEALOGIES.

GRISWOLD.

Ezra Griswold, b. in Simsbury, Conn., Dec. 6, 1767, d. in Worthington, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1822. He was a son of Elisha Griswold [son of Samuel] and Eunice Viets [whose parents were John and Lois (Phelps) Viets].

He m. Nov. 8, 1789, Ruth Robets, b. Jan. 24, 1768, d. May 31, 1847. She was dau. of Lemuel Roberts [who was a son of Lemuel and Abigail (Beaman) Roberts] and Ruth Woodford [who was dau. of Samuel and Mary (Thompson) Woodford].

They lived in Simsbury, where six children were born to them, till 1803. He was a brother of Bishop Griswold and a friend of James Kilbourn, and joined in the latter's plans for emigration to Ohio, subscribing for 500 acres in the Scioto Company's agreement.

He started with his family from Connecticut on Sept. 15, being then almost thirty-six years of age. The family arrived at the present site of Worthington Oct. 29, 1803, the first family to reach the grounds.

In the division of the town lots he received Nos. 16, 17, 61, 62, 78, and of the farm lots, No. 45, containing 52 a., north of town; No. 76, containing, 62 a., and No. 77, containing 93 a. These two were in the eastern tier of lots south of State street.

On the town plat of about 1820, he has acquired Nos. 41, 42, 55, 56, 57, 58, 73, 74, 75, 76, being the entire block between State and Bradford, Pearl and Evening streets; No. 53, on Main street, and No. 54, in the rear of it. On 53 was built the house shown in this number, in which his widow resided for twenty-five years. He also had No. 11, on the west side of Main, the second from North street, and Nos. 85 and 87, on the north side of State street east of the Academy lots.

He was Clerk of the first parish meeting, held April 3, 1804, and was elected Reading Clerk, and usually read the lessons when Mr. Kilbourn was absent. He is the second in the list of incorporators in 1804, and at the meeting in 1805 was elected Second Trustee and continued to hold that office for years.

He opened the first tavern in 1803, built the first frame house in 1805, and is said to have kept the first store.

In 1808 he was elected Justice of the Peace; re-elected in 1811, being succeeded in 1814 by Isaac Case. But in 1815 he was again elected, and re-elected in 1818, retiring in 1821.

On the organization of New England Lodge, No. 4, he became the Secretary.

"Mr. Griswold was a plain-looking, well-built man, about five feet seven inches high, always spare in flesh, rather thin face, but generally healthy and very athletic. In his youth he seldom met with a man who could excel him in those manly

exercises. He was admirably qualified for public employment, but was of a retiring, domestic nature, and was never called to any higher office than that of Justice of the Peace. He had some talent for making verses, particularly satirical ones." Hist. of Old Windsor, Conn., p. 649.

He built the house where the Griswold family now live about 1816. The trees which now surround it were planted about 1861. His children were:

i. Ruth, b. Aug. 23, 1790, m. Noah Andrews. [See Andrews.]
1 ii. Ezra, b. May 25, 1792.
iii. George, b. April 17, 1794, d. April 22, 1794.
2 iv. George Harlow, b. May 21, 1795.
3 v. Melissa, b. May 18, 1798.
vi. Infant, b. and d. Mar. 15, 1800.
vii. Edwin Jarvis, b. July 15, 1801, d. Jan. 19, 1821.
viii. Emily, b. Jan. 28, 1803, d. June 21, 1820.
ix. Hiram Roberts, b. May 15, 1805, d. Nov. 10, 1805.
x. Infant, b. and d. July 21, 1809.
xi. Sylvia, b. Aug. 6, 1808, m. Mar. 30, 1823, Delos Warren, and d. May 23, 1825, leaving one son, George Henry Warren, who was brought up by his Grandmother Griswold. He lived in Indiana.
xii. Harriet, b. Nov. 15, 1810, m. Erastus Burr. [See Burr.]

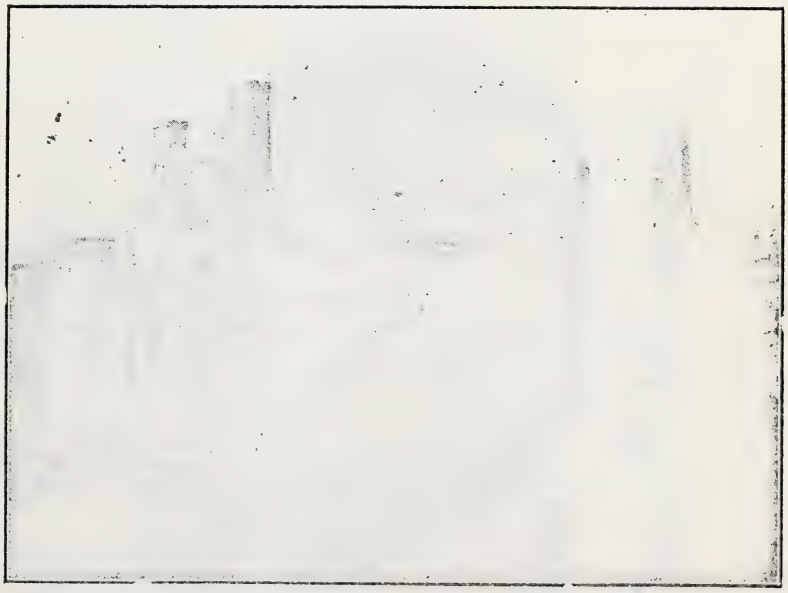
1. Ezra Griswold (*Ezra* and Ruth Roberts), b. in Simsbury, Conn., May 25, 1792; m. April 4, 1814, Philecta Cook, b. Aug. 16, 1793, in Farmington, Conn., dau. of Roswell and Rachael (Newell) Cooke; removed to Ohio in 1813 and settled in Clinton Tp. She d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the home of her adopted daughter, Mrs. L. A. Roberts, Dec. 28, 1879. Mr. Griswold d. May —, 1863. He removed to Columbus in 1819, to Delaware in 1821. He conducted several newspapers at different times. His children were:

i. Samuel Alexander Griswold, b. Feb. 18, 1815; m. Jan. 28, 1839, Ethalene Kelly. He lived in Lancaster, O.
ii. Fredonia Elvira, b. Feb 6, 1817, d. Oct. 14, 1823.
iii. Victor Moreau, b. April 14, 1819; m. Sept. 17, 1840, Caroline Mills McElvaine. He was an artist and lived in Tarrytown, N. Y.
iv. Edwin Jarvis, b. Oct. 22, 1821, d. May 30, 1824.
v. Lemonia Fredonia, b. Nov. 1, 1823, d. Sept. 11, 1826.
vi. Govian Goldston, b. Nov. 3, 1826. An artist; unm.; lives in N. Y.
vii. Manfred Marsden, b. Mar. 16, 1829. A photographer in Boston, Mass. Has children.
viii. Vivian Viets, b. Aug. 9, 1831, d. in childhood.
ix. Casimer Clayton, b. Sept. 29, 1834. An artist; unm.; lives abroad.

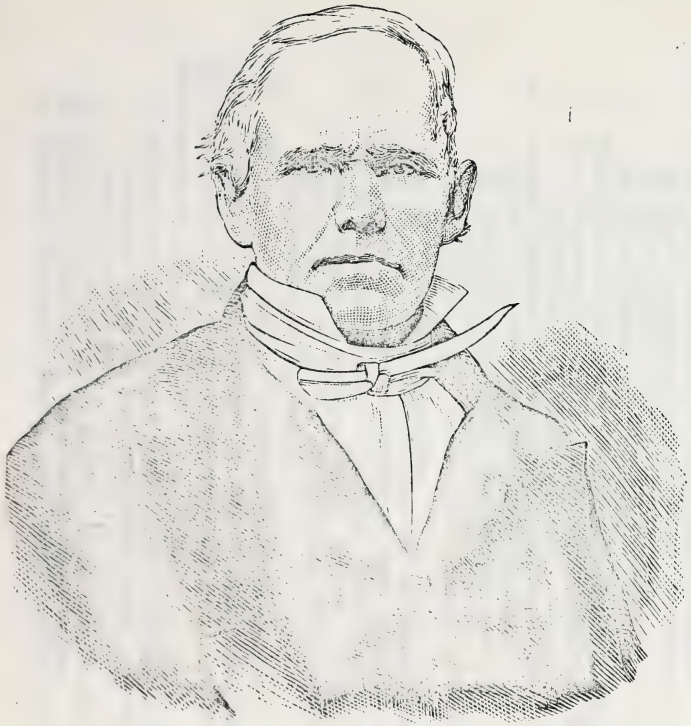
2. Gen. George Harlow Griswold (*Ezra* and Ruth Roberts), b. in Simsbury, Conn., May 21, 1795, d. in Worthington, O., Mar. 9, 1876. He m. May 21, 1820, Mila, dau. of Judge William Thompson, b. June 17, 1798, d. Feb. 21, 1871.

For more than fifty years he was one of the most influential men in Worthington. At the formation of the Whig Party he joined its forces, and until the split in the party over Pres. Tyler, was an ardent upholder of its principles. He followed Tyler and became a Democrat, remaining in that faith until his

Residence of Mrs. Ezra Griswold, Sr., 1822–1845.
Must have been built before 1820.



The Griswold House.
Built by Ezra Griswold about 1816. Taken from an old photograph of about 1861.



George M. Griswold

Melu Griswold

death. He held the successive military positions up to Brigadier General—Adj't 5th Reg't, 2d Brigade, 7th Division, Sept. 17, 1821; Col. 2d Reg't, 2d Brigade, 7th Division, Dec. 14, 1826; Brig. Gen. 3d Brigade, 16th Division, July 18, 1831. He was Postmaster at Worthington 1843–49, 1853–57; Recorder of Worthington on its incorporation in 1836, Mayor in 1837 and again in 1847. His children were:

i. EMILY GRISWOLD, b. May 20, 1821, d. Jan. 16, 1848. She m. Mar. 16, 1840, Dr. B. F. Johnson, son of Gov. Johnson, of Virginia. He was b. in Bridgeport, W. Va., June 18, 1816. He practiced in Lebanon, Worthington, and later in Columbus, where he d. Aug. 19, 1855. His children were:

(a) ELLEN JOHNSON; m. Theodore Gilbert, of Worthington; lives in Indiana.
(b) HARLOW JOHNSON; served in the War of 1861–65; is dead.
(c) WILLIAM JOHNSON; m., 1868, Josephine Wing, of Worthington. She was dau. of Frederick F. Wing; b. in Pocasset, Mass., Nov. 14, 1819; d. in Worthington, Nov. 14, 1880, and Elizabeth M., his wife, b. in St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 7, 1819; d. Oct. 20, 1886. She was b. in Melrose, Mass., and came to Ohio in 1855, and d. Mar. 6, 1890. He lived in Clinton Tp.

ii. CAROLINE GRISWOLD, b. Dec. 22, 1822; m., as 2d wife, Cicero Comstock. They removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1843. He was city officer and State Senator; d. Feb. 7, 1871. Children: James, Griswold, Caroline, Mila, who d. young; Lemora.

iii. HARRIET GRISWOLD; b. May 7, 1825; m., 1856, William Lawrence, of Radnor, Delaware Co., and had children:

(a) WORTHINGTON FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, who m. Belle Maize and lives in Delaware Co.
(b) MILA LAWRENCE, who m. Moses Flemming and lives in Delaware Co.
(c) JAMES LAWRENCE, d. July 27, 1867, aged 8 y. 7 m.

iv. MARTHA GRISWOLD, b. Dec. 9, 1828; m. Jan. 17, 1855, James Comstock, of Worthington and Columbus. Children:

(a) EMILY COMSTOCK; m. Edward M. Stanley, of Columbus.
(b) CLARA COMSTOCK, d. April 27, 1875, aged 17 y.
(c) MARY COMSTOCK; m. Wm. Hayden, of Columbus.
(d) WILMER COMSTOCK; lives in Columbus.

v. WORTHINGTON GRISWOLD, b. Feb. 19, 1831, d. Aug. 5, 1833.

vi. MARY GRISWOLD, b. Nov. 13, 1833; m. Henry Comstock, and d. May 6, 1866, leaving no children.

vii. LEMORA GRISWOLD, b. Feb. 1, 1837; m. May 21, 1857, J. Malcolm Gilbert, of Worthington. Her children were:

(a) HARRIET GILBERT, d. March 3, 1864, aged 3 yrs. 11 mos.
(b) CAROLINE GILBERT, d. Dec. 30, 1874, aged 13 yrs.
(c) LUCY GILBERT; m. Sept. 8, 1886, Wm. K. Foley, now of Chester, Pa. Two children.
(d) GRACE GILBERT, of Worthington.
(e) EZRA GRISWOLD GILBERT; m. Elizabeth Wing; lives in Worthington.

viii. WORTHINGTON FRANKLIN GRISWOLD, b. Feb. 14, 1842; m. May 21, 1863, Fondelia Ruth, b. Jan. 30, 1843. Children: Frank William, Mary Comstock, George Harlow, Harriet, Caroline, William Lawrence, Mila, Ruth, Howard Lee, Edwin Viets, Herbert Worthington, Edith, Emily.

3. MELISSA GRISWOLD (*Ezra* and Ruth Roberts), b. May 18, 1798, d. June 3, 1836; m. Sept. 11, 1817, Caleb Howard, b. Sept. 25, 1794, d. ——. He was a business man in Delaware. Their children were:

i. EMILY GRISWOLD HOWARD, b. Jan. 4, 1821, m. Reuben Lamb, Jr., of Delaware, O., where they lived many years. About 1878 they removed to Missouri.

ii. HENRY E. HOWARD, b. Jan. 2, 1823. Resides at Cuyahoga Falls, O.

iii. WILLIAM E. HOWARD, b. July 16, 1829, d. ——; unm.

iv. EDWIN P. HOWARD, b. Nov. 2, 1831. Resides in Akron, O.

BURR.

JEHUE BURR was b. in England about 1600; came to New England with Winthrop's fleet; freeman at Roxbury, 1632. With his wife, he appears on the church list of 1635, and in the next year sets out for the West, and was one of the signers of the Planters' Agreement at Agawam (Springfield) May 14, 1636. About 1644 he removed to Fairfield, Conn. He d. in 1672.

NATHANIEL BURR was probably b. in Springfield, Mass., 1640. Made freeman in 1664. Represented Fairfield 1692-3-4-5. His will was proved Mar. 5, 1712. He m. Sarah, dau. of Andrew Ward. They had six children. The oldest was—

JOHN BURR, b. May, 1673, d. Feb. 5, 1751. He bore the title of "Colonel." He m. Deborah ——. They had five children. His son—

JOHN BURR, m. Catherine Wakeman, Oct. 18, 1722. They had twelve children. The tenth was—

OZIAS BURR, b. May 1, 1739; m. Jan. 8, 1764, Sarah Nichols, who d. Sept. 20, 1820, aged 81 yrs. He lived in Bridgeport, Conn., and d. there Sept. 7, 1836. Of their ten children, the fifth was—

OZIAS BURR, b. Jan. 13, 1773, d. in Worthington, O., Aug. 15, 1845. He was a fuller of cloth in Connecticut, and when his mill burned in 1816 he decided to remove to Ohio. He m. (1) Lois Jennings; (2) Elizabeth, dau. of Simon Couch, of Reading, b. 1796, d. Feb. 21, 1834, and (3) Clarissa Thompson, of Worthington, b. 1782, d. Nov. 1, 1864. All except the youngest child were born in Fairfield, Conn. They were:

i. LOIS BURR; m. Charles Sherwood, and had children, Mary, Harriet, Charles and Samuel.
1 ii. PHILO BURR, b. Jan. 27, 1799.
2 iii. JONATHAN NASH BURR, b. Nov. 15, 1800.
3 iv. CHARLES EDWARD BURR, b. Mar. 7, 1803.
4 v. ERASTUS BURR, b. April 15, 1805.
5 vi. GEORGE COUCH BURR, b. Dec. 25, 1807.
6 vii. LEVI J. BURR, b. April 12, 1810.
viii. CATHERINE BURR, b. Feb. 29, 1812, d. in 1855. She m. Rev. John Ufford. Their dau., Elizabeth F., d. in Worthington Sept., 1844, aged 2 y. 11 mo. Their sons John and Henry grew to manhood and d. unm., the former in Colorado, the latter in Florida.
ix. WILLIAM H. BURR, b. July 13, 1815, d. in the Mexican War.
x. PHILANDER BURR, b. Mar. 19, 1820, d. Dec., 1891, in Worthington, Ind. He m. Mary A. Deahl, b. 1833. They had no children.

1. PHILO BURR (*Ozias* and Elizabeth Couch), b. Jan. 27, 1799; m. Sept., 1826, Mary A. Abbott; removed to Iowa in 1855. His children were:

i. FRANKLIN A. BURR, b. Sept. 2, 1829, d. Sept. 21, 1871; m. Nannie Spalding. His only son was Clifton G. Burr, who d. unm. in the State of Washington in 1890.
ii. ELIZABETH BURR, b. Oct. 18, 1832, d. Nov. 2, 1835.
iii. LOIS I. BURR, b. Aug. 26, 1835; m. 1859, M. Bush, of Washington. Has one son, Philo L. Bush.

2. JONATHAN NASH BURR (*Ozias*), b. Nov. 15, 1800. A physician in Mt. Vernon, O. He m. May 6, 1830, Eliza A. Thomas, b. in Lebanon, O., Mar. 11, 1808. His children were:

i. JESSE T. BURR, b. Aug. 22, 1841.
ii. JESSIE R. BURR, b. May 16, 1843; m. Oct. 5, 1862, Francis C. Crawford, of Terre Haute, Ind.

3. Charles Edward Burr (*Ozias*), b. Mar. 7, 1803, d. Aug. 7, 1882. He m. April 2, 1826, Sophia R. Andrews, of Worthington, and lived on a part of the Burr farm. His children were:

i. Charles Sherwood Burr, b. Dec. 25, 1826, d. May 9, 1828.
ii. Fredonia Whiting Burr, b. June 30, 1829; m. Nov. 3, 1852, William P. Case, who d. in Black Hawk, Colo., Nov. 9, 1864, aged 37. Mrs. Case lives in Worthington. Their children were:
   (a) Mary S. Case, b. Mar. 2, 1854.
   (b) William W. Case, b. Mar. 5, 1857; m. Marion W. Ingersoll. Has children.
iii. Henry Clarence Burr, b. Nov. 4, 1830, d. Aug. 16, 1831.
iv. Juliet A. Burr, b. June 23, 1834, d. Sept. 30, 1835.
v. Henry Burr, b. June 30, 1836. Killed at Battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
vi. Elizabeth N. Burr, b. Dec. 7, 1837; m. C. M. Burr. (q. v.)
vii. Katharine Burr, b. Mar. 27, 1844, d. Mar. 27, 1889; m. Sept. 18, 1867, Daniel C. Roberts, D. D., and has children:
   (a) Charles E. Roberts, b. Feb. 17, 1869.
   (b) Brian C. Roberts, b. May 4, 1870.
viii. Charles Edward Burr, b. Nov. 22, 1843, d. May 28, 1903; m. Nov. 28, 1873, Elizabeth Q. Palmer. He was an attorney-at-law in Columbus, trustee of Kenyon, LL. D., etc. His children are:
   (a) Emily Graves Burr, b. Dec. 4, 1870; m. Nov. 22, 1898, Hubert, son of Wm. S. Ide, of Columbus.
   (b) Karl E. Burr, b. Mar. 6, 1877; m. July 7, 1903, Louise, dau. of Edmiston Gwynne.
   (c) Eugene Palmer Burr, b. April 19, 1879.
   (d) Flora Burr, b. Dec. 3, 1885.

4. Erastus Burr (*Ozias*), b. April 15, 1805, d. Dec. 15, 1891. Grad. Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. Ordained clergyman of the P. E. Church Jan., 1833. Rector of St. John's Church, Worthington, April, 1834–Nov., 1838. Rector of All Saints' Church, Portsmouth, O., 1838–1873; Rector Emeritus till his death. Trustee of Kenyon College for thirty-eight years; received degree of D. D. from Kenyon He m. Feb. 7, 1833, Harriet, youngest child of Ezra and Ruth Griswold, b. Nov. 15, 1810, d. —— —, ——. Their children were:

i. Anna H. Burr, b. Oct. 2, 1835, d. ——, 1856.
ii. Charles M. Burr, b. Aug. 27, 1837; m. July 28, 1858, Elizabeth N. Burr. They reside in Worthington, O. Their children are:
   (a) Ruth Burr, b. July 9, 1871, d. in infancy.
   (b) Harriet Griswold Burr, b. Feb. 19, 1873.
   (c) Alice Burr, b. Mar. 18, 1875, d. in infancy.
   (d) Katharine Elizabeth Burr, b. Mar. 3, 1876, d. Jan. 9, 1891.
   (e) Mary Burr, b. Aug. 29, 1880.
iii. George G. Burr, b. July 11, 1843, d. ——, 1849.
iv. Elizaeth N. Burr, b. June 23, 1845; m. T. J. Cochrane, of Portsmouth, O., and had children, Esther, Erastus B., Francis, Thomas N. and Mary.

5. George Couch Burr (*Ozias*), b. Dec. 25, 1807; m. Jan. 25, 1832, Mary A. Parker, b. June 24, 1814. Their children were:

i. Levi C. Burr, b. July 15, 1834; m. Dec. 3, 1857, Nancy Criswell. Their children are:
   (a) George J. Burr, b. April 17, 1759, d. May 28, 1861.
   (b) Eli B. Burr, b. Mar. 3, 1862, d. Nov. 18, 1884.
   (c) James W. Burr, b. Sept. 16, 1863, d. Mar. 12, 1873.
   (d) Mary A. Burr, b. Mar. 30, 1865; m. ——; d. ——.
   (e) Henrietta M. Burr, b. Sept. 12, 1873; m. J. J. Shay.

ii. HENRIETTA BURR, b. June 20, 1838; m. Dec. 8, 1856, Theo. Frederick, b. Frankfort-on-the-Main, April 8, 1833. Their children are:

(a) GEORGE FREDERICK, b. Dec. 17, 1857.
(b) MARY FREDERICK, b. July 5, 1859.
(c) BELINDA FREDERICK, b. Mar. 11, 1861.
(d) CHARLES FREDERICK, b. Sept. 1, 1862, d. ——.
(e) MATILDA FREDERICK, b. June 17, 1864, d. ——.
(f) HENRY FREDERICK, b. Apr 15, 1866.
(g) FRANKLIN FREDERICK, b. May 29, 1868.
(h) LOUISE FREDERICK, b. Jan. 17, 1870.
(i) MARTHA T. FREDERICK, b. Sept. 22, 1871.
(j) LEVI B. FREDERICK, b. June 22, 1873.
(k) THEODORE FREDERICK, b. Nov. 12, 1875.

iii. ESPY BURR, d. in infancy.

6. LEVI J. BURR, (*Ozias*), b. Apr. 12, 1810; m. Oct, 1, 1838, Harriet Gregory of Columbus. He lived in Jackson, Mich., and d. there. Their children are:

i. MARY E. BURR, b. July 19, 1839; m. R. R. Matteson of Jackson, Oct. 4, 1876. No ch.
ii. HARRIET S. BURR, b. June 27, 1842, d. Oct. 27, 1863.

THOMPSON.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, son of John and Bridget (Elmy) Thompson, was b. Oct. 30, 1753. He m. June 10, 1782, Annah Belden, b. Aug. 7, 1754. She was a dau. of Titus Belden [who was a son of Moses Belden] and Annah Carey [who was a dau. of John and Mary (Taylor) Carey].

When the Scioto Company was formed eight of the men were from Blanford, Mass., viz., Atwater, Morrison, Morrison, Jr., Thompson, Stewart, Sloper, Cochran and Little. They subscribed for more than one-third of the shares. By the kindness of the Rev. Sumner G. Wood, Pastor of the Congregational Church in Blanford, I am able to give some facts concerning them.

Alex. Morrison, Sr., was on the School Committee in 1788. The banns of matrimony between Glass Cochran and Mehitable Fuller were published May 24, 1789. In the plan of the meeting house dated Sept. 21, 1796, when the people were seated according to age, property and rank, Glass Cochran sat in the second seat from the front on the west side, and across the aisle also owned a seat. On Dec. 30, 1799, the town voted that he with five others have free liberty to be incorporated into a Baptist Society. In a list of members of the Episcopal Society in Blanford, on the first page of the records, the names of Maj. Russell Atwater, Col. Samuel Sloper, Lieut. Wm. Thompson, Nathan Stewart and N. W. Little appear. Sloper was also Chairman of Selectmen in 1785, Town Clerk in 1787, and on committees frequently up to 1795. He sat in the second seat from the front on the east side of the church. Thompson was on the School Committee in 1789, on a Valuation Committee in 1791, and on a Bridge Committee in 1794. On the church plan he sits in the third seat from the front, immediately behind Col. Sloper. Atwater was a merchant and politician, an office-

holder and leader of the Episcopalians. He did not go to Ohio, but sold his undivided interests to Kilbourn, Pinney and others, a committee formed for that purpose.

Thompson was the third largest subscriber, taking one thousand acres. His town lots were Nos. 63, 77, 82, 103, 115, 141, 142, 146, 159, 160, but by 1820 he had disposed of all except 103, 146, 159, 160, all four on the outskirts of the town.

His farm lots were Nos. 34, 43, 58, 68, in all 407 acres. Lots 34 and 68 of two hundred acres, north of the town, became his homestead and passed to his descendants, being last owned by Mrs. J. M. Fuson. Lot 43 of 112 acres is still owned by his descendants.

He was appointed Associate Judge of the Common Pleas Court to fill a vacancy, and held the office about one year. He d. Mar. 22, 1830, his wife April 5, 1845. Their children were:

i. Clarissa Thompson, b. May 8, 1783; m. Ozias Burr. [See Burr.]
1 ii. Charles Thompson, b. Sept. 17, 1785.
2 iii. Harriet Thompson, b. April 20, 1788.
iv. Lucretia Thompson, b. May 13, 1790; m. Chester Pinney. [See Pinney.]
v. William Thompson, b. Oct. 6, 1792, d. May 4, 1817: m. Feb. 6, 1817, Rose Blackburn. He left no children.
3 vi. Bethena Thompson, b. Dec. 26, 1794,
vii. Mila Thompson, b. June 17, 1798; m. G. H. Griswold. [See Griswold.]

1. Charles Thompson (*William*), b. Sept. 17, 1785, d. Oct. 14, 1830. He m. Feb. 13, 1817, Orrilla Morrison. Their children were:

i. Pamela Thompson; m. Lewis Johnson, of Worthington, and had children:
(a) Cynthia Johnson, d. young.
(b) Henry Johnson (twin). Lives at Flint, O. Has children living, Charles and Clara.
(c) Harvey Johnson (twin). Lives at Flint, O. Has children: Nora, m. John Case; Annette, m. Leon St. Gaudeans; Georgia, Morris, Lewis, Bert.
(d) Anne Belden Johnson; m. Henry Bennett. She left children, Ella, Harry, Agnes, Jessie, William.
(e) Harriet Johnson; m. Joseph Porter, of Delaware, O. No children.

ii. William Thompson, d. young.

iii. Henry Thompson; went to Milwaukee and d. there.

iv. Catherine Thompson; m. Christopher Caulkins, and lives in Delaware Co., O. Her children were:
(a) Henry Caulkins, who is m. and has three children.
(b) Edwin Caulkins, who is m. and has three children.
(c) Albin Caulkins, who is m. and has three children.
(d) Mary Caulkins, who m. —— Baldwin and has six children.
(e) Charles Caulkins. He is m. but has no children.
(f) Orrel Caulkins. She m. —— Hultz. She has three children.

v. Harriett Thompson was b. at Worthington, O., June 12, 1825; m. Horatio Wright, June 12, 1855; d. Mar. 15, 1865. Horatio Wright, b. May 18, 1820, at Worthington, O., d. July 24, 1892. Their children are:
(a) Charles Wright, b. Mar. 19, 1857, d. Sept. 6, 1858.
(b) Wilber Wright, b. Nov. 30, 1858; m. Ola Day of Paxton, Ill., 1883. One son, Earl D., b. at Paxton, Ill., June 5, 1885. He resides at Chicago, Ill.
(c) Sarah Wright, b. Apr. 7, 1860, m. Worthington C. Lewis, Oct. 5, 1897. Resides at Worthington. No children.
(d) Robert C. Wright, b. Aug. 19, 1863, single. Resides at Chicago, Ill.
(e) John Albert Wright, born March 14, 1865, died Oct. 8, 1865.

2. Harriet Thompson (*William*), b. April 20, 1788; m. April 12, 1809, Nathaniel W. Little. He was the young man who accompanied Mr. Kilbourn on his journey in 1802, probably as a representative of the Blanford members of the company. He must have had some property, as he subscribed for eight hundred acres of land, and in the division received town lots Nos. 25, 71, 75, 118, 144, 157, 158, all of which he soon sold. Of the farm lots he received Nos. 26, 49, 56, 80, about three hundred acres. Nos. 26 and 80 were the first lots south of the town plat (south of South street). The other two lots were in the northern part of the township, the second farm from the township line.

He remained in Worthington until 1808 and then removed to the new village of Delaware, in the new county, fifteen miles north. Here he kept a store until his death. He was one of the organizers of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, Jan., 1811.

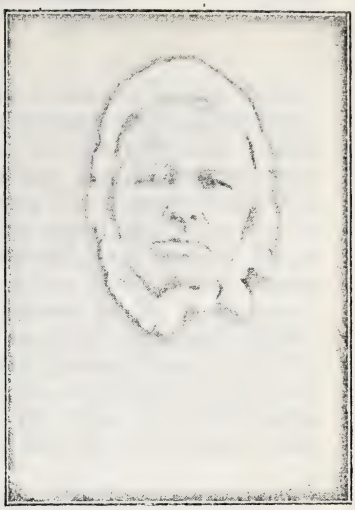
His widow, Harriet (Thompson) Little, m. Dec. 4, 1817, William Platt, of Delaware, and (3) Nov. 14, 1824, Dr. Reuben Lamb, who was early at Worthington and m. there May 6, 1805, Mary Sloper; and Sept. 13, 1807, Cynthia Sloper. In 1808 he removed to Delaware and practiced there till 1822, when he removed to Missouri. Losing his wife, he returned to Delaware the next year and remained the rest of his life, dying in 1850. She d. ——. Her children were:

i. Nathaniel William Little, b. Aug. 7, 1811; never married.
ii. Cyrus Platt, b. Sept. 20, 1818. A business man in Delaware; m. Jeannette Hulme, b. Feb. 25, 1816, dau. of John and Martha (Craft) Hulme. After her death, in 1877, her Life and Letters, by her husband, was published by Claxton & Co., Philadelphia. Her children were: Ellen, Jeannette, now Mrs. Watson, of London, O.; Martha, Howard. Frank.
iii. Harriet Little Platt, b. Oct. 17, 1820; m. Oct. 14, 1846, Theodore C. Sollace, of Columbus, O.
iv. Catharine Clarissa Lamb, b. Oct. 20, 1826, d. July 26, 1828.
v. William Stern Lamb, b. Dec. 1, 1828. Lived and d. in Delaware, O.

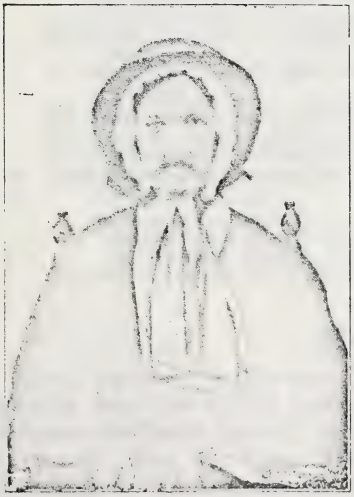
3. Bethena Thompson (*William*), b. Dec. 26, 1794, d. Sept. 8, 1837; m. May 21, 1820, Moses S. Wilkinson, b. May 13, 1788, d. Feb. 26, 1816. She inherited the farm of her father, north of the town. Their children were:

i. Clarissa Wilkinson, b. Feb. 11, 1821; m. June 25, 1846, James M. Fuson, b. July 6, 1821, d. Oct. 6, 1900. Their only child was:
William W. Fuson, b. Mar. 30, 1847, d. July 6, 1891; m. Dec. 29, 1871, Catherine Cook, b. May 7, 1854. He left three children; Harry, b. Nov. 4, 1872, William, b. Mar. 11, 1875, and Grace, b. Sept. 22, 1885.
ii. William Wilkinson, b. Aug. 13, 1826, d. Nov. 21, 1843.

Mrs. Job W. Case. (Laura Buttles.)



Mrs. Noah Andrews. (Ruth Griswold.)



Mrs. Ozias Burr. (Clarissa Thompson.)

Philander Chase, D. D.

ANDREWS.

Moses Andrews, of Montague, Mass., was one of the Scioto Company, signing the agreement "for my son Noah Andrews," who then was only about twenty-one. In the division of the lands in Sharon Tp. he received town lots No. 21, on the west side of Main street, the third south from North street, and No. 22, in the rear of it, which lots in 1820 stood in the name of Noah Andrews. Of farm lots he received Nos. 33 and 69, of 93 and 29 acres respectively. This was the farm where Noah Andrews lived. A part of it is now owned by W. R. Parsons, whose house stands on the site of the original Andrews home.

Cynthia Andrews, who m. Eliphalet Barker April 15, 1813; Beulah Andrews, who m. Dr. James Harvey Hill, M. D., of Delaware; Betsey Andrews, who m. (1) Apr. 17, 1817, John Wallace; (2) —— Handley and lived east of Columbus, were sisters of Noah Andrews.

Noah Andrews, son of Moses, was b. April 20, 1782, and d. June 5, 1857. He m. Ruth, oldest child of Ezra and Ruth (Roberts) Griswold, Feb. 22, 1807. She was b. Aug. 23, 1790, d. Oct. 28, 1856. Their children were:

i. Sophia Ruth Andrews; m. Chas. E. Burr. [See Burr.]

ii. Juliette; m. July 27, 1834, Burr Kellogg, M. D., of Ashland, O. Her children were: Wells, Hiram, Charles B., d. y.; Augustus B., Jane, who m. —— Long, no ch.; Frank, Mary Sophia, m. Dr. —— Picard, M. D.

iii. Hiram Griswold Andrews; m. Emily Downer. He was a merchant and paper manufacturer in Delaware, O. His children were:

(a) Sarah Rathbone Andrews; m. —— Bartlett. Left one child.
(b) James Andrews; m. Anna Kirby. After the war removed to Louisiana, and died there.
(c) Emily Andrews; m. Chas. Davison. Has three children. Lives in Louisville, Ky.
(d) Eliza Andrews, d. ——, aged 13 yrs.
(e) Ellen Andrews; lived in N. Y. City; d. there; unm.
(f) Hiram Andrews; m. Mary ——. He left children.
(g) Mary Andrews; resides in Minneapolis, Minn.

iv. Romeo Edwin Andrews; m. (1) Maria Fowler, (2) Louise Whiting. His children were:

(a) Charles Edwin Andrews; b. Mar. 22, 1854, Worthington, Ind.; m. Cora M. Chapman, has ch. Ethelym Maria Andrews, b. Apr. 2, 1882, Beloit, Wis.; Roy Chapman Andrews, b. Jan. 26, 1886, Beloit, Wis.
(b) Agnes Andrews; m. W. L. Bartlett, M. D., Colorado Springs.

BRISTOL.

David Bristol was a member of the Scioto Co., and in the division received Farm Lots 20 and 86 in 194 acres, the third lot from the south line of the township. This farm belonged for many years to Adna Bristol, passing from him through Christopher Weaver, Black, Swinnerton, W. S. V. Prentiss to Henry Whip, by whose heirs it is owned. David Bristol also received town lots Nos. 7 and 8, in the extreme north-west corner, and 66 on the north side of Main St., east, and 60, the n. w. corner of the square. In 1820 none of these are in the Bristol name.

There was also an Adna Bristol, who afterwards owned the Bristol farm, as noted above. Both of them were incorporators of St. John's Church. David was Treasurer and Tithingman in 1806. In 1833, when Mr. Burr took charge of the parish, the name did not appear in the list of communicants. I cannot determine the relationship of the two men.

Some time after 1820, Adna Bristol bought the lot No. 117, the s. e. cor. of Main and Berlin Sts., and there lived many years. The picture is here shown.

He m., Dec. 25, 1807, Lura, dau. of Levi Buttles. She was b. June 3, 1773; d. Jan. 3, 1871. Their children were:

i. SYLVIA BRISTOL; m. Edward Evans, of Columbus. Two of her children were Mary L., d. June 21, 1856, aged 19 y., 11 m., 15 d.; Ellie S., d. July 6, 1866, aged 17 y., 1 m., 5 d. She also had Alfred, Whitfield, Sarah and Cynthia (Mrs. Thrall.)

ii. CYNTHIA BRISTOL, b. Feb. 15, 1815; d. Sept. 12, 1898.

iii. SARAH BRISTOL; m. Cyrus Doty, of Ky. She had childred--Lucian, Annie, Julia, Charles, James.

iv. LURA ANN BRISTOL, b. May 25, 1820; d. Apr. 27, 1901.

v. JULIA BRISTOL; m. Jonathan Roberts Paddock, M. D.; b. in Cromwell, Ct., Nov. 19, 1803; graduated at Union College; teacher in Worthington College; one of the founders of the Medical School, and professor therein. Settled in Maysville, Ky., where he lived thirty-four years, dying there June 7, 1878. Julia Bristol was his second wife. They had two daughters.

vi. MARY BRISTOL.

vii. MARTHA BRISTOL, m. Sept. 9, 1847, Lucian G. Thrall; b. in Circleville, O., Nov. 18, 1825; d. Nov. 10, 1897, in Columbus, O., where he resided during his married life. Their children were:

(a) CHARLES L. THRALL, b. Aug. 5, 1849; m. Harriet Douglas, of Meadville, Pa., where he now resides. He has one child, Mabel.

(b) WALTER G. THRALL, b. Nov. 20, 1852; d. Feb. 1, 1882; m. Annie R. Byers, of Columbus, Nov. 15, 1879. Has one child, Walter B., married and living in Columbus.

(c) HATTIE L. TARALL, b. Dec. 19, 1857; d. at age of four.

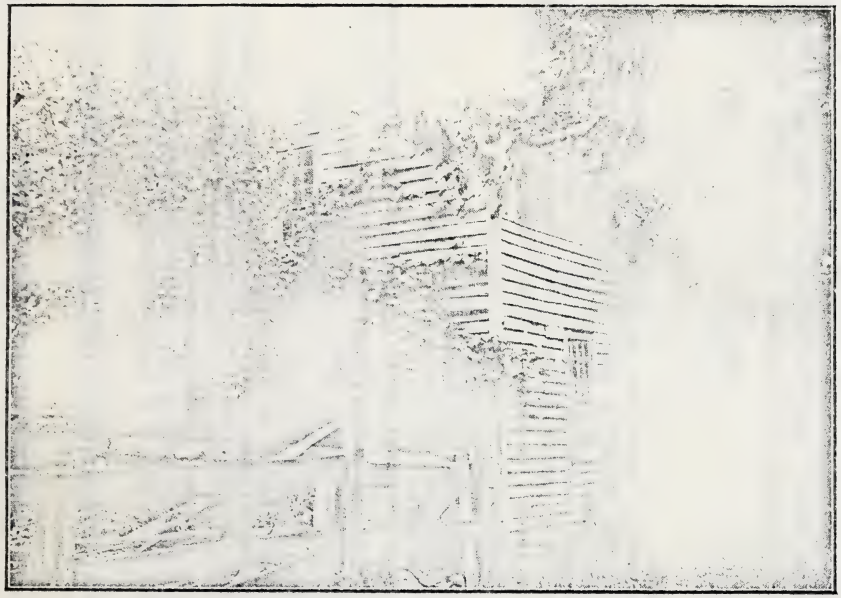
(d) FRANK R. THRALL, b. Sept. 27, 1859; m. Millie C. Dages, of Gallipolis, O., Feb. 23, 1888. Has one dau.; resides in Muncie, Ind.

(e) ADELBERT W. THRALL, b. July 21, 1863; m. Annie C. Hanson, of Columbus, Nov. 10, 1885. Has two children, Henry W., b. Oct. 27, 1888, and Lucian G., b. June 3, 1892; resides in Columbus, O.

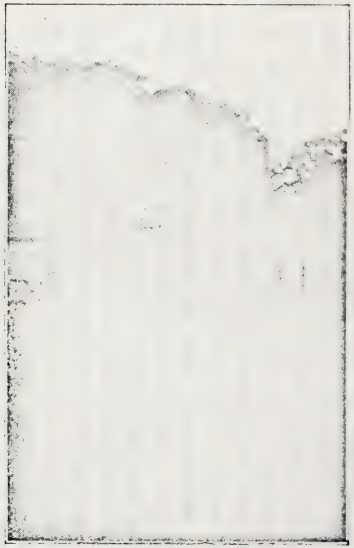
HART—GILBERT. BROWN.

ANNA KILBOURN, dau. of Josiah and Anna (Neal) Kilbourn, was b. in New Britian, Ct., 1760. On Nov. 5, 1778, she m. Asahel Hart, Northington, Ct. One of their children was Asahel Hart, who was b. Aug. 6, 1784, and came with his uncle, Col. James Kilbourn, who had signed the Scioto Co.'s agreement for one share in the name of Asahel Hart, 4th, of Berlin. As he was a minor his lots in the division were set off to Col. Kilbourn.

He was m. to Elizabeth Brown, dau. of Morris Brown, Feb. 19, 1807. Mrs. Hart died at the birth of her youngest child, and about five years later Mr. Hart, while on a visit to Ct. was drowned while crossing the Connecticut River. The



THE ADNA BRISTOL HOUSE.
Built in 1814, probably by R. W. Cowles.



GRAVE STONE OF WILLIAM ROBE.

children were brought up in Col. Kilbourn's family. They were:

i. HARRIET HART, b. Nov. 5, 1807; m. Ezra Gilbert, of Worthington, Jan. 1, 1828; d. Aug. 5, 1893. Mr. Gilbert was b. Apr. 5, 1807; d. Nov. 11, 1893. Their children are:

(a) ANNE ELIZA GILBERT; m. Edward Butcher; lives in Worthington.
(b) JOHN MALCOLM GILBERT; resides in Worthington.
(c) MATHEW MATHEWS GILBERT, b. Aug. 24, 1834; ordained priest of P. E. Church, 1865; d. unm., Nov. 14, 1865.
(d) THEODORE GILBERT; resides in Angola, Ind.
(e) LUCY GILBERT, b. Oct. 8, 1837; d. July 27, 1850.
(f) ELLEN HARRIET GILBERT; Mrs. A. N. Whiting of Columbus.
(g) GERTRUDE N. GILBERT; lives in Worthington.
(h) HENRIETTA GILBERT, b. Aug. 27, 1848; d June 23, 1850.
(i) JANE DOUGLASS GILBERT; resides in Columbus.

ii. ANNA HART, m. Sidney Brown, of Worthington, O. Had children:

(a) JAMES BROWN.
(b) CYNTHIA BROWN, m. Anthony Weaver of Worthington.
(c) MARTHA BROWN, m. Adolphus Tuller of Worthington.
(d) ELIZABETH BROWN, m. Henry Skeels.
(e) LEMORA BROWN, m. Henry Berger.
(f) HARRIET BROWN, m. Henry Berger after her sister d.

iii. JOHN M. HART. He lived in Worthington for some years, but moved to Ashtabula Co. and d. there, June 24, 1859. His wife was Sarah Bishop, b. Mar. 28, 1812; d. Feb. 2, 1885. Of their children, Russell B. d. June 18, 1865, aged 31 y., 3 m., 9 d.; Albert Hart d. Jan. 8, 1874, aged 24 y., 8 m.; Clinton lives at Jefferson, O.; John lives at Collingwood; Fitzjames lives in Oregon.

CASE.

JOB CASE, of Granby, was a signer of the Scioto agreement for five hundred acres. At the division in 1804 the partition deed was signed by his attorney-in-fact, Thomas T. Phelps. He received of town lots Nos. 84, 88, 91, 95, 155. In 1820 he had disposed of all except Nos. 88 and 95. The former is at the southeast corner of State and Morning streets, and the latter at the soathwest corner of State and Pearl streets. Of farm lots he received lots 21 of 93 acres south of the town, the fourth from the Clinton Tp. line and just south of Abner Pinney's; 62 of 47 acres in the east tier north of State street, and 85 of 72 acres east of his first lot; lots 27 and 85 making a farm reaching from the river to the east section line.

It is not at all probable that Job Case ever lived in Worthington, but his son, Job Warren Case, did. He also has other children here mentioned, not in order of their birth: (1) Hiram, who d. unm. in the northern part of the State; (2) Lester, who settled in Clinton Tp. and had one dau., Lucretia, who m. John Ferris; (3) Mrs. James Carpenter, of Liberty, Delaware Co.; (4) Salva, m. Dr. Lee, of Coshocton; (5) Lucy, Mrs. Adams, of Granville; (6) Mrs. Wells, of Putnam; (7) Mrs. ——, of Wheeling, W. Va., and (8)—

JOB WARREN CASE, who lived on the farm south of the town. He d. Nov. 16, 1843, aged 57. He m. Feb. 6, 1815, Julia Buttles, who d. in 1852. They are buried in the neglected patch of

ground in the rear of the Presbyterian Church. Their children were:

i. LAWRENCE CASE, b. May 28, 1816; graduated in medicine, receiving the degree of M. D., and d. unm. Aug. 4, 1841.

ii. MARY CASE, b. May 26, 1818, d. Sept. 15, 1840; unm.

iii. WILLIAM P. CASE, b. July 25, 1825; went to Colorado in 1859, d. in Black Hawk, Colo., Oct. 9, 1864. He m. Nov. 3, 1852, Fredonia Burr, b. June 30, 1829. Their children are:

(a) MARY S. CASE, b. Mar. 2, 1851.
(b) WILLIAM W. CASE, b. Mar. 5, 1857; m. Marion W. Ingersoll. Has children.

iv. EMILY CASE, b. Mar. 25, 18—; m. 1853, Samuel Holt, b. in Pittsfield, Vt., July 5, 1820. Mrs. Holt d. Mar. 3, 1902. Mr. Holt resided on the Case farm, south of the town, after the death of his father-in-law in 1843. He finally sold to Col. Miles Pinney. The farm is now owned by Mr. Watson. Mr. Holt now resides in Worthington. Their children are:

(a) MARY HOLT; unm.; Worthington, O.
(b) JULIA HOLT; m. Eric Nelson, of Chicago, Ill.

KILBOURNE.

The children of Col. James and Lucy (Fitch) Kilbourn were:

KILBOURNE.

i. HECTOR KILBOURN, b. April 25, 1791, d. Dec. —, 1837; unm.

1 ii. LUCY KILBOURN, b. Feb. 1, 1793; m. Mathew Mathews.

iii. HARRIET KILBOURN, b. April 26, 1795; m. Dr. Calvin H. Case, M. D., who was b. Sept. 17, 1789, d. Mar. 5, 1819. He was son of Dan Case who moved with his family to the neighborhood of Worthington; they had two children:

(a) HECTOR CASE, b. July 18, 1815, d. Aug. 4, 1816.

(b) DOUGLAS CASE, b. Mar. 1818, d. Mar. 1860; he was a physician in Cleveland, O. He m. Oct., 1848, Jane Morris, who is still living. Their son, Guy B. Case, b. Aug. 1849, is a practising physician in Cleveland; Prof. in the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons and member of the staff of the "Cleveland General Hospital" and the "Cleveland City Hospital." He is a 32nd degree Mason, a Knight Templer and a "Shriner." He is unm.

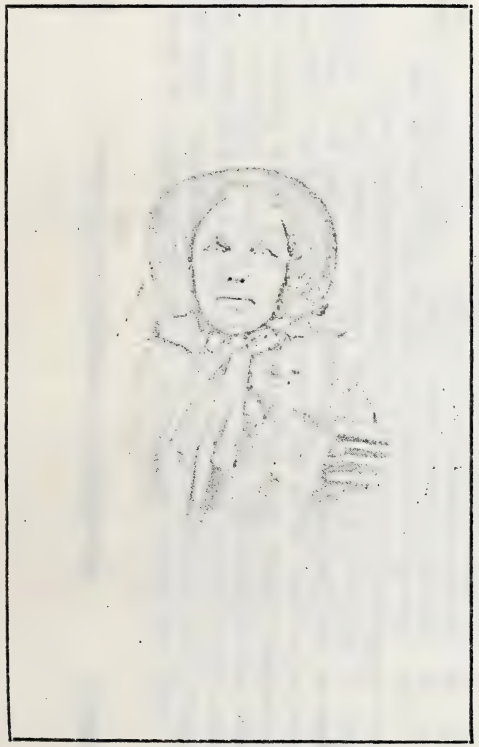
She then m. Arora Buttles. [See BUTTLES.]

2 iv. LAURA KILBOURN, b. May 26, 1797; m. R. W. Cowles.

v. ORREL KILBOURN, b. Nov. 28, 1799, d. Oct. 26, 1800.

3 vi. BYRON KILBOURN, b. Sept. 8, 1801.

vii. ORREL KILBOURN, b. in Washington, Pa., Oct. 15, 1803, d. Nov. 10, 1863; m. Sept. 7, 1835, Isaac N. Whiting, a merchant of Columbus, O., b. Dec. 2, 1799, d. Aug. 23, 1880. Their only child, Augustus N. Whiting, b. Sept. 30, 1836; m. May 11, 1864, Ellen H. Gilbert, of Worthington. They have no children. He is a capitalist in Columbus, O.



Orell Kilbourne Whiting.

Laura Kilbourne Cowles.

Harriet Kilbourne Buttles.

After the death of his first wife, Col. Kilbourn m. June 5, 1808, Cynthia, widow of Dr. Barnes, of Cincinnati. She was a dau of Maj. Nathan Goodale, one of the Marietta pioneers, and who was captured by the Indians at Belpre. She was b. in Brookfield, Mass., July 31, 1775. She had three Barnes children, who grew up in the Kilbourn household, viz., Lauretta, who m. Joel Buttles [see BUTTLES]; Mira, who m. Cyrus Fay Aug. 1, 1818, and Susan, who m. Demas Adams Sept. 27, 1818. The children of Col. James and Cynthia Kilbourn were:

viii. ELIZA KILBOURN (twin), b. Feb. 13, 1809, d. Aug. 11, 1810.
4 ix. CYNTHIA KILBOURN (twin), b. Feb. 13, 1809; m. Dr. I. G. Jones.
5 x. LINCOLN KILBOURN, b. Oct. 19, 1810.
xi. CHARLOTTE KILBOURN, b. Nov. 19, 1812, d. Nov. 9, 1813.
xii. JAMES KILBOURN, b. April 30, 1815, d. May 30, 1845. He graduated in medicine and was Professor in the Medical College. He was a very promising physician. He m. (1) Laura Pinney, b. July 30, 1817, d. April 11, 1839, leaving an infant dau., Laura, b. Mar. 19, who d. Sept. 11, 1839. He m. (2) Anna Walker Stiles in 1842. After his death, his widow m. Geo. Reber. He had one son—

(a) LINCOLN PERCY KILBOURN, b. Jan. 4, 1843. He m. Mary Ratcliffe, and d. Oct. 1880, leaving children, Fay, Percy, Clarence.

1. LUCY KILBOURN (*Col. James* and Lucy), b. in Simsbury, Conn., Feb. 1, 1793, d. Dec., 1837; m. Mar. 14, 1813, Mathew Mathews, who was clerk and manager for his father-in-law for several years. He was the first postmaster at Columbus. After his wife's death he removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where he died. Their children were:

i. DORANCE MATHEWS, b. Mar. 6, 1814; d. Mar. 28, 1845. He m. Gloriana Cowles of Conn., Sept. 24, 1837, and lived in Columbus, where he d., leaving children Geraldine and Dorance, Jr.
ii. ADALINE MATHEWS, b. Apr. 28, 1816, d. Jan. 29, 1835, unm.
iii. FITZ JAMES MATHEWS, b. Nov. 13, 1818, d. Mar. 8, 1866; m. Aug. 10, 1842, Isa L. Irvin, who d. Mar. 22, 1845. leaving one son Irvin Mathews, who d. in 1876. He m. (2) Frances Augusta Parrott, May 28, 1857, dau. of Thomas and Sarah (Sullivan) Parrott of Dayton, O. He was an attorney in Columbus. He d. in Dayton, O. His children were:

(a) IRWIN MATHEWS, m. Belle Ford and had one child, Ida Irwin Mathews, b. July 17, 1870; m: Nov. 10, 1891; Edward McMullen Fullington. Has children: James Fitz James Fullington, b. Apr. 21, 1895; Benjamin Wardoe Fullington, b. Aug. 18, 1898.
(b) EDWIN PARROTT MATHEWS, b. Mar. 22, 1858; m. Oct. 12. 1882, Edna M. Mills, and has children William Mills, b. Aug. 18, 1883; Margaret Augusta, b. Sept 6, 1887; Fitz James, b. June 9, 1892; Edwin Parrott, Jr. b. Dec. 23, 1893; David Terrell, b. Mar. 16, 1897; George Thomas, b. Feb. 27, 1900.
(c) LUCY K. MATHEWS, b. July 17, 1859.
(d) GEORGE THOMAS MATHEWS, b. Feb. 21, 1860. Lost in a snow storm in Idaho, Jan. 15, 1883.

iv. ELLEN MATHEWS, b. June 12, 1821, d. July 2, 1901; m. Judge Wm. R. Rankin, of Columbus, May 16, 1841, in Bloomington, Ia., Probate Judge of Franklin Co. Feb., 1853, to Feb., 1856, and until his death in active practice of the law. They had seven children, Ransom Fitch, Adelaide, Willella, William Waldo, Blanche, Ritche Stanley, Carlton Burke, Jessie Mathews, three of whom are now living in Philadelphia.

2. LAURA KILBOURN (*Col. James* and Lucy), b. in Simsbury, Conn., May 26, 1797, d. in Milwaukee, Wis., April 11, 1867; m.

Sept. 27, 1818, Rensselaer W. Cowles, b. at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 19, 1796, d. at Worthington, O., May 3, 1842. He was Justice of the Peace 1824–37, County Commissioner 1837–40, Postmaster 1841 till his death. A leader of men in Worthington. Their children were:

i. Havens Cowles, b. Oct. 3, 1819, d. April 4, 1871. He m. Oct. 24, 1866, Charlotte Sedgwick, of Kenosha. He d. there, leaving no children.

ii. Cynthia Cowles, b. Mar. 8, 1821, d. Mar. 27, 1900. She m. May 1, 1842, at Worthington, the Rev. Henry Livingston Richards, b. July 22, 1814, son of William Samuel Richards, M. D., of Granville, O. They had eight children, three of whom d. in infancy. The others are:

(a) Laura Isabella Richards, b. Mar. 10, 1843; unm.
(b) Henry Livingston Richards, Jr., b. Oct. 28, 1846; unm.
(c) William Douglas Richards, b. Aug. 18, 1848; unm.
(d) Havens Cowles Richards, b. Nov. 6, 1851; unm.
All except the latter reside in Winchester, Mass. He joined the Society of Jesus and changed his name to J. Havens Richards.

iii. Hector K. Cowles, b. Mar. 1, 1823, d. Sept. 14, 1878. He m. Jan. 17, 1872, Sarah Porter, of Corry, Pa., who survived him two years. They had no children.

iv. Mary Antoinette Cowles, b. Sept. 1, 1824, d. Jan. 19, 1835.

v. Geraldine D. Cowles, b. Feb. 17, 1829, d. Nov. 15, 1873; m. J. A. McDowell, of Columbus, April 7, 1853. Her children were:

(a) Geraldine R. McDowell, b. Feb. 6, 1854.
(b) Lucy Fitch McDowell, b. Oct. 15, 1855; m. Joseph A. Milburn, of Chicago.
(c) Malcolm H. McDowell, b. Nov. 15, 1857.
(d) Seldon L. McDowell, b. Aug. 3, 1861.

vi. James W. Cowles, b. Jan. 11, 1827, d. Aug. 12, 1828.

vii. Rensselaer W. Cowles, b. Nov. 13, 1830, d. Mar. 30, 1834.

viii. Laura K. Cowles, b. July 28, 1832, d. Aug. 24, 1832.

ix. Granville Cowles, b. Mar. 18, 1833, d. Sept. 21, 1835.

x. Gertrude Cowles, b. Sept 7, 1835, d. Nov. 12, 1846.

xi. Byron Cowles, b. Oct. 21, 1837; m. Lucy Gilman Buckingham, of Chicago, Dec. 12, 1867. His children are:

(a) Harvey Lafayette Cowles, b. Sept. 26, 1868.
(b) Laura Kilbourne Cowles, b. May 5, 1870.
(c) Byron Kilbourne Cowles, b. Feb. 11, 1874.

xii. Whiting D. Cowles, b. Jan. 26, 1842, d. Sept. 7, 1875, unm., at Omaha, Neb.

3. Byron Kilbourne (*Col. James* and Lucy), b. in Granby, Conn., Sept. 8, 1801, d. in Milwaukee, Wis. He was in the employ of the Ohio Canal Board from 1823 to 1832; in 1833 Supt. of the Milan Ship Canal.

In May, 1834, he landed at Green Bay, having obtained a contract as surveyor of public lands. Having decided to locate at the present site of Milwaukee, in 1835 he purchased the land on the west side of the Milwaukee River, Solomon Janeau owning east of the river to the lake by pre-emption. On this land he laid out the City of Milwaukee.

He organized in 1837 the Milwaukee and Black River Canal Co., was elected its President, and obtained from Congress liberal grants of land in aid of the canal.

He was a candidate for Delegate in Congress from the Territory of Wisconsin in 1840. In 1845 he was elected to the Territorial Legislature, in 1846 to the first Board or Aldermen

and re-elected in 1847. In 1848 he was Mayor of the city, a delegate to and a Vice President of the Free Soil Convention that nominated Van Buren and Adams, at Buffalo. In 1854 he was again Mayor and the next year was the Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator, being defeated by Charles Durkee by only one vote. He was all these years very active in business.

He m. (1) Mary H., dau. of Whitfield Cowles, of Simsbury, Conn. She d. June 24, 1837, aged 37 yrs. They had two children, Gloriana, who d. an infant, and Lucy Fitch, who d. Nov. 8, 1845, aged 14 y. 11 m. 23 d.

He m. (2) Henrietta Ord, dau. of Joseph Karrick, of Baltimore, Md. They had two children, the youngest of whom, John Fitch, d. in 1850, at the age of five. The eldest was—

i. Byron Hector Kilbourne, b. in Milwaukee, Mar. 20, 1840, d. at Hawkhurst, North Salem, Wis., Aug. 24, 1897. He left three daughters, Maud, who m. Abbott Thorndyke; Mary and Henrietta.

4. Cynthia Kilbourn (*Col. James* and Cynthia), b. in Worthington Feb. 13, 1809; m. June 6, 1833, Dr. I. G. Jones, Professor in the Medical College at Worthington. They soon removed to Columbus. He was b. in Unity, Waldo Co., Me., and d. in Columbus, O., Mar. 14, 1857. Her children were:

i. Louise Jones, b. Apr., 1879, d. July 11, 1898; m. Baldwin Gwynne. They had children:
   (a) Edmiston Gwynne, who m. Marie Conrade, and left children, Louise, Marie and Baldwin.
   (b) Marie Gwynne, who m. (1) Albert Glockner, of Colorado, and (2) Dr. Andre Crotti, of Geneva, Switzerland.

ii. J. Kilbourne Jones, b. July 16, 1837; m. Antoinette Denig, dau. of Dr. Denig, of Columbus. He has been for many years a prominent business man in Columbus. Served in the war of 1861–65. In the 2nd and 24th Ohio Vol., being the first man to enlist from Ohio.

iii. Emma Jones, b. ————; unm. Resides in Columbus.

iv. Elizabeth Jones, b. ————; m. William G. Deshler, Esq., of Columbus. They have children:
   (a) Elizabeth Deshler; m. Daniel H. Sowers, Esq., of Columbus, and has one son.
   (b) Louise Deshler.
   (c) Helen Deshler.

5. Lincoln Kilbourne (*Col. James* and Cynthia), b. in Worthington, O., Oct. 19, 1810, d. Feb. 13, 1891. He m. June 13, 1837, Jane Evans, who was b. at Alden, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1818, and d. in Columbus Mar. 19, 1895. He was for many years the leading hardware merchant of Columbus. His children were:

i. Alice Grant Kilbourne, b. July 9, 1838. She m. Sept. 12, 1865, Joseph Haydn Potter, of the army, who d. Dec. 1, 1892, Brig. Gen., U. S. A. Their children were:
   (a) Alice Fay Potter.
   (b) Jane Kilbourne Potter; m. Rowland Gardner Hill, who d. May, 1898; Capt. 20th Inf., U. S. A.
   (c) Joseph Drake Potter; Capt. 4th Ohio Vols. in the Spanish War, and later Col. 4th Reg't. Ohio Militia. A business man of Columbus.
   (d) Lincoln Kilbourne Potter, d. in childhood, Mar. 23, 1871.
   (e) Charles Kilbourne Potter, d. in childhood, Jan. 7, 1874.
   (f) Francis Drake Potter; private Co. —, 4th Ohio Vols. in the Spanish War. In business in New York City.
   (g) Scott Hayes Potter, d. in childhood, Dec. 29, 1878.

ii. JAMES KILBOURNE, b. Oct. 9, 1841; m. Oct. 5, 1869, Anna Bancroft Wright. A. B., Kenyon College. Founder of the Kilbourne-Jacobs Mfg. Co. Candidate of the Democratic Party for Governor of Ohio 1901. Capt. 95th O. V. I., and served on the staff of Gen. J. M. Tuttle in the War of 1861-65. Breveted Maj. Lieut. Col., and Col. U. S. V. Their children are:

(a) JAMES RUSSELL KILBOURNE, b. Dec. 24, 1870. Member of the Ohio Legislature 1895.
(b) GEORGE BANCROFT KILBOURNE. A. B., Williams College. Lieut. Co. —, 4th Ohio Vols. in Spanish War.
(c) LINCOLN KILBOURNE, b. Sept. 30, 1874.
(d) ALICE KILBOURNE, b. Aug. 7, 1877; m. Robert H. Jeffrey, Mayor of Columbus 1903. Has son, Robert Kilbourne Jeffrey.

iii. CHARLES EVANS KILBOURNE, b. Jan. 17, 1844. Grad. U. S. Military Academy; now Col. in Q. M. Dept., stationed at St. Paul, Minn. He m. in San Francisco, Ada Coolidge, and has children:

(a) LINCOLN FAY KILBOURNE. Capt. U. S. A.; m. Lillian Miles, who d. May, 1898.
(b) JOSEPH COOLIDGE KILBOURNE. Q. M. Clerk U. S. A.; m. Mildred Helm and has two sons.
(c) CHARLES EVANS KILBOURNE, JR. Lieut. U. S. A.; m. Bessie Egbert, dau. of Col. Egbert, U. S. A.
(d) CLARA KILBOURNE.

iv. FAY KILBOURNE, b. June 4, 1847, d. Aug. 10, 1857.

v. LINCOLN GOODALE KILBOURNE, b. April 4, 1849; m. Nellie R. Fisher. Had children: Mary, Geraldine and Jane Evans, who d. in childhood; Marie Faye, Alice Katrina and James Gerald.

PINNEY.

HUMPHREY PINNEY[1] was b. in Somerset Co., England, and came to America with the Rev. John Warham in the ship Mary and John, which sailed from Plymouth, England, Mar. 30, 1630, and settled at Dorchester, where he m. Mary Hull, who came in the same ship with him. He was a man of considerable respectability, for he was called "Mr." In 1635 he removed to Windsor, Ct. He d. Aug. 20, 1683, and his wife d. Aug. 18, 1684.

His second child was NATHANIEL,[2] b. in Windsor, Dec., 1640; bapt. Jan. 2, 1641; m. July 21, 1670, Sarah Griswold, dau. of Edward Griswold, the emigrant, and widow of Samuel Phelps. Nathaniel d. Aug. 7, 1676. His wife d. Nov. 6, 1715.

Their first child was NATHANIEL,[3] b. May 11, 1671; m. Sept. 21, 1793, Martha (dau. of Timothy and granddau. of William the emigrant) Thrall.

Their eighth and youngest child was ABRAHAM,[4] b. Feb. 1709-10, d. Sept. 12, 1780. He m. (1) Elizabeth Butler, and (2) wid. Sarah (Clark) Moore. He settled in that part of Simsbury called Scotland. He had eleven children, all by his first wife, of whom one of the youngest was Abner. [Hist. of Ancient Windsor, Ct., p. 749.]

ABNER PINNEY,[5] b. 1750. He served in the Revolutionary War, and although not an officer of that rank, was ever after called "Captain." In the Simsbury Records, p. 240, he is called "Lieut." He signed the Scioto Company's agreement for 860 acres. His son Azariah signed for 100 acres (the name was copied into the Records Zaciah), and his son Abner Putnam signed for 100 acres with Isreal P. Case. In the distribution he received town lots Nos. 70, 54, 59, 102, 127, 128, 129, 130, and farm lots No. 22 of 93 acres, No. 60 of 100 acres, No. 84 of 72 acres, No. 88 of 60 acres. Of these, Nos. 22 and 84 were the Pinney farm south of the town. The partition deed of Aug. 11, 1804, was signed by his sons Abner P. and Levi, under power of attorney. They also signed for their brother Azariah.

Both Abner Pinney and his son Azariah must have come to Worthington in the fall of 1804, for on Nov. 1 the father conveys to the son two parcels of land, one the north half of farm lot No. 22, extending from the tier line to the river, being 46 a.

2 r. 33 p., and the other being lot 84 of 50 a., from the tier line to the east section line. The consideration was $200. It was acknowledged before Ezekiel Brown, J. P., and witnessed by Sq. Brown and Reuben Lamb. Rec. Bk. A, p. 232.

He d. Nov. 23, 1804. His widow, Ruth, d. Mar. 28, 1806, in her 55th year. They are buried in the churchyard at Worthington.

On a plat of the town made about 1820, No. 127, the second lot on the west side of Pearl street south of Berlin street, appears in the name of Chester Pinney, the others having been disposed of, No. 70 belonging to Kilbourn, No. 128 to P. Hunt, No. 54 to E. Griswold, No. 59 to Webb, who had No. 60, east of it, corner of the Green, across the street from Griswold.

He was probably the oldest member of the Scioto Company who emigrated to Ohio. The following appears upon his gravestone, besides the Masonic emblems:

Capt.
ABNER PINNEY
died Nov. 23, 1804
in the 55 year of
his age.

Here Abner Pinney lies, the kind, the just,
His flesh returning to its kindred dust.
True friendship dwelt within his faithful heart,
Yet from his dearest friends was cal'd to part,
And now we trust he's landed on that shore
Where death ne'er comes, and friends shall part no more.

Mrs. Pinney was Ruth Gillet, of Granby, Conn. Her gravestone is inscribed as follows:

In
memory of
MRS. RUTH
Consort of
Capt.
ABNER PINNEY
who died March 28
1806
in the 55 year of
her age.

Beneath or near this monumental stone
A mother's form is laid, her spirit gone;
True to her vows she shared a matron's fame
And kind to all; her children bless her name,
And now her earthly joys and sorrows cease
Her soul, we hope, has reached the realms of peace.

The children of Capt. Abner and Ruth Pinney were:

	i.	Ruth Pinney, b. July 28, 1774.
1	ii.	Azariah Pinney, b. July 26, 1775.
	iii.	Martha Pinney, b. Mar. 31, 1777.
2	iv.	Abner Putnam Pinney, b. Feb. 28, 1779.
	v.	Huldah Pinney, b. April 5, 1780.
3	vi.	Levi Pinney, b. Mar. 30, 1782.
4	vii.	Chester Pinney, b. July 26, 1785.
	viii.	Harvey Pinney, b. July 13, 1787.
	ix.	Betsy Pinney.

1. Azariah[6] Pinney (*Capt. Abner*[5]), b. in Simsbury, Conn., July 16, 1775. Signed for 100 acres in the Scioto Company. In the distribution he received town lot No. 44, southwest corner of Main and Bradford streets, which he probably soon sold, in 1820 it belonged to Dr. Upson; and of farm lots No. 13, containing 93 a. 1 r. 26 p. This was the third lot south of State street west of the Olentangy.

He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1810, to succeed Alex. Morrison, Jr., who was elected Judge; but he died son after, as in 1811 Reuben Carpenter was elected in place of Pinney, deceased. Martin's Hist. of Franklin Co., p. 173.

He was Tyler of the New England Lodge, No. 4, the first year of its existence, 1808.

An account of his decendants will appear in the next number of the QUARTERLY.

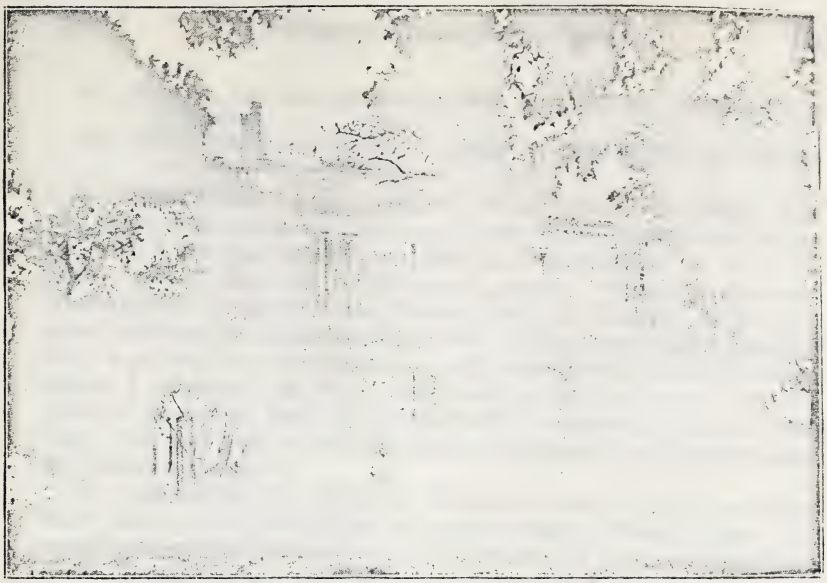
2. Abner Putnam[6] Pinney (*Capt. Abner*[5]), b. in Simsbury, Conn., Feb. 28, 1779, d. in Dublin, O., 1869.

He with Isreal Putnam Case had one share in the Scioto Company, and they received farm lot No. 11, containing 93 a. 1 r. 26 p. This was the first lot south of State street west of the Olentangy River. Of the town lots they received Nos. 27 and 28. About 1820 these belonged to I. Goodrich. No. 28 was the second lot north of Marble street on the west side of Main street, and No. 27 was in the rear, fronting on Pearl street.

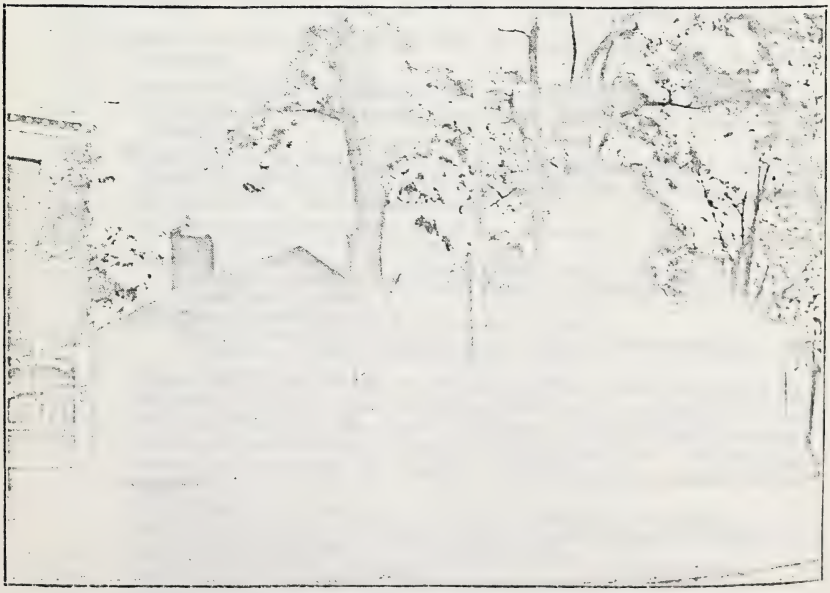
He was married to Polly, dau. of Alex. Morrison, by Zacariah Stephen, J. P. for Franklin Tp. His brother Levi was married at the same time, and as this was the first wedding in the settlement, it was a time of great merriment. Polly (Morrison) Pinney d. in Dublin, O., Mar. 19, 1865, aged 79 yrs. 2 m. 5 d. Soon after his marriage he removed to Middleburgh, Liberty Tp., Delaware Co., where his children were born. About 1829 he returned to Worthington.

When Worthington was incorporated in 1835 he was elected Street Commissioner. He left the town in 1837 for Columbus. He was elected one of the two choristers at the first meeting of the St. John's Society April 3, 1804, and was one ol the incorporators thereof in 1807. His children were:

i. Abner Henry Pinney, b. Dec. 6, 1805, d. Oct. 21, 1857.
ii. Mary Pinney, b. Oct. 23, 1807, d. Aug. 6, 1825.
iii. Louisa Pinney, b. Oct. 19, 1809, d. May, 1855; m. Hiram Andrus.
iv. William Chester Pinney, b. Oct. 15, 1811, d. Sept. 17, 1873.
v. Lyman Gillett Pinney, b. July 28, 1815, d. Oct. 6, 1843.
vi. Eli Morrison Pinney, b. Sept. 27, 1817. Grad. Worthington Med. Col. 1838; settled in Lexington, Scott Co., Ind., and in Feb., 1842, settled in Dublin, O., where he has since resided. He m. Nov. 7, 1843, Marilla Sells, dau. of Charles and granddau. of John Sells, who came to Dublin with his father in 1808. Their children were: (a) Charles Lyman, M. D., Starling Med. Col., 1877. (b) Eli M. Jr., M. D., Starling, d. Feb. 19, 1877; settled in Kenton, O. (c) Wilbur; farmer in Delaware Co. (d) Glendora; m. Chas. Lander, of Columbus. (e) Holmes S. (f) Anna A.; m. Chas. House. (g) Frank D.; merchant in Dublin. (h) Abner H. (i) Martha A.



Residence of Orange Johnson—Afterwards of Col. Miles Pinney.



Lave Pinney's Home and Office.

vii. Florina Lodamia Pinney, b. Jan. 29, 1820; m. —— Brooks, of Columbus.

viii. Betsy Mehitabel Pinney, b. April 16, 1828, d. Nov. 11. 1846; m. —— Lampson of Columbus.

3. Levi[6] Pinney (*Capt. Abner*[5]), b. in Simsbury, Conn., Mar. 30, 1782; consequently he was a little over twenty-one when he, with Case and Bristol, arrived in Franklinton on May 18, 1803. Col. Kilbourne, in his report, says: "On my return to Franklinton, I found Case, Bristol and L. Pinney at Scott's, who had been in about half an hour. When they had refreshed they went up the river with me and went immediately to work, while I returned to meet the boat, at Franklinton, leaving them to board at Esq. E. Brown's till I returned." (p. 89, this Vol.) He was not one of the Scioto Company, but represented his father's interests.

He married on Feb. 8, 1804, Charlotte Beach. This wedding took place on the same day with his brother Abner's, the first weddings in the settlement. He was one of the incorporators of St. John's Society in 1807; was Capt. of a company in the First Ohio Reg't, under Col. Duncan McArthur, in the campaign of 1812.

He built the house on the west side of Main street, a picture of which is here shown, and lived there many years. This must have been built after 1820, for about that time lot 44, on the corner, was owned by Dr. Upson, and lot 53, next to it, by Ezra Griswold. He d. Oct. 12, 1869. His children were:

i. Levi B. Pinney, b. Nov. 26, 1805, d. June 4, 1839. He m. Maria Rodgers.

ii. Charlotte Pinney, b. Dec. 5, 1807; m. April 17, 1834, John Wesley Mattoon, of Worthington, and after some years removed to Olney, Ill.

iii. Miles Pinney, b. Sept. 6, 1811, d. Nov. 10, 1863; m. May 1, 1831, (1) Lydia Andrews, b. Oct. 11, 1809, d. May 8, 1850. He was a Colonel in the Militia. His children were:

(a) Caroline Pinney, who m. Geo. Hayes, of Dublin, O.; removed to Kansas and d. there, leaving children.

(b) Ellen Pinney; m. (1) Alexander Thompson, of Dublin, and had a daughter, Lydia; m. (2) Frank Chapman, of Dublin, and had two sons. She d. Sept. —, 1903.

(c) George Pinney, b. Nov. 22, 1831, d. Nov. 29, 1855.
Two children d. in infancy, viz.: James, d. Oct. 12, 1836, aged 2 days, and Albertine, d. April 2. 1840, aged 1 y. 1 m. 11 d.

About 1852 Col. Pinney m. (2) Alzera Hord, wid. of Henry H. Seymore. She had a farm south of Dublin, O., where they lived till 1856, when, on the death of his son, he left the farm and removed to the Orange Johnson homestead, in Worthington, where he lived until his death. His children by Alzera Hord were:

(d) Frank Pinney. He is m. and resides in Columbus. No children.

(e) Lincoln Pinney; m. Mary Anderson, of near Briggsdale, Franklin Co. Has three children. Resides in Worthington.

(f) William Pinney; a farmer near Decatur Ill.; m. and has children.

(g) Emma Pinney, b. Oct. 18, 1855, d. June 3, 1856.

iv. Caroline Pinney, b. Aug. 5, 1813; m. June 1, 1836, Dr. Delatus Willson Skinner.

v. MARY PINNEY, b. Aug. 6, 1815, d. July 9, 1858; m. June 27, 1839. Her husband was Amason Webster, b. in Columbus, O., July 30, 1815, d. July 5, 1900, son of John and Lydia Webster, who emigrated from Hartford, Conn., about 1813. The parents of John were Philologus and Sarah Webster, who removed from Simsbury, Conn., to Ohio in 1813 and settled in Clinton Tp. Mary (Pinney) Webster was a member of the M. E. Church from her thirteenth year, a Sunday School teacher for over forty years. Her children were:

(a) JULIA WEBSTER, who m. and d. in Illinois, and whose dau. lives with her grandfather.

(b) ORRELL E. WEBSTER, b. May 24, 1842; m. Lewis T. Legg, of Clintonville, April 17, 1862. Their children are: Albert Ellison Legg, b. April 18, 1863, m. Elizabeth Crowley; Mary H. Legg, b. Jan. 11, 1865, m. Herbert L. Westervelt; Amason Webster Legg, b. Mar. 13, 1867, m. Effie M. Ebright; Oscar Wallace Legg, b. April 14, 1869, d. Aug. 17, 1890; Charles Thomas Legg, b. April 23, 1871, m. Sadie Mitchell; Emma Hayden Legg, b. Jan. 26, 1874, m. Harvey Zinn; Harley Pearl Legg, b. May 22, 1876 (17th U. S. Infantry); William Oliver Legg, b. April 29, 1878, d. Oct. 5, 1885; Walter B. Legg, b. May 29, 1880; Percy Hanley Legg, b. July 30, 1884, d. Jan. 15, 1886.

(c) JOSEPH TRIMBLE WEBSTER, b. Dec. 19, 1845; Sergt. 133d O. V. I.; d. of disease contracted in the army, eight days after his return home, Aug. 24, 1864.

(d) CHARLES L. WEBSTER, b. Jan. 9, 1849; m. Tillie N. Grant and lives on the old Samuel Beach farm, the southernmost farm of Sharon Tp. Three children.

vi. LOIS PINNEY, b. Jan. 5, 1817; m. Richard Catley, Dec. 11, 1833; d. May 31, 1841.

vii. Son, } b. Sept. 5, 1819, { d. Sept. 19, 1819.
viii. Dau., } { d. Sept. 24, 1819.

ix. ELIZA PINNEY, b. June 3, 1822; m. Dec. 29, 1842, Uriah Beers, Jr., a hotel keeper for many years in Worthington. She d. Jan. 18, 1848.

4. CHESTER[6] PINNEY (*Capt. Abner*[5]), b. in Simsbury, Conn., July 26, 1785. He was nineteen when the family came West. On the town plat of 1820, Chester Pinney appears as the owner of lot No. 127, one of those received by his father in the division. He lived on the Pinney farm south of the town now owned by John J. Stoddart, of Columbus. He was a communicant of St. John's Church till April 25, 1834, when he withdrew.

He m. July 15, 1810, Lucretia Thompson, b. May 13, 1790, d. July 26, 1824, an infant dau. ten days old having died the day before. Their children were:

i. HARVEY PINNEY; grad. of Yale; d., unm., about 1880.
ii. THOMPSON PINNEY; removed to Illinois.
iii. LAURA PINNEY; m. Dr. James Kilbourne. (q. v.)
iv. HORACE PINNEY; resides in Onaga, Ill.

He m. (2) Cynthia Andrews, sister of Noah Andrews and widow of Eliphalet Barker, by whom she had two children, Cyrus and Nancy Barker. (Eliphalet Barker d. July 15, 1815. His dau. Nancy d. Oct. 23, 1852, aged 36.) Their children were:

v. INTREPID C. PINNEY, b. 1827, d. Nov. 7, 1855.
vi. AMBROSE TODD PINNEY, b. 1828, d. Aug. 2, 1850.
vii. SEABURY PINNEY, b. July 27, 1826; m. Mary Allen, of Illinois, who d. in 1899. He was for many years the leading teacher of dancing in Columbus. His children were:

(a) MARY PINNEY; m. 1856, Thos. Carruthers, of Washington, D. C.
(b) SEABURY PINNEY, b. Aug. 8, 1861.
(c) WILLIAM PINNEY, b. May —, 1865; lives in Chicago.
(d) CYNTHIA PINNEY; unm.; lives in Columbus, O.
(e) EDITH PINNEY; Mrs. —— Warman, Columbus, O.

BUTTLES.

THOMAS BUTTOLPH, age 32, of Raynham, Norfolk Co., and Ann, his wife, aged 24, sailed from London, May 5, 1635, in the ship Abigail, and landed in Boston in June. He became a freeman of Boston, where he was a glover and leather dresser. They had five children, the second of whom was:

JOHN BUTTOLPH, b. Dec. 28, 1639; m., Aug. 16, 1663, Hannah Gardner, dau. of George, of Salem, who d. Jan. 6, 1681. He d. Jan. 18, 1692. He resided at Salem, Boston and Weathersfield, Ct. After his wife Hannah's death he m. at Weathersfield, Abigail ——. His fourth child was:

DAVID BUTTOLPH, b. in Boston, May 7, 1669; d. Apr. 15, 1717, in Simsbury, Ct. He was a cordwainer or shoemaker. He m. Mary ——. Their first child was:

JONATHAN BUTTOLPH, b. 1692. He m. (1), July 21, 1723, Martha Holcomb. She d. Jan. 29, 1725, and he m. Elizabeth Cornish, Apr. 24, 1729. He was a physician. His oldest son was:

JONATHAN BUTTOLPH, b. May 8, 1724; m. July 3, 1746. On the death of his wife he m. (2), Feb. 15, 1758. He had six children by the first wife and five by the second. One of whom was:

LEVI BUTTLES (Jonathan), b. in Granby, Ct., 1763; d. June 14, 1805, in Worthington, O. He m. about 1786, Sarah Phelps, b. 1764; d. in Columbus, O., June 30, 1844. After Mr. Buttles' death she m. a Mr. Hawley, who lived but a short time.

Mr. Buttles subscribed for 400 acres in the Scioto Co., and received Town Lots 3, 4, 24, 29, 149. In 1820 his son Levi occupied the north two-thirds of No. 29, which is the second lot on the east side of Main St., north of Bradford St. (The south third being occupied by Demas Adams.) The other lots had been sold. His son Arora occupied the south two-thirds of No. 36 (the corner where Mr. Weaver now lives), and all of 35 in the rear.

Of town lots, Levi Buttles, Sr., received Nos. 29, 81, 74, some 220 acres. No. 29 was just north of North St., No. 74 was on the east border of the section, just north of State St., and 41 was in the upper section.

He also had interests in the Granville Settlement. He brought out his family in 1804, arriving in December. His cabin was probably on lot No. 29. In March, 1805, he was overtaken by a frightful tempest while on his way on horseback to Granville, being out all night and part of the next day. As a result of this exposure he died the following June. His children were:

i. JOEL BUTTLES, b. Feb. 1, 1787, in Granby, Ct.; m. Sept. 11, 1814, Lauretta Barnes, dau. of Dr. Barnes, and Cynthia Goodale Barnes, and later wife of James Kilbourn. Joel Buttles, d. in Urbana, O., Aug., 1850. Their children were:
   - (a) EVELINA BUTTLES, m. —— Gwynne, and had children, Louisa, Ettie, Thomas.
   - (b) LUCIAN BUTTLES. Had children, Lucian, Joel, Eeline, Sally.
   - (c) ALBERT BUTTLES. A. B., Yale, attorney-at-law, Columbus; m. ——Ridgeway. Ch., Jeanette and Mary.
   - (d) SALLY BUTTLES, m. Chas. Hardy, of Columbus, O. Children: George, Helen m. Rev. Arthur Powell), Carl, Hugh.
   - (e) EMMA BUTTLES, m. Abner L. Andrews, attorney-at-law. No children.

ii. SALLY BUTTLES, m. July 4, 1806, Alexander Morrison, Jr. [See MORRISON.]

iii. ARORA BUTTLES, b. Sept. 8, 1791, in Granby, Ct.; d. Apr. 2, 1864, in Gambier, O. He m., Apr. 12, 1821, in Worthington, O., Harriet Kilbourn, dau. of Col. James Kilbourn and wid. of Calvin H. Case, M. D. She was b. Apr. 26, 1795; d. July 9, 1866, in Cleveland, O. He lived at Worthington, O., till 1834, when he moved

to Columbus and conducted a lumber business as Buttles and Comstock. He afterwards went to Cleveland in the same business, as A. Buttles & Sons. There he d. Their children were:

(a) EDWIN BUTTLES.
(b) JULIA BUTTLES, m. Dec. 6, 1847, at Cleveland, O., Prof. Hamilton D. Smith. Her children were Albert B. and Lloyd H.
(c) LEVI BUTTLES, b. July 18, 1826; d. at Gambier, O., June 11, 1891. He m. at Hudson, O., Aug. 18, 1858, Jennie Elizabeth Wright, dau. of Aaron K. and Helen M. (Ashmun) Wright; b. Oct. 22, 1838, at Rootstown, O. His children were: Edwin K., of Denver, Colo.; Ellen May, b. Dec. 23, 1861; m. Walcott E. Newberry; d. June 12, 1898; Helen Ashmum, b. July 8, 1863; Alfred, b. May 19, 1868; d. Apr. 17, 1891; Guy Hamilton, b. June 18, 1869; Henry W., b. Dec. 30, 1870.
(d) ELLEN BUTTLES, m. Oscar Buttles, second son of Cephas Buttles, June 10, 1856; d. at Auburn, N. Y., Apr., 1860.
(e) LUCY BUTTLES, b. Jan.; m. Nov. 19, 1844, Bishop John I. Amer (Bishop of Africa); d. July 27, 1867, at Philadelphia. No children.
(f) HENRY BUTTLES.

iv. LAURA BUTTLES, b. June 28, 1773; m. Dec. 24, 1807, Adna Bristol. [See BRISTOL.]

v. POLLY BUTTLES (Mary), m. Dr. Peleg Sisson, of Columbus, July 3, 1823. Her children were:

(a) MARTHA SISSON, m. Thos. Sparrow, attorney-at-law. Children: Anna M., Geo. McCracken, Thomas, a physician; William, Miria.
(b) GUSTAVUS SISSON.
(c) MARY SISSON, m. James A. Nelson. Had one son, James, an Episcopal clergyman.
(d) CHARLES SISSON.
(e) FRANK SISSON.

vi. JULIA BUTTLES, m. Job. Warren Case, Feb. 6, 1815. [See CASE.]

vii. LEVI BUTTLES, m. Miria ———. Had no children.

WILL OF WILLIAM LOVING, OF AMHERST COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

Contributed by his Great-grandson, STARLING LOVING, M. D., Columbus, Ohio.

In the name of God, I, William Loving, of Amherst County, do make this my last Will and Testament. I give to my son William Loving, and to his heirs forever, the land I purchased of Dabney Minor, also the following slaves, Guy, Barnett, Dinah, and her children, Peter, Bob and Doll, fifty pounds in cash, a Feather Bed and furniture, two Cows and Calves, two Sows and Piggs, and my horemans Pistols. I give to my son John Loving, and to his heirs forever, the land I purchased of William Bibb, Two hundred pounds in cash, and the following Slaves: James and his wife Rachel, Rose and Jacob, my sorrel Mare, a Feather Bed and furniture, two Cows Calves, two Sows, and Pigs, and my small Pistols. I give to my son, Joseph Loving and to his heirs forever, the land I purchased of Marble Stone, Lying in Fluvanna County—and the following Slaves: Archer, Frank, Lyddier and Juda, Rachels Child, my large bay mare and saddle and bridle, my small Gun (part of barrel square) a Feather Bed and furniture. I give to my son Samuel Loving the land I purchased of Charles Stewart John Depriest a Tract of twenty acres and a Tract of one hundred and thirty-six acres. I give to my son James Loving and his heirs forever the Land and Plantation wheron I now live, also all the land I possess adjoining thereto except the land already given my son Samuel, Reserving to my wife Betty during her widowhood the dwelling house and other houses thereon, and as much of the land as may be necessary for her use. I do hereby empower my Executors to sell and convey my land adjoining James Thompson and Tilman Walton, and to pay the money they may receive therefor to my son Joseph. I give to my daughter Millie Loving and her heirs forever my slaves Charity and Little Sam, a Feather Bed and furniture, a Mare, Saddle and Bridle. I give to my daughter Lucy Taliaferro One hundred pounds. I give to my daughter Betsey Taliaferro the money due from Richard Taliaferro to me, which is at least Sixty pounds, and I do hereby empower John

Taliaferro, my said Daughter Betsey's husband, to Demand and recover of the said Richard Taliaferro the aforesaid money and to apply the same to the use and benefit of my said Daughter Betsey. I give to my daughter Molly the wife of Joseph Staples, my negro man Cain, also two Cows, and Calves. I give to my Daughter Suckey, and to her heirs forever, my negro woman Pegg and (Cates Child) Lun, a feather Bed and furniture, a mare, saddle and Brydle. I lend to my sons William and John Loving in trust for the support of my wife Betty for and during her natural life my negro man Absolem, his wife Mary and their two children, also my negro woman Hannah, a Feather Bed and furniture, and such other household furniture and stock as my two sons William and John Loving may think proper for her support. My slaves Beck, Prince, Dinah, Dick, Lucas' Sam, Horseley's Sam, Cate, Milford, Jude and Aaron my will is that they be kept and labour on the lands given my sons James and Samuel for the support and maintainance of my sons James and Samuel, and my Daughters Sally, Peggy and Nancy. And my will is that when my Daughter Sally arrives to lawful age of Marriage, that then the aforesaid slaves Beck, Prince, Dinah, Dick, Lucas' Sam, Horseley's Sam, Cate, Jude, and Aaron and their increase if any, be equally divided into five Lotts and my Daughter Salley to have one lott thereof, and my will is that when either of my said Children, James, Samuel, Peggy and Nancy arrives to lawful age of Marriage, that then the remainder of the said slaves Beck, Prince, Dinah, Dick, Lucas' Sam, Horseley's Sam, Cate, Milford, Jude and Aaron be equally Divided between my said children James, Samuel, Peggy and Nancy. I give each of my children Sally, James, Samuel, Peggy and Nancy when they arrive to lawful age of Marriage a Feather Bed and furniture and a Beast Saddle and Bridle, the slaves left to support my wife, I give after her death to my sons James and Samuel. My runaway slave Abraham I leave to be sold by my Executors, after the money legacies are paid, the money that may then be left that is now due to me when collected, I give to be equally divided between my sons William, John, Joseph, James and Samuel, and my Daughters Milley, Suckey, Salley, Peggy and Nancy. It is my express will and desire that if either of my sons William, John, Joseph, James and Samuel should depart this life without lawful issue that then that part of my estate left them shall descend and go to my eldest son William, and his heirs forever, and in case of the death of my son William, and he leaving no lawful Issue, then the said estate to go to my son John and his heirs forever. It is my express will and desire that if either of my Daughters, Milley, Suckey, Sally, Peggy and Nancy, shall depart this life without lawful issue that, that part of my estate left my Daughters so deceased shall be equally divided between the survivors of my said daughters, Milly, Suckey, Sally, Peggy and Nancy then living, my stock not already given in this my will, and my household furniture and my copper still I leave for the use of my Family, and to raise Horses, and furnish Beds in order for my children to Receive their Legacies agreeable to this my will. It is my express will that if either of my Daughters Milley, Suckey, Sally, Peggy or Nancy do not marry, that they and their slaves live on the lands given my sons James and Samuel. I do hereby appoint my wife Executrix and my sons William and John Loving Executors of this my last Will and Testament.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Day of June One Thousand Seven hundred and Ninety One.

(Signed) William Loving. (L. S.)

Signed sealed and Delivered
In presence of ————

At a County Court held for Amherst County the twentieth day of February, 1792.

The last Will and Testament of William Loving, dec'd, was presented in Court by William Loving and John Loving, two of the Executors therein mentioned, who took the oaths required by law and entered into bond under the penalty of Five Thousand pounds with James Gallaway, Pleasant Martin and James Woods, their sureties, conditioned as required by law,

and the said Will was proven to have been written in the hand writing of the said William Loving, dec'd, by James Gallaway, James Reid, Pleasant Martin, and James Woods, and, the said Will is ordered to be recorded.

Teste: WM. S. CRAWFORD, *Clerk.*

I, William Sandidge, Clerk of the County Court of the County of Amherst, in the State of Virginia, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Will of William Loving as the same is recorded in the Clerk's Office of said Court in Will Book No. 3, Page 215, &c.

Teste:

(Signed) WILLIAM SANDIDGE, *Clerk.*

November 4th, 1897.

William Loving, whose will is quoted above, served through the Revolutionary War, first as Captain of the Fourth Virginia Infantry, and second, as Captain and Commissary on the general staff. His services, like those of numerous other officers, were rewarded by large grants of land, thanks, etc.

He has numerous descendants living in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Texas, Missouri and Ohio, many of whom served during the war between the States in the Union and in the Confederate armies.

RECORD OF MARRIAGES IN ROSS COUNTY, OHIO.

(Continued from page 96.)

1804.

January 12. Alexander Cowgle and Mary Crow, by Isaac Dawson; rec. March 6.

1803.

November 28. Elexander Graves and Rebecca Comer, by John Odle, J. P.

December 22. John Comer and Sarah Barber, by John Odle, J. P.

1804.

January 12. Cornelius Westfall and Sarah Rumson, by John Odle, J. P. (Below there is this entry: "Mr. John McDougal: Sir—Please have the above certificates recorded in your office.—John Odle, Esq.")

January 12. James Hiss and Sally Hill, by John Johnson, J. P., Pope Tp.; rec. January 14.

January 17. William Montgomery and Mary Crouch, by Abm. Miller.

January 22. John Obrian and Polly Foster, by Wm. Davis, J. P.

January 22. Daniel Whetzell and Martha Smith, by Abm. Miller.

January 16. Wm. Lockard and Mary Doll, by J. Gardner, J. P.; rec. January 23.

January 25. Wm. Niblack and Sidney Clark, by Wm. Creighton; rec. February 6.

January 31. Joseph Crouch and Margaret McCall, by Abm. Miller.

February 9. James McDougral and Elinor Brittian, by Wm. Creighton.

February 12. Moses Norton and Polly White Cotton, by John Johnston, J. P., Pope Tp.; rec. February 24.

1803.

July 15. Robert Long and Katharine Gowens, by Thomas Scott, J. P., Scioto Tp.

November 11. James Roult and Abigail Willet, by Thomas Scott, J. P., Scioto Tp.

November 17. James Philips and Mary Harr, by Thomas Scott, J. P., Scioto Tp.

1804.

February 27. William Green and Hannah Anderson, by Thomas Scott, J. P., Scioto Tp.

March 16. Daniel Roberts and Rebecca Hinton, by Abm. Miller.

January 24. James Brice Webster and Millia Dawson, by Abm. Miller.

January 5. Richard Harbert and Calrew (?) Vandurn, by Sam'l Edwards, J. P.; rec. March 13.

February 2. William Tinlow and Jean Rody, by Sam'l Edwards, J. P.; rec. March 13.

March 22. Wm. McConnell and Susanna Pancake, by Geo. Williams, J. P.
March 22. Wm. Vance, of Belmont Co., and Mary Kirk, of Scioto Tp., by Wm. Creighton; rec. March 23.
April 5. Wm. Staggs and Betsy Clawson, by William Robinson.
May 10. George Jamison and Jean Lavezby, by W. Robinson, J. P.; rec. May 25.
June 7. Thomas McGuire and Nancy McGuire, by Thos. Scott J. P.
March 15. Michael Shickley and Sally Sollers, by Isaac Cook, J. P.
March 24. Reuben Crabb and Polly Clevenger, by Isaac Cook, J. P.
April 13. Jacob Eator and Nancy Sollers, by John Hoddy, J. P.; rec. April 15.
February 22. Andrew Brown and Jane Gallaspie, by John Hoddy, J. P.; rec. April 15.
February 29. Lake Freeland and Ruth Thompson, by John Hoddy, J. P.; rec. April 15.
March 22. Andrew Kelly and Ann Cating, by John Odle, J. P.
April 19. Francis Lowning and Elizabeth Foster, by Wm. Davis, Esq.
March 8. Rojin Benson and Jane Joab, by Thos. Scott, J. P.; rec. May 25.
May 24. John Mathews and Sarah McKinney, by Thos. Scott, J. P.; rec. May 25.
June 5. Jonathan Delay and Deborah Hollinshead, by Isaac Dawson.
July 5. Wm. Comer and Nancy Barbee, both of Jefferson Tp., by J. Gardner.
June 18. Martin Boots and Eva Arrahood, by J. Gardner, J. P.
June 19. Adam Coone and Hannah Marquis, by Geo. Williams.
April 3. Jacob Foster and Sarah Clark, by Wm. Davis.
May 5. John Roger and Catharine Valentine, by Sam'l Edwards.
July 19. Thomas Grimes and Elonor Mount, both of Pe Pe Tp., by John Johnson; rec. August 2.
June 14. Robert Miller and Fanny Mooney, by Abm. Miller.
July 19. David Wilfong and Susan Chaply, by Abm. Miller.
July 19. John Page and Margrett Emmery, by Isaac Cook, J. P.; rec. July 24.
July 12. Thomas Whitney and Marea Emmery, by Isaac Cook, J. P.; rec. July 24.
August 30. Andrew Noteman and Betsay McCune, by W. Robinson.
August 30. James Cochran and Rachel Kerr, by W. Bobinson.
September 8. Jacob Hubbard and Elizabeth Stackhouse, by Thos. Scott.
March 29. Robert Dunlap and Rebecca Taylor, by Noble Crawford; rec. June 18.
April 15. James Kilgore and Anna Holton, by Noble Crawford; rec. June 18.
April 12. Emer Bates and Mary Greentree, by Noble Crawford; rec. June 18.
September 27. Richard Glaze and Nancy Vansickle, by Geo. Williams, J. P.
August 7. John Heath and Nancy Tomlin, by Wm. Davis, J. P.
September 4. David Cobler and Ann Freeman, by Wm. Davis, J. P.
September 26. Elias William and Chrislar Countriman, by Wm. Davis, J. P.
August 21. Arra Smith and Rebecca Crouch, by Abm. Miller.
August 24. John Miller and Betsy Cailer, by Abm. Miller.
August 24. Wm. Murphy and Debary Flouron, by Geo. Vinsanhaler.
August 28. James Mountain and Rebecca Campbell, of New Market Tp., by John Davidson; rec. September 4.
August 14. James Cambridge and Sally Nickins, by J. Gardner, J. P.
August 21. Thomas Peerce and Betsy Francis, by J. Gardner, J. P.
September 24. John England and Anna Burk, by J. Gardner, J. P.
August 29. Robert McGuire and Priscilla Clark, by J. Gardner, J. P.
December 2. James Shephard and Francis Daily, by John Hoddy, J. P.
(No date.) Titus Hubbard and Eliz. Greenwood, by Wm. Rolison.
December 6. John Kerr and Sally Chenoweth, by Arthur Chenoweth, J. P.; rec. January 2, 1805.

(To be continued.)

HERALDRY.

As announced in our last number, the Committee on Heraldry of The "Old Northwest Genealogical Society" will record in the pages of the Quarterly "Arms" now or formerly in use in its territory, or among members of the Society. The cost of plates must be borne by the persons inserting the same.

The Committee does not stamp with authority any claims to the Armorial Bearings which are registered, but aim to admit only such as are authentic.

ALEXANDER W. MACKENZIE, *Chairman.*

REGISTER OF ARMS.

RUGGLES, HENRY STODARD, of Wakefield, Mass.—Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, argent a chevron between three roses gules; 2d and 3d, vert a cross engrailed ermine, on an escutcheon of pretense gules, a bend argent, thereon six holly leaves in pairs erect, proper. Crest, a tower or, pierced with four darts in saltire argent and inflamed, proper. Motto: "Struggle."

The arms of Ruggles of Stafford, Suffolk and Essex, are shown in the first and fourth quarters. The representative of this family in the "Old Northwest" was the Hon. Benjamin Ruggles, U. S. Senator from Ohio, 1815 to 1833. *Vide* Vol. I, pp. 59 to 61.

VILLIERS-STUART—Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, a fesse chequey, argent and azure, a bouble tressure flory counter-flory gules, for distinction a martlet, Stuart; 2d and 3d, argent, on a cross gules, five escallops or, for distinction a crescent, Villiers. Crests, 1st, a demi-lion rampant gules, over it the motto, "*Nobilis Ira*," and charged on the shoulder with a martlet for difference, Stuart; 2d, a lion rampant argent, ducally crowned or, charged with a crescent for distinction, Villiers. Supporters —Dexter, a horse argent, gorged with a wreath of shamrock vert; sinister, a stag proper, gorged as the dexter. Motto: "*Avito Viret Honore.*"

Arms granted to Henry Villiers-Stuart, Baron Stuart de Decies, of Dromana, within the Decies, in the County of Waterford, so created 10th May, 1839. Eldest son of Lord Henry Stuart, 5th son of John 1st Marquis of Bute, and grandfather of Gerald Villiers-Stuart, of Columbus, Ohio.

BRENT (of Richland, Va.).—Gules, a wyvern or. Crest, a wyvern's head, between two wings expanded or. Motto: "*Silentio et Diligentia.*"

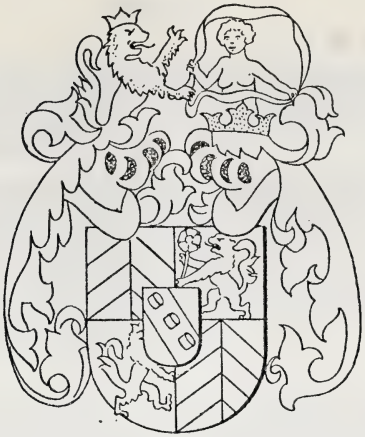
This family was represented in the "Old Northwest" by Thomas Lee Brent, late Captain Third Reg't Cavalry, U. S. A., descended from Governor Giles Brent, who emigrated to Maryland in 1638. *Vide* Vol. III, p. 64.

LYSTER.—(Detroit, Michigan.) Ermine, on a fess sable, three mullets, or. Crest, a stag's head issuing from a ducal coronet, all proper. Motto: *Retinens Vestigia Famae.* Borne by the late Henry Francis Le Hunte Lyster, M. D., of Detroit. The family is now represented by his issue:

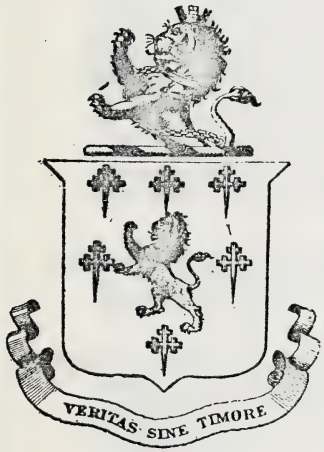
William John LeHunte Lyster, M. D., Surgeon U. S. A.
Henry Laurence Lyster, Counselor at Law.
Thomas Lee Brent Lyster, Electrical Engineer.

The Lysters show the above arms in use during The Heralds Visitation in York Circ., 1481. Pedigree recorded.

Henry Stoddard Ruggles.



DESCHLER



PHELPS.

BRENT.

FORTESCUE-COLE.

UPHAM.

COLE (the old Devon family of "Cole de Tamar").—Argent, a bull passant sable, armed or, within a bordure of the second sable, bezantee or. Crest, a demi-griffin gules, issuant from a coronet or, holding in dexter an arrow or, headed and feathered argent. Motto: "*Deum Cole Regem Serva.*"

WHITE.—Sable, a chevron or, between three stags' heads caboshed proper. Crest, a peacock in his pride. Motto: "*Stare Super Vias Antiquas.*"

FORTESCUE.—Azure, a bend engrailed argent, cotised or. Crest, a tiger passant argent. Motto: "*Forte Scutum Salus Ducum.*"

The families of White, Fortescue and Cole are represented in the "Old Northwest" in the person of the Rev. John Henry White Fortescue-Cole, formerly Rector of St. Paul's, Kenton, now Rector of Holy Redeemer, Wade Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

UPHAM.—Argent, on a chevron azure a cross potent between the words "Up—Hame," all of the first, in chief a dagger between two estoiles (tincture not shown), in base on a mount vert a castle triple turreted, proper. Crest, a tower, issuant therefrom, a wreath of laurel, proper. Supporters—Dexter, an eagle proper, charged with a mullet ar. for difference, gorged, with a collar argent, dependant therefrom, an escutcheon bearing, argent, a wreath of laurel proper, holding in sinister claw three arrows; sinister, a Pegasus, wings expanded, charged and gorged as the dexter. Motto: "*Dominus, Custodiat Domum.*"

Represented by John Howell Janeway Upham, M. D., of Columbus, Ohio, formerly of Germantown, Pa,

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GRISWOLD.—Arms, argent, a fess, gules, between two greyhounds, courant, sa. Seat of Griswolde, Malvern Hall, Co. Warwick, Eng., vide, "Old Windsor," p. 639.

PHELPS—Argent, a lion rampant, sable, between six cross, crosslets, fitchy gules. Crest, a demi, lion rampant, crowned, collared, and chained, (tincture not shown.) Motto: *Veritas, Sine, Timore.*

Represented by Edward Phelps, the pioneer of 1806, of Blendon and Columbus, and by his descendants.

WARD, MAJOR HARRY PARKER—(Worthington, Ohio.) Arms, checky, or and azure, a bend ermine. Crest, a buck trippant proper, attired, collared, and lined or. Motto: *Sub Cruce Salus.* Descended from Ralph Ward Gent, of Great Yarmouth, England.

ERRATA.—JULY NUMBER.

Page 63, line 3, for 1893, read 1903.
Page 85, for Granby, *Mass.*, read Ct.
for Ezrel Griswold, read Ezra.
for Jopah Topping, read Josiah.
for Zaciah Pinney, read Azariah.
for Samuel Kilburn, read Lemuel Kilbourn.
Page 106. In List of Life Members—
for Prince, read Pierce.
insert Charles F. Ridgeway, Columbus, O.
Page 108. In List of Associate Members—
insert J. M. Lindlay, Winfield, Ia.

EARLY INSCRIPTIONS FROM OBERLIN, LORAIN COUNTY, OHIO.

Communicated by HELEN ELIZABETH KEEP, Detroit.

From Founders' Memorial Stone.

South Side.

Rev. John J. Shipherd, Mr. Philo P. Stewart, and their wives. Projectors and Founders of Oberlin College, 1833. Erected by E. O. Stewart, 1890. Aged 84 years.

A copy of the Tablet placed in the Ladies' Hall, and burnt with the Hall in 1886.

West Side

Rev. John J. Shipherd, born at West Granville, N. Y., 1802; died at Olivet, Mich., 1844.

North Side.

Mrs. E. R. Shipherd, born at Ballston, N. Y., 1797; died at Cleveland, 1870.

East Side.

P. P. Stewart, born at Sherman, Conn., 1796; buried at Pittsford, Vt., 1868.

John J. Shipherd was the son of Hon. Zebulon R. and Elizabeth B. Shipherd, and was born in West Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., March 28, 1802. He was educated at Pawlet Academy and prepared to enter Middlebury College, but through an accident his health and eyesight were so impaired that study was impossible. In 1824 he married Esther Raymond, of Ballston, N. Y., and removed to Vergennes, Vt., to engage in the marble business. He had assumed that his poor eyesight, which prevented him from reading more than a few minutes continuously without intense pain, precluded the possibility of his preparing for the ministry, but after a long period of indecision he entered the study of Rev. Josiah Hopkins, of New Haven, Vt., where he spent a year and a half in theological study. His first pastorate was at Shelburne, Vt. Later he took a commission from the American Home Missionary Society, but never worked regularly as a missionary. He was installed pastor of the church at Elyria, O., in 1831, and the next year entered upon his work of laying the foundations of Oberlin, the colony and college. In 1844 Mr. Shipherd removed his family to Olivet, Mich., purposing to build another Oberlin, profiting by the experiences of the first, but he lived only a few months. His wife returned to Oberlin with her boys. When the sons were grown she lived with them in Cleveland. There is a memorial window to her memory in the Plymouth Church at Cleveland.

Philo Penfield Stewart was born in Sherman, Conn., July, 1798. He was apprenticed to his uncle at Pawlet, Vt., at the age of fourteen, for three years, to learn the trade of saddle and harness making, and he was given each year a term at the Pawlet Academy. He had a natural mechanical bent and was famed as a whittler in his childhood. At the age of twenty-three he accepted an appointment from the American Board to a mission among the Choctaws in Mississippi. He made the journey of almost two thousand miles on horseback, a pair of saddlebags containing his whole outfit. The officers of the Board furnished him seventy dollars for his traveling expenses, but from the time of starting he entered on his missionary work, preaching the Gospel to the families along the way until he reached the Choctaw Nation, at an expense of only ten dollars for himself and horse. He preached to the Indians for several years, later having the help of a young man and three young women, one of whom, Eliza Capen, he afterwards married. In 1831 his broken health compelled him to resign his mission work and return North. He had since his boyhood corresponded with his schoolmate, John J. Shipherd, and in 1832 Mr. Stewart joined him at Elyria and went with him to Oberlin. Their idea for the college was a place where study and labor might be combined and the whole establishment conducted upon such principles of thrift and economy that enterprising students could defray all their expenses by their labor without any detriment to their progress in study. During the year at Elyria preparatory to the final settlement at Oberlin, and while Mr. Shipherd made a tour of the East to secure lands, funds, colonists and students, Mr. Stewart was especially occupied in the work of bringing to perfection a cooking stove which he had invented, and which was known as the Oberlin stove. This was the beginning of the Stewart cooking stove, which afterwards became so well known throughout the the country. After four years at Oberlin Mr. and Mrs. Stewart removed to Troy, N. Y., where the Stewart stoves were manufactured. He died Dec. 13, 1868.

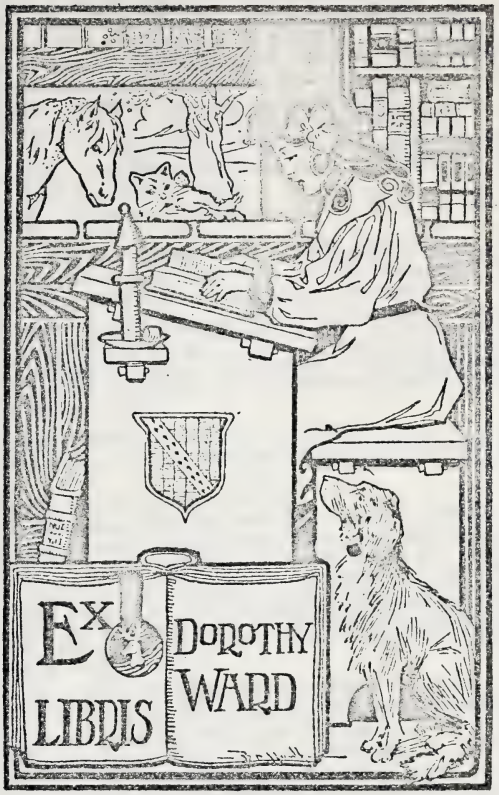
Alfred Avery, died June 9, 1852, aged 61 years 4 months.

Elizabeth P., wife of Alfred Avery, d. Dec. 13, 1855, aged 67 yrs. 2 mos.

George N. Allen, died 1877, aged 65.

Mr. Allen was the first Professor of Music at Oberlin College. He was from Boston, a pupil of Lowell Mason. He was also Professor of Natural History and Geology. He compiled the collection, "Hymns for Social Worship," and was a composer of hymns and music. The hymn beginning, "Must Jesus bear the cross alone?" is attributed to him in many collections, but was his more by discovery than composition. He found in an old book a hymn, "Must Simon bear the cross alone?" which he changed to the well-known words. He composed the stanza which is now written as the second. He also composed the tune "Maitland." After retiring from the professorship he removed to Cincinnati, where he died in 1877. His son, the late Frederick D. Allen, was Professor of Latin in Harvard College.

Book-plate of MAJOR HARRY PARKER WARD, M. A., of Worthington, Ohio. It embodies the arms, crest and motto of Ralph Ward, Esq., of Great Yarmouth, England. The ship represents the ship "Hudson," on which Major Ward's father, the late Hudson Champlin Ward, was born. The continental officer and soldiers represent Major Ward's ancestors who fought in the Revolutionary and French and Indian wars, in the families of Parker, Jewett, Follett, Dewey, Fassett, and Safford.



Book-plate of DOROTHY WARD, daughter of Major H. P. Ward, Worthington, Ohio. The artist, Mr. George Bellows, has worked in the child's pet horse, cat and dog, and the arms, without the crest, of her great-great-grandfather, Ralph Ward, Esq., of Great Yarmouth, England.

Francis Bacon, died Aug. 27, 1851, aged 56 years, 5 mo. 12 da.
Melinda Bacon, died Sept. 26, 1877, aged 78 yrs. 7 mo. 4 da.
Enoch Barnum, died Jan. 4, 1875, aged 88 years.
Emma, wife of Enoch Barnum, died Jan. 25, 1864, aged 66 years. (They were married June 12, 1815.)
Mr. Ralph Campbell, died Nov. 11, 1855, aged 50 years.
Mr. Joshua Campbell, died Sept. 13, 1849, aged 88 years.
Hannah, wife of J. Campbell, died Sept. 22, 1857, aged 88 years.
Achsah Coleman, wife of William Coleman, M. D., of Pittsfield, Mass., born Feb. 27, 1774, died Dec. 7, 1866.
Fanny Coleman, born at Middlefield, Mass., died at Easton, Penn., Jan. 2, 1882.
Horace Crosby, born at Lee, Mass., Aug. 8, 1799, died Feb. 26, 1872.
Selina M., wife of Horace Crosby, died Jan. 21, 1881, aged 84 years.
Rev. William Cochran, died Aug. 15, 1747, aged 33 years.

William Cochran came to Oberlin as a student in 1835, from Fredericktown, Ohio. He graduated in 1839 and took the theological course. He was appointed Associate Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Professor of Logic. He was also editor of the Oberlin *Quarterly Review*. He resigned in 1846, intending to study law, but he died at Fredericktown in 1847. His son, William D. Cochran, of Cincinnati, is now a trustee of Oberlin College.

Titus Chapman, died June 28, 1866, aged 73 years.
Sophia N. Chapman, died at Cleveland July 19, 1873, aged 85 years and 29 days.
James Dascomb, died April, 1880, aged 72.
Marianne P. Dascomb, his wife, died Apr. 4, 1879, aged 69.

Dr. James Dascomb was a native of New Hampshire, and received his degree of M. D. at Dartmouth. He was Professor of Chemistry, Botany and Physiology at Oberlin. Mrs. Marianne Parker Dascomb was also a native of New Hampshire, trained in the academy near her home in Dunbarton, then in the Young Ladies' Seminary at Ipswich, Mass. She was married to Dr. Dascomb April 14, 1834, and they went immediately to Oberlin. She was Principal of the Woman's Department, and later, when she resigned, was a member of the "Ladies' Board." In 1852 she again took the principalship, which she held until 1870.

Waterman Ells, died Mar. 26, 1858, aged 78 years 4 mo. 3 da.
Luthenia, wife of W. Ells, died Aug. 20, 1869, aged 84 yrs. 8 mo.
Sylvester Finney, died June 26, 1842, aged 83 years.
Charles G. Finney, born Aug. 29, 1792, died Aug. 16, 1875.

Charles G. Finney was born in Warren, Litchfield Co., Conn., Aug. 29, 1792, son of Sylvester Finney. He studied law in Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y. After his conversion in 1821 he studied for the ministry under Rev. George W. Gale and labored as an evangelist with great success until 1835, when he accepted a professorship in Oberlin College. He continued preaching in New York at intervals and holding evangelistic meetings, and in 1848 went to England, where he remained three years. In 1852 he became President of Oberlin College, which position he held until 1865. He published several volumes of lectures and sermons, but his best-known book is his autobiography, published by A. S. Barnes & Co. in 1876. His children are: Helen, mar. Hon. J. M. Cox, late Governor of Ohio; C. G. Finney, Jr., and Norton Finney, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Lydia R., wife of C. G. Finney, aged 43 years.
Delia A., daughter of C. G. and L. R. Finney, who died Sept. 1, 1852, aged 8 years.
Sarah, daughter of C. G. and L. R. Finney.

Dea. Stephen Hall, died Mar. 5, 1866, aged 72 years and 8 mo.
Fanny, wife of S. Hall, died Aug. 28, 1856, aged 63 years.
Elizabeth Ann, wife of Elisha Hosford, died Feb. 3, 1847, aged 26 years. (This inscription on Cambpell-Jennings stone.)
Lucina Hubbard, born Aug. 16, 1807, died Feb. 20, 1895.
Mary J. Hulburd, born Aug. 16, 1814, died Aug. 4, 1877.
Charles Hoyt, died Mar. 30, 1872, aged 89 years 4 mo.
John Hough, died Mar. 13, 1872, aged 70 years.
Ruth Hough, died Mar. 16, 1872, aged 67 years.
William Ingersoll, born at Lee, Mass., Dec. 22, 1801, died May 26, 1873.
Samantha Bassett, wife of W. Ingersoll, born at Lee, Mass., July 24, 1805, died Feb. 7, 1882.

I. Jennings, M. D., born Nov. 7, 1788, died Mar. 14, 1874.

Dr. Isaac Jennings was a thoroughly educated physician, holding an honorary degree of M. D. from Yale, and had a successful practice for some years. He became convinced that medicine was harmful instead of helpful and entirely discarded it. He called his system "Orthopathy," upon the theory that nature even in disease was doing the best possible, and could not be assisted except by judicious nursing. He would visit anyone who called him and give suggestions but no medicine, and made no charges. He published several books setting forth his views.

Nancy, wife of I. Jennings, died Jan. 27, 1857, aged 70.

F. B. Jennings, A. B., died Nov. 1, 1849, aged 21.

Mrs. E. A. Jennings, formerly wife of R. Campbell, born Oct. 3, 1794, died May 30, 1877, aged 82.

Rev. William Johnson, born May 20, 1797, died May 2, 1876.

Mary Skinner, wife of Rev. William Johnson, born Oct. 10, 1799, died Jan. 25, 1889.

Rev. John Keep, died Feb. 11, 1870, aged 88 years 9 mo. 11 da.

John Keep was born at Longmeadow, Mass., April 20, 1781; graduated at Yale College in 1802 in a class of sixty, all of whom he outlived. He studied for the ministry and preached first at Blanford, Mass. June 2, 1806, he married Lydia, daughter of Judge Nathan and Salome (Lee) Hale, of Goshen, Mass. While in Blanford, Mr. Keep was one of a company of ministers who met to organize the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1810. He was present at Boston at the fiftieth anniversary of the association and spoke as the sole survivor of its organizers. In 1821 he accepted a call to Homer, N. Y. At Homer he was President of the Board of Trustees of the academy, a Trustee of Auburn Theological Seminary and of Hamilton College at Clinton, N. Y. In 1833 he accepted a call as pastor of the Stone Church at Cleveland, and later was one of the organizers of what is now the First Congregational Church, West Side, Cleveland. In 1834 he was elected a Trustee of Oberlin College and President of the Board. In 1836 he resigned his pastorate at Cleveland and accepted the financial agency of Oberlin College. He was for a time acting pastor of the Second Church at Oberlin, and after 1850 made Oberlin his home.

Rev. Theodore John Keep, died July 20, 1889, aged 80 years.

Only child of Rev. John and Lydia H. Keep. Studied at the academy at Homer, N. Y., and at Yale College, graduating in the class of 1832. He then entered Auburn Theological Seminary, but soon went to Cincinnati, O., to enter Lane Theological Seminary. Finding the students there resisting the restrictions upon the free discussion of the slavery question laid down by the Trustees he joined the seceders and went with them to Oberlin. He graduated in 1836 with the first class. In 1889 he died, leaving his house which he had fitted up for the purpose to the college as a home for self-supporting young women. He married Mary A. Thompson at Oberlin Jan. 28, 1841.

Mary Thompson, wife of Rev. T. J. Keep, died Feb. 15, 1902, aged 84 years. (Daughter of Philip and Eunice (Gaylord) Thompson.)

Alexander F. Mason, born Feb. 25, 1810, died Oct. 9, 1872.

Nancy Murray, wife of A. F. Mason, born Nov. 1, 1820, died Dec. 24, 1882.

Lucius T. Matthews, died Feb. 12, 1864, aged 70 yrs.

Harley Matthews, died Jan. 20, 1862, aged 51 yrs.

James H. Morris, d. Feb. 4, 1854, aged 54 yr. 3 mo. 15 da.

Job Monroe, born Feb. 29, 1786, died Aug. 8, 1872.

Phebe C. Monroe, born Aug. 5, 1794, died Mar. 12, 1854.

Sally Nash, born June 2, 1777, died July 7, 1860. (On Porter stone.)

Wm. P. Nash, born Nov. 29, 1820, died May 10, 1862. (On Porter stone.)

Oliver Nash, born Oct. 19, 1818, died July 30, 1845.

James N. Porter, died Oct. 6, 1873, aged 68 yrs.

Daniel Porter, died Aug. 7, 1880, aged 68 yrs.

Amanda Porter, born June 15, 1803.

Ebenezer Penfield, died Jan. 25, 1869, aged 95 yrs. 11 mo.

Sarah, wife of Ebenezer Penfield, died Nov. 25, 1859, aged 82 yr. 11 mo. 15 da.

Ephraim Penfield, 1794–1874.

Margaret G., 1794–1850.

Peter P. Pease, born Apr. 12, 1795, died Oct. 22, 1861.

Ruth H. Pease, born Dec. 5, 1802, died Mar. 15, 1859.

The first settlers in Oberlin, April 19, 1833, and originally from Brownhelm. They built a log house which stood on the southeast corner of what is now the College Campus, near the historic elm. Mr. Pease was a deacon.

Hiram Abiff Pease, born Apr. 19, 1797, died Sept. 10, 1889.

Lydia Remele Pease, born Sept. 3, 1797, died Aug. 16, 1866.

Anson Penfield, died May 21, 1838, aged 40 years.
In memory of Lewis L. Rice, who after a long and useful life suddenly fell asleep in Honolulu, H. I's., Apr. 14, 1886, aged 85 yrs. 1 mo. His body lies in Nunanu Cemetery, Honolulu.

Editor for many years of the *State Journal* at Columbus; later editor of the Oberlin *News*. He was Private Secretary for Gov. Chase.

Sarah Coleman, wife of L. L. Rice, died Sept. 30, 1876, aged 77 yrs. 4 mo. 14 da.
Harriet H., wife of John H. Reed, died June 29, 1861, aged 65 yr. 10 mo.
John H. Reed, died Apr. 17, 1864, aged 66 yrs. 2 mo.
Bradstreet Stevens, died Aug. 24, 1870, aged 83.
Betsey, his wife, died Sept. 7, 1877, aged 92.
Philip Thompson, died Apr. 1, 1859, aged 72 years.

Philip Kisuyck Thompson was born at Perth Amboy or N. Brunswick Mar. 1, 1787; married (1) Eunice Gaylord June 30, 1811. She died Jan. 10, 1826, and he married (2) her sister, Hannah Gaylord. Philip K. Thompson was the son of Capt. John and Jane (Stryker) Thompson, and grandson of Archibald and Jacoba (Schuurman) Thompson, of New Brunswick, N. J.

Eunice Gaylord, his wife, died Jan. 10, 1826, aged 39 years.

She was born Sept. 20, 1787, at Middletown, Conn., daughter of Eleazer and Hannah (Blake) Gaylord.

Hannah Gaylord, wife of P. Thompson, died Apr. 20, 1885, aged 94 years.
Henry Wilcox, died Dec. 22, 1856, aged 65 years.
Phoebe Wilcox, died Sept. 7, 1872, aged 70 years.
William Wheat, died Aug. 11, 1861, aged 67 yrs.
Chloe G. Wheat, died Nov. 14, 1887, aged 80 yrs. 6 mo. 9 da.
Solomon Wheat, died Feb. 10, 1850, aged 77 yrs.
Sarah Wheat, died Feb. 28, 1858, aged 83.
Matilda Jane, wife of I. N. Wheat, died Jan. 14, 1850, aged 30.
Alanson Warren, born in Berkshire, Mass., Dec. 11, 1809, died Jan. 3, 1871.
Major Wood, died Feb. 18, 1879, aged 77 yrs.
Anne Wood, died Dec. 3, 1883, aged 75 yrs.

ACCESSIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY,

From June 13 to September 15, 1903.

(These are exclusive of those in Book Notices.)

I. *Books.*

From W. G. Bancroft, Columbus, Ohio.—The Ohio Gazetteer, by John Kilbourn. Fifth edition. Boards, 144 pages. Columbus, J. Kilbourn, 1818.

From Frank T. Cole, Columbus, Ohio.—History of the City Columbus, Capital of Ohio, by Alfred E. Lee, A. M. Cloth, two vols., 921 and 879 pp. Munsell & Co., 1892.

The Harrisburg Club of Harrisburg, Pa. Cloth, pp. 80. Harrisburg, 1903.

Columbus Business Directory for 1843–44. Cloth, 201 pp. Columbus, J. R. Armstrong. 1843.

From Major H. P. Ward, Columbus, Ohio, Author.—The Follett-Dewey, Fassett-Safford, Hopkins-Robinson-Fay Genealogy and History. Cloth, 247 pp. Columbus. 1896.

By Purchase.—Errata and Addenda to Stockings' History and Genealogy of the Knowltons of England and America, together with a complete index, etc. Compiled by George Henry Knowlton of Albany, N. Y. Cloth, pp. 234. The Everett Press Co., Boston, Mass. 1903.

A History of Scioto County, Ohio, with a Pioneer Record of Southern Ohio. Nelson W. Evans, A. M. Cloth, pp. 1322. Portsmouth, Ohio, by Author. 1903.

II. *Pamphlets.*

From the Society.—Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at its Fiftieth Annual Meeting, December 11, 1902. Pp. 226. Madison. 1903.

Annual Report of the Connecticut Historical Society, May 27, 1903. pp. 54. Hartford. 1903.

From Mrs. Nellie H. Wright.—Lucius Carroll Herrick. Reprint from the "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly. pp. 8. Columbus. 1903.

From Mathew Cantine Julien. A Preliminary Statement of the Cantine Genealogy or Descendants in America of the Huguenot Refugee, Moses Cantine. pp. 14. 1903.

III. *Periodicals.*

Acadiensis—July, 1903.
American Author—May, July, 1903.
American Monthly Magazine—June, July, August, 1903.
American Catholic Historical Society Records—June, 1903.
Connecticut Magazine, The.
Detroit Evening News—Weekly.
Essex Institute of Historical Collections—July, 1903.
Genealogical Quarterly, The—July, 1903.
Gulf States Historical Magazine—May, July, 1903.
Historical Bulletin, The—June, 1903.
Historical Register, The—July.
Iowa, Annals of—July, 1903.
Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons—June, July, August.
Missouri Historical Society Collections—April, 1903.
Mayflower Descendant, The—July, 1903.
Montgomery [Ala.] Advertiser—Weekly.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, The—July, 1903.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, The—July, 1903.
Newport [R. I.] Mercury, The—Weekly.
Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly—July, 1903.
Oregon Historical Society, Quarterly of the—March, June, 1903.
Our Dumb Animals—June, July, August, 1903.
Owl. The—September, 1903.
Publishers Guide, The—June, September, 1903.
Printers Ink—August, 1903.
South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine—July, 1903.
Spirit of '76—June, 1903.
Texas State Historical Society, Quarterly of—July, 1903.
Virginia Magazine, The—July, 1993.
West Virginia Historical Magazine—July, 1903.
William and Mary College Quarterly, The—July, 1903.

BOOK NOTICES.

[Persons sending books for notice should state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage, or charges, by mail or express.

Concerning Book-plates.—A Handbook for Collectors. By Zella Allen Dixson, A. M. Wisteria Cottage Press Publication, Limited edition, with many illustrations and engraved plates. 8vo, decorated art linen, 1903. Price prepaid, carried free, $3.00 before December 1st, 1903, after $3.50 net. Address, Z. A. Dixson, University of Chicago.

Prof. Dixson's new book is not only an important contribution to the department of heraldry and to the literature of book-plates, a field in which she has long been a close student, but also a beautiful art book suitable for the finely equipped library of the book lover. It is very dainty and pleasing in form, full of beautiful examples of the best of the engravers skill,

printed with clear black type on glisteningly white paper with wide margins. The frontispiece is an exquisite engraving by Mr. W. F. Hopson, representing Mr. Charles W. Sherbern, the greatest living engraver, at work in the famous Chelsea studio. On the title-page is the charming vignette engraved by Mr. J. W. Spenceley, which marks all of the issues of this interesting private press. No electrotypes were made for the text of the book. The type was hand set and the impressions for each chapter made from the direct face of the type; the material for each being distributed to use in the next chapter. The following outline of the contents of the book will show its general character:

Chapter I. The subject in general.
Historical outline, mottoes used in heraldry, cadency, personal ex-libris.

Chapter II. Special book-plates and their values.
Early plates, plates by famous artists, proof remarque plates, autographic plates, plates of celebrities.

Chapter III. Artists of the past.
Descriptive list of the great artists of all countries.

Chapter IV. Modern artists.

Chapter V. Classification and arrangement.

Chapter VI. Book-plate Associations, clubs and societies.
History of each and lists of publications.

Chapter VII. Institutions and individuals collecting book-plates.
Includes descriptive items of each collection and correct address of collector.

Index. A very complete index by subjects; includes all names mentioned.

One of the special features of the book sure to be much appreciated by collectors is the addition to the chapter on Modern Artists, of lists complete to date of the book-plates made by prominent artists. These lists include material never before permitted to be printed, and in each case the list was revised by the artist and its publication authorized. The book-plate of the author is one of the really fine engravings of the book and represents the old family homestead at Zanesville, Ohio, and also the pretty cottage at Granville, Ohio, for which the press is named. The book-plate of the "Ohio Alcove of the Manilla Library, of the Columbus Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution" also has a prominent place in the work, as has also many historical items of special interest to readers of the "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly. The book promises to be soon out of print. The edition is limited to 900 copies and already half of that number have been spoken for by collectors of the issues of private presses, book-plate material and antiquarian and genealogical data. Few books have appeared this year of greater value to the students of heraldry, and the lovers of art.

Autobiography of Maj. Samuel Gregg, 1806. A brief pamphlet of eleven pages written in 1806 when Mr. Gregg was 66 years of age. Published by the Gregg Genealogical Co., of St. Louis. Mr. L. L. Gregg, Gen'l Manager and Editor, 132 Front St., Burough of Manhattan, New York, and circulated with a view to increasing interest in the work of the company.

The editor, Mr. Gregg, wants to hear from all the of the family in the country. He deserves and should have the help of all of that name in his efforts to collect information. The pamphlet is a most interesting story of the son of one of the Scotch Irish settlers of Londonderry. He was a soldier in the French wars of 1758, and responded to the Lexington Alarm from Petersboro, N. H., where he had settled with his young wife with whom he lived for over forty years. He gives an interesting account of his family history. F. F. C.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Queries.

The department of Queries is free to members of this Society only. To all others a charge of ten cents per line will be made.

Persons sending queries to The Quarterly should give their names and P. O. addresses. Replies to queries should, *in all cases*, be sent to the Editor, for insertion in The Quarterly.

Buck.—Experience Buck, b. probably in Connecticut or Massachusetts; m. (1st) before 1793, William Sprague (son of Joshua), b. Jan. 3, 1756. She m. (2d) Nathaniel Dodge, of Marietta, O. Who were her parents?

W. V. S.

Cantine Genealogy.—Information is desired concerning any persons of this name living in Ohio in the year 1868 or earlier, David Cantine, Henry Cantine, Alanson Cantine, Polly Cantine, Emaline Cantine, Melissa Cantine. Please communicate with Matt. Cantine Julien, at Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y., who is preparing a genealogy of the Cantine family.

Marr and Tefft.—The Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, D. D., of Vincennes, Ind., is preparing histories of the Marr and Tefft families. Any information concerning these families will be gratefully appreciated.

In Memoriam.

GEORGE BOHAN WRIGHT,

BRIGADIER GENERAL, O. V. I.

Born December 11th, 1815.
Died September 1st, 1903.

It is with profound regret that we record the death of General George B. Wright, one of the oldest and most widely known citizens of Ohio, which took place on the 1st day of September, 1903.

This Society looses a valued friend and member. In our next issue we hope to publish a sketch of General Wright, his career, and services to his native State.

INDEX OF NAMES.

Prepared by D. E. Phillips, Esq.

INDEX OF PLACES.

Prepared by D. E. PHILLIPS, Esq.

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There are four stated meetings of the Society in each year, which are held at the Society's room, 106 East Broad street, Columbus, Ohio, on the first Thursday after the first day of the months of January, April, June and October.

The Society's Room is open every week-day, except holidays, during the year, between the hours of 2:30 and 5:00 o'clock p. m., when the Library can be freely consulted by all. No books can be withdrawn from the Library.

Residents of the States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin are eligible to Resident membership; those of other States can be Associate members. The membership fee—in either class—is $5.00, which also pays all dues for the year of admission, and annual dues thereafter are $2.00. All members are entitled to THE QUARTERLY, and all other publications of the Society, free of charge.

Applications for membership should be sent to the Secretary, and all correspondence relating to the general business affairs of the Society should be addressed to him. Matters relating to special departments should be addressed to the Chairman of each respective Committee.

DR. LUCIUS C. HERRICK, *Secretary,*
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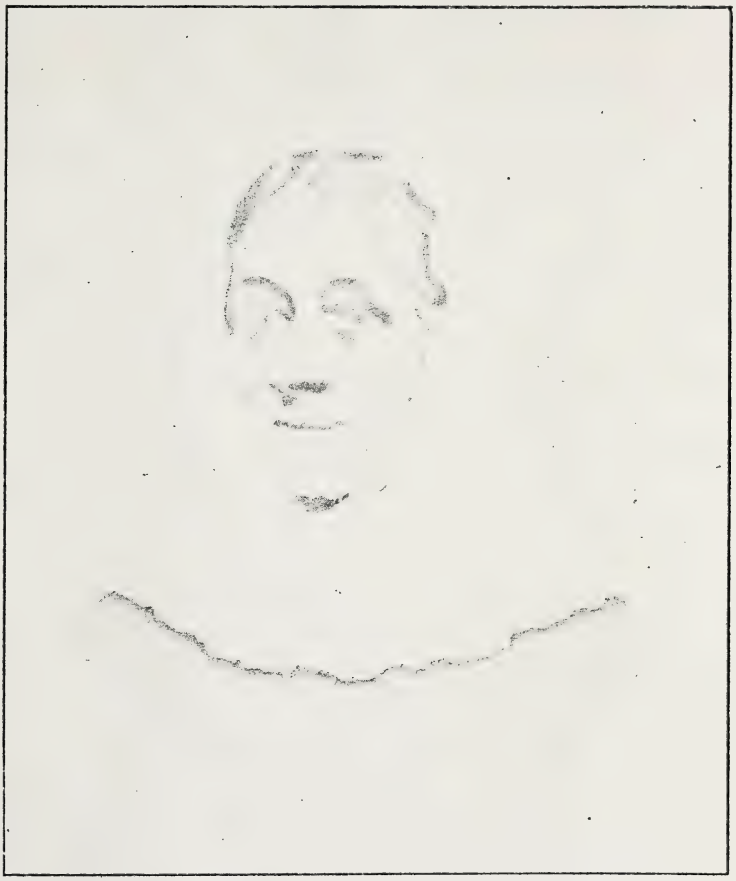

ELEANOR WORTHINGTON.