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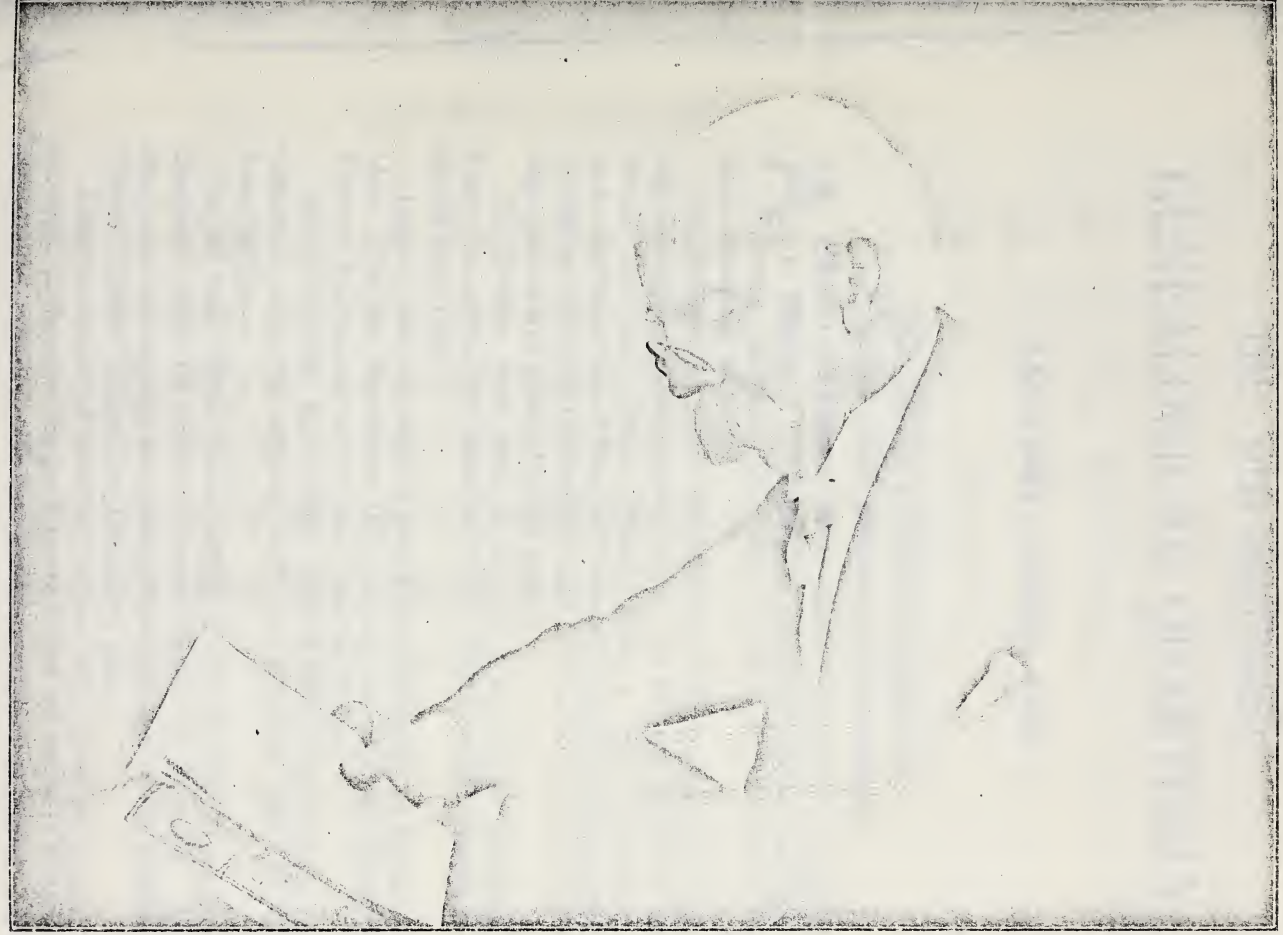


DAVID EVERETTE PHILLIPS (late of Columbus, Ohio)

THE "OLD NORTHWEST"

GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY.

JANUARY—APRIL, 1912.

MR. DAVID EVERETTE PHILLIPS,

Who was a Life Member of This Society.

A GENTLEMAN and scholar of the old school was David E. Phillips of 175 Lexington Ave., who died at the Protestent hospital, December 16, 1911, at the age of 69 years, 4 months, 20 days.

Mr. Phillips was a New Englander by birth having been born July 26, 1842, at Hubbardston, Mass. He was the second son of Joshua and Julia (Stone), Phillips being a direct descendant on his mother's side of Gregory Stone who came to this country in 1636 and settled in Cambridge, Mass., and in line on his father's side with the well known Phillips family.

Mr. Phillips spent most of his youth in the New England States, not coming to Columbus, Ohio, where he spent the rest of his life until 1869.

June 20, 1868, he married Miss Ellen Armington, of Rutland, Mass. She died September, 1879, leaving two sons, Mr. Edward Everette Phillips and Mr. William Marion Phillips.

March 17, 1881, Mr. Phillips married Miss Jane O'Reilly of Columbus, who still survives with one daughter, Miss Lydia Ann Phillips.

In the year 1869 he became affiliated with the Ohio Furniture Company, which he served as superintendent for 35 years. At the time of his death he was president and manager of the Phillips Tile and Mantle Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

Although connected with the business world until the time of his death, it was ever his great joy to follow the study of history and kindred subjects. He was a diligent student of history and

genealogy, particularly in connection with the founding and development of America. He was a life member of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society; of the Putnam Memorial Society of Mass.; of the Stone Family Association and of a society devoted to genealogical researches. He made frequent contributions of an historical nature to the Journal of American History and other scholastic magazines.

"His only brother, the late Rev. George W. Phillips, who was a graduate of Amherst College occupied the pulpit of the First Congregational Church of Columbus, Ohio, prior to the coming of the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden. He served the Columbus Congregation for three years going from Columbus to Worcester, Mass., where he founded the Plymouth Congregational from which sprang the Piedmont Congregational. From Worcester he went to Rutland, Vermont, where he remained 23 years. Feeling the duties of a large congregation too heavy for his declining years he resigned in 1905 and removed to Shrewsbury, Mass., where he enjoyed rest and quiet until the end came November, 1912. He was survived by his wife, Sarah Ball Phillips, and his son, Mr. LeRoy Phillips, of Boston, Mass."

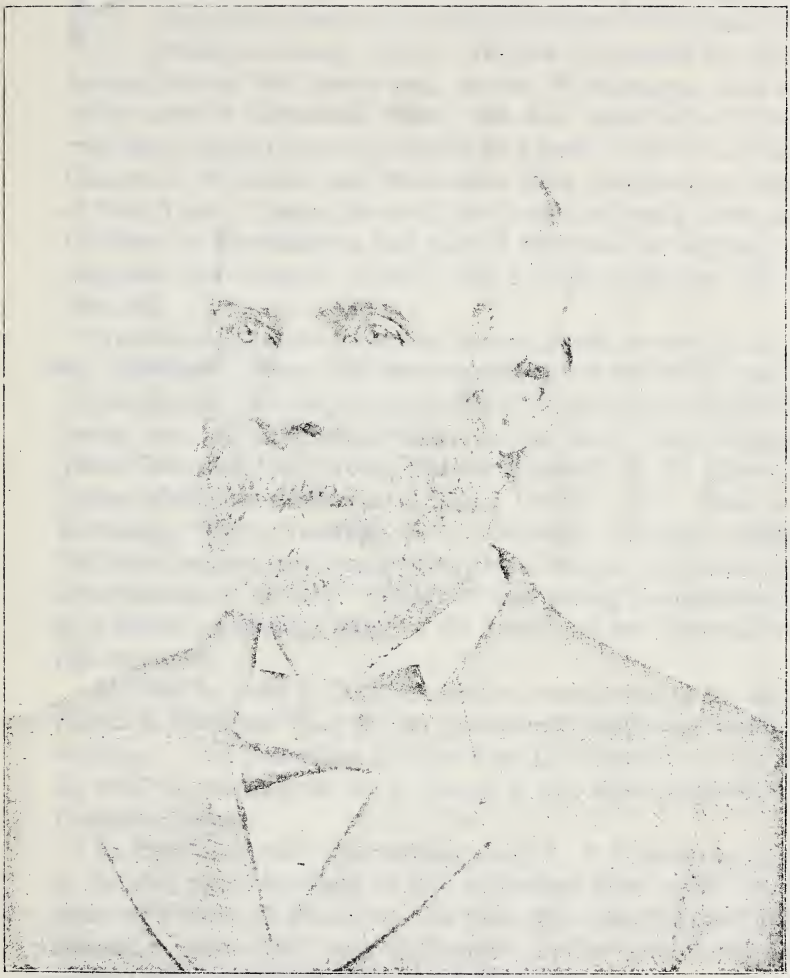
Of a retiring disposition Mr. D. E. Phillips was ever broad in his sympathies, kindly and gentle by nature with the heart and mind of a true scholar and gentleman.

He became a life member of the Old Northwest Genealogical Society soon after its organization in 1897, and was one of its most earnest and active members, furnishing much of the material in the makeup of the society's quarterly publications.

He was well acquainted with the old families and places in the New England States. His fund of information was a great help to the editor of the Old Northwest Genealogical Society quarterly. With his camera was produced many of the photographs which have added grace to the pages of the quarterlies. His review of books and the taking of inscriptions from monuments in cemeteries for publication evidenced a love for the work so well done; that work was invaluable to the society; to which Mr. Phillips was very much devoted in interest.

He still lives in the memory of those who knew him best.

His Many Associates and Friends.



PROSPER MONTGOMERY WETMORE

(Late of Columbus, Ohio)

Son of the eminent Pioneer Physician and the noted Philanthropist in Church Work,
Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wetmore, of Worthington, Ohio

PROSPER MONTGOMERY WETMORE.

PROSPER Montgomery Wetmore, whose photograph accompanies this sketch, was well acquainted with pioneer life in Franklin County, Ohio. He was born April 25, 1821, at Locust Grove, the family seat, on the Worthington road a few miles north of Columbus, Ohio. He was named after a relative who had acquired some reputation as a poet. His father was Dr. Charles H. Wetmore, and his mother Eliza Rathbone, of the city of New York. During his early boyhood the family lived part of the time in Worthington and part of the time on the farm. He attended the country schools and led the ordinary life of a farm lad.

In 1844 he became a clerk in the dry goods store of D. H. Taft in Columbus. From this time on he was in the employment of various firms. His diary, kept at this time notes the names of many young men of his acquaintance, among them John Champion, Jesse, Orin and John Stone, Harvey Bancroft, R. B. Hayes, Fitz James Mathews, Charles and David Deshler, Wm. Slade, A. B. Robinson, Wray Thomas, F. C. Sessions, Michael Sullivant, Baldwin Gwynne and many others who became prominent in the development of the city. He notes that during his apprenticeship as a clerk, he usually slept in the store and got his meals with his employer.

In 1846 he went to Delaware and was employed in the store of Lamb & Wetmore "at $12.00 per month including board and washing." In December of that year he returned to the farm. In 1847 he worked for A. P. Stone & Co. and boarded at the Franklin House.

In 1848 he formed a partnership with L. P. Preston and others in the dry goods business at No. 3 Goodale Row under the firm name of Preston & Wetmore. In 1849 this firm dissolved and he formed a partnership with C. Remick for the sale of dry goods under the firm name of Wetmore & Remick.

His journal shows that during this time he roomed with James Claypool, A. B. Robinson and others and boarded at the American, the Goodale and other hotels as well as in private houses and made various trips to Cincinnati and other places. In 1849 he made his first trip to New York—by stage to Wheeling and Cumberland and by railroad from there to Baltimore and New York. He

returned via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Sandusky, to Springfield, and by stage from there home. Later he made several eastern trips. On one of these he went "by cars to Cleveland, steamer to Buffalo, cars to Geneva, boat on lake Geneva to a point on the N. Y. & Erie R. R."

Several business changes occurred after this till in 1853 he was doing business alone, as he says quaintly in his diary "under the firm name of P. M. Wetmore."

On February 16, 1853, his mother died at the Goodale House, 135 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio. The deafness which afterwards became total seems to have developed by this time as he notes that on a visit to New York in 1852 he was treated for deafness by Dr. Mott.

In 1861, he went into partnership with Carpenter Brothers and others in the sutler business at Camp Chase, and while so engaged went to Camp Elkwater in West Virginia, from which business he retired in 1862, noting as the result of the venture "no profits, no losses."

About this time he commenced keeping books for Carpenter Brothers, noting, among other things, that he was employed for a time "in Morgan Raid office." He also kept books at different times for The Deshler Savings Bank, J. & W. B. Brooks, W. A. Gill & Sons and did special expert work at balancing books, etc.

His father died in October, 1868.

Under date, 1872, he says: "In November and December this year a disease prevailed among horses called epizootic and it was so general that the use of them was discontinued for about two months. Street cars did not run in Columbus, oxen had to be used in delivering freight, etc."

He continued to keep books for Carpenter Brothers till that house wound up its business when he went with S. C. Bailey & Co. manufacturers of chairs, until they went out of business in August, 1886, after which he notes he had no occupation. By this time he had acquired a competency and no longer felt the necessity of active occupation.

It would of course be impossible in a short sketch like this to give many of the details which possess interest mainly for his closest friends, but it is of interest to read that on November 11, 1891, he attended the wedding of his relative, Mary Stanberry, who married Miles T. Watts, for it is this same little woman who

has become famous as the author of "Nathan Burke," "The Legacy" and other fine stories. Illustrative of his sweet character is also the short memorandum made in 1897. "Wild flowers in bloom in March," for that was an important observation to him.

Mr. Wetmore never married and, after living most independantly as old bachelors are wont to do, he finally took up his residence with Mrs. Gormley who later on moved into the Hinman residence where he died March 10, 1912. He was buried in the family lot at Green Lawn Cemetery.

The above outlines rather a simple and uneventful life—that of the average American citizen. And yet there were things in it which take it out of the ordinary for, aside from many charming characteristics, Mr. Wetmore was one of the most persistent and intelligent collectors of books relating to the early history of his country in this part of the United States and his library of Americana is notable. He never took the trouble to write anything on the subject, feeling, no doubt, in his modest way, that all that was worth while had been already put in print; but his conversation upon that subject revealed depths of information and learning quite unusual. He made very little distinction between the products of the wisest savant and the simple narrative of the most illiterate backwoodsman only so it was the Truth. Indeed he seemed inclined to favor the simpler man as the one who would naturally get nearest to nature and in his library are to be found some books notable for their very simplicity of diction and lack of art. This library, which years ago he had given to his favorite niece, will eventually find its way, in great part at least, into one of our public libraries as a memento to him.

Mr. Wetmore's great love of Nature led him often into the fields and woods. Until his deafness, which became total as the years went by, interfered too much, he was an ardent fisherman but, after that was given up, he still continued to the last year of his life to haunt the places where the wild flowers grew and a number of his friends would be favored with the earliest blossoms as Spring opened. His nature was too deeply religious to be tied down to any church or creed but no one who ever knew Uncle Prop Wetmore well could ever doubt the purity and utter goodness of his heart. He was a good citizen, a good neighbor and a good friend.

His great age (he was nearing his ninety-first birthday) did not seem to tell on him till the very last and, down to a very short time before his death, it was matter of common remark how well preserved, how sprightly, how well groomed and how active he was. He was full of good humor and his witty and quaint sayings continued almost to the last moment and when the coffin lid closed over him there was upon his face the smile which had always characterized him to his friends.

The great ultimate Fact he faced without fear, saying to his closest friends, as he made them aware of his knowledge of the end, that he was not afraid to die but hoped the end would come quickly and without much suffering as he did not want to be a burden to his friends.

And so ended a noble life. Noble in its truthful simplicity. Noble in its unmurmuring acceptance of the vicissitudes of life. Noble in all manly traits. His great age had brought him to the point where all the friends of his youth were gone but he made friends with youth and was regarded with affectionate wonder because at his great age he could be still in touch with all that was of interest to them in the present. He had wisely learned that if youth had its charm old age was not without it. That the true view of life is not to wish it to linger forever like the blind seekers for the fountain of Youth, but that by living it properly it might be brought to an unregretful close.

"The light of Spring, the Summer glow are o'er,
  And I rejoice in knowing that for me
The Woodbine and the roses bloom no more,
  The tender green is gone from field and tree;
Brown barren sprays stand clear against the blue,
And leaves fall fast and let the truthful sunlight through.
"What is there to regret? Why should I mourn
  To leave the forest and the march behind,
Or towards the rank, low meadow sadly turn,
  Since here another loveliness I find,
Safer and not less beautiful—and blest
With glimpses, faint and far, of the long-wished-for Rest?
"And so I drop the roses from my hand,
  And let the thorn-pricks heal, and take my way
Down hill, across a fair and peaceful land
  Lapt in the golden calm of dying day;
Glad that the night is near, and glad to know
That, rough or smooth the way, I have not far to go."

F. F. D. Albery.

SALLY LEE'S APPLICATION FOR SOLDIER'S BOUNTY LAND

Affidavits in the Claim of Sally M. Lee, Widow of Asa Lee, deceased, in her Application for Bounty Lands No. 278,109, Soldier's Widow.

Timothy Lee, a citizen of Blendon township, county of Franklin, State of Ohio, being of lawful age, and duly sworn by me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the township of Blendon, county of Franklin, State of Ohio, deposeth and saith, that he was a brother to Asa Lee, deceased, who was a private soldier in the company commanded by Captain Chauncey Barber, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Root, ————, Ohio, (then a frontier regiment) in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States of America, and served during the month of August or thereabouts, 1813, for fourteen days. That he personally knew Sally M., the wife of Asa Lee, before and at the time of the death of the said Asa Lee; that he was present at the time of the death of the said aforementioned Asa Lee, which transpired on August 10, 1833, in Blendon township, Franklin County, State of Ohio; that he is positive of the time, having ample records of the same.

And further, this applicant avers that he is personally and intimately acquainted with the said aforementioned Sally M. Lee, and knows her to have remained always, and is now the widow of the said aforementioned Asa Lee, deceased; and further states that he has no interest personally nor financially in this claim. And that his postoffice address is Central College, Franklin County, Ohio.

(Signed) TIMOTHY LEE.

HOMER M. PHELPS,
Justice of the Peace, June 24, 1857.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., U. S. PENSION OFFICE,
July 9, 1857.

MADAM: The claim of Sally M., widow of Asa Lee, No. 278,109, for Bounty Land under the Act of March 3, 1855, granting to soldiers and their widows, lands, has been received, and will be attended to in its turn. It is therefore respectfully requested that every applicant will wait a reasonable time before making application to know what has been done in relation to his or her claim.

All applications will be disposed of as fast as the nature of the business will admit, and immediate notice given to the parties or their agents, who are requested to furnish the number of the application, and the Act of Congress under which the claim arises, in all their communications.

Respectfully,
GEO. C. WHITING, *Commissioner.*

SALLY M. LEE, In Franklin County, Ohio.

LETTER WRITTEN BY MRS. EDWARD PHELPS.

Of One of the First Pioneer Families of Blendon, in 1806, to Her Brother.

BLENDON, FRANKLIN COUNTY, O., March 17, 1839.

ELDAD BARBER MOORE,
Becket, Berkshire County, Massachusetts.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I have taken up my pen to write to you hoping that this will find you and your family well, as this leaves our family. My health is as good as I could expect. I am an old woman and you my brother are older than I am.

It is a good while since I saw you; there must be a great change in your appearance since 1806 when we left Connecticut.

It was a great undertaking to leave our native state, our relatives and friends, and go such a long distance to this then wilderness of Ohio, never more to see those relatives and friends. We settled down here, cleared up the land; the soil was rich; we have lived well, but there has been a great desire to see the old home, and relatives.

You must know that we have endured hardships, trouble, and had afflictions. I think it is likely that you have had your share of hardships, but you and I have got too near the end of our earthly journey to travel far to visit. A few more days and we shall go the way of all the earth.

If we do not have faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, that faith which works by love and purifies the heart, we must be lost. It stands us in hand to improve all of our time in making preparation for our dissolution; it will come soon; we know not at what hour.

Look to Jesus, the author of our faith; believe on him. He is the only help in time of need. May the blessing of God attend you, and all of your family, is my prayer. I read my Bible, and study its teachings, and get great comfort thereby. I am changing in my belief. I am not a believer in Universalism, as some of my friends are, and the more that I read the words in the Bible, the firmer my belief is that there is no foundation in it, for the Universal doctrine.

Mr. Phelps' health is very poor; he does not do any kind of work; he does not go out of the house very often; he is nearly 80 years old; will be 80 August 27. I was 74 on February 13. We fully realize what old age brings upon us. We feel the results of our great hardships which we experienced in this new country. Yet in some respects we have fared better than we would have had we remained in Connecticut. This is a rich land. Our children are better off than if we had remained at Windsor.

We must soon leave our children who are, some of Middle aged and have families. Our oldest son Edward, aged 49, has a wife and eight children living. One of their sons, Gustavus, is married; he is 21 this month. Our second daughter married William Williams, of a family who came to Ohio the same year that we did; thay have eleven children living. Chloe, our third daughter married Menzes Gillespie, who came here from Windsor; they have seven children. Our oldest daughter, Azubah, never married, she has lived with us and has been a great help. She was twelve years old when we came to Ohio. Our youngest son, Homer Moore, was born here in our cabin February 9, 1812; he is married, they have one little daughter, Fredonia, three years old. We live with them and Azubah. I suppose that you have heard of the death of our second son Abram, who was fifteen years old when we left Windsor, Conn., in 1806. His death took place four years ago last August the 18th. He had consumption; was sick about four months, but was confined to his bed but three days; he left a wife, but no children to bear his name.

I cannot express my feelings. It was God's will. It was hard to be reconciled when he said farewell to us, and to this world. He said that he was willing to go, but did not like to leave us; he hoped that we would meet him in heaven. He was a good christian man, and was a faithful member of the Episcopal Church at Worthington. We have missed him so much. He was a justice of the peace, and was administrator of our brother Benjamin's estate.

When your son Eldad B., came here to visit us, I was so glad to see him, I was almost over come with joy to meet one who came from the old home so far away. He told me about all who we knew there, and about his sister's very sudden death. Indeed it is a warning for us all to have our lamps trimmed and burning, to be ready when called. That is the feeling that parents have when they commit the bodies of their children to the grave. We will meet them in that other world; let us remember this, and live to serve God's will. But why dwell upon this; we cannot bring those dear ones back. I have not heard from you since sister Lucinda Mather was at your house. She came here with the intention of living with us during her life when she left her former home in ———— two years ago, but she found this country so different, a new country, she could not endure living here. She seems to be very unhappy since the death of her husband, Doctor ———— Mather.

We and our children would have liked to have her remain here. She was a good seamstress and was very busy sewing, making clothing while here. She desired to be kept busy, and thus forget her sorrow. I believe that our very plain way of living was so different from her living in York State, that she was dissatisfied.

Our clothing is mostly of woolen, linen, and mixed. We raise sheep and wool, flax and hemp. We scour the wool, pick it to pieces, color some of it, card it with hand cards, spin it on hand turned wheels, then weave it into cloth using linen thread for the warp. We break the flax, dress it, spin it into thread, weave it into linen, or mixed with wool, then we weave the coarse tow linen for bedticks, pillow cases and towels, also for men's wear, pantaloons. We do not buy much calico or other cotton cloth, it is too high in price; then we do not have much money to buy with. There is not much sale for what we raise; the people who come here from the east bring money and use it until they can raise something to live on. We trade something that we raise to the storekeepers for what we buy at the stores. We trade our woolen clothing and yarn, linen cloth and thread, and some of our deer skin men's pantaloons and jackets. Sometimes peddlers buy these goods and take them east to sell.

We have had a very uncommon season since last April. It had rained nearly every day until the latter part of June, then came on dry weather. We had some light showers but not enough for growing potatoes or grass. After mowing the hay, the grass dried up, the water in the swampy places soon disappeared and the wild grass died; our cattle and other stock went along the creeks and got some grass; they browse on bushes and tree limbs. There was a dismal look everywhere. Potatoes are very scarce and small. Many families have none. I never saw so long a spell of dry weather. The water is so low in creeks and rivers, it was difficult to get grinding of wheat or corn done. Some people went to Chillicothe and Zanesville to get wheat and corn ground. We had no rainfall until February this year. There was rain during the last part of February and the forepart of March which raised the water some in the rivers, but it is dry yet compared with what is common at this season of year.

I have one request to make. Please write to me as soon as you receive this letter. I want to hear from you and of all of your family very much indeed; has Mrs. Moore got well. I think of you often. We are so far from the old home and relatives. As we grow older, and are not busily engaged now, we talk about and think of the people who we left in Connecticut thirty-three years ago. It has been a long time.

When during the first few years we were busy in this new country we did not have time to think about anything but our own family and our business, but now we have turned everything over to our children, and are waiting for the call to go on that last journey. We are too old to travel back to Connecticut. It is our desire to meet you in the next world never more to part. No more parting, pain, nor sorrow, but eternal rest in the Kingdom of Glory.

Mrs. Joshua Bowen is still living; very active indeed, for one of her age. We meet and visit with her often. She speaks highly of you and your family. She is eighty-two years old. Isaac Griswold and family are well.

Your loving sister,

AZUBAH PHELPS.

NOTE—This letter is written on three sides of a double sheet of paper, then folded so as to form an envelope, and sealed with a red wafer. Twenty-five cents postage.

GOVERNOR DEWITT CLINTON OF NEW YORK PASSED AWAY SUDDENLY IN 1828.

On Monday evening, February 11, 1828, De Witt Clinton, Governor of the State of New York, departed this life in the city of Albany, N. Y., while seated in his chair at his home in the midst of his family. He was in the fifty-ninth year of his age. His death was caused by the rupture of a blood vessel at the heart. He had known for some time that his health was delicate. He had been to the Capitol in the forenoon, and then had taken a ride in a carriage with his son. His usual habit of diet was that of extreme temperance. In the evening he complained of having a severe stricture of the breast and took some warm teas for relief. Afterwards he attempted to walk across the room with the assistance of his eldest son, at the same time handing him a letter to take charge of, which concerned some public business. He returned to his seat near the open fire-place and upon being asked if walking relieved him, replied that he felt very unwell. In an instant he looked the son full in the face, then his head dropped forward as if in a fainting fit. Physicians were called in, but could not give any relief. He passed away about 7 o'clock p. m. This great and good man thus passed out of this world. He was a native of Ulster County, N. Y.

The above is taken from The Olde Ulster Historical and Genealogical Magazine, of Kingston, N. Y., of December, 1913 issue, which was reproduced from the Ulster, N. Y. Sentinel of date of February 20th, 1828.

MRS. MERVIN JEREMIAH MONNETTE, *nee* OLIVE ADELAIDE HULL
1849—1912
One of Ohio's Distinguished Women

THE "OLD NORTHWEST"

GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY.

APRIL PART.

*THE HULL FAMILY IN AMERICA, NEW JERSEY BRANCH.

Compiled and communicated by ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE, Los Angeles, California.

(Continued from page 69, Vol. XIV, No. 2, April, 1911.)

ONE of the enthusiastic and grateful recipients of the results of these genealogical researches was Olive Adelaide Hull-Monnette, who graciously contributed her recollections of her father's and grand-father's branch of the Family as appears upon pp. 61 and 62 of the preceding article.

The mysterious problem of life and death continues unsolved. Whither we are all hastening as the years rush us on our way is really beyond our most satisfying knowledge. The hope and the faith which are infinite bridge over the chasm to the unknown. No matter how skeptical, how doubting, how inquiring are our minds and hearts, we cling to the life, example and character of that loved one, whom we knew in our souls to have been real, sincere, pure and, saving human frailties common to all, to have still been the highest type of noble Christian womanhood, and we thus cling as possessing the only promise of the glorious life to come hereafter—when and where "just men are made perfect."

Such was Olive Adelaide Hull-Monnette, who departed this life, at Los Angeles, California, Saturday evening, March 30th, 1912. It needs no eloquent pen to pay tribute to her memory. Her kindly deeds, her acts of benevolence, many and varied, and her personal attributes of mind and heart, ever spoke with an eloquence which made its lasting impress upon all who knew her.

*Since the contemplated conclusion of the main article, one of the most representative of the Ohio generations of the family has passed away, and, in addition, certain items of information have been discovered, which justify a supplemental article, in the form of these notes.

It was stated in the preceding article, p. 61, that her picture would appear in illustration on the page opposite the statement, but by some accident of events, the photograph was never taken from which to prepare the cut; however, a few weeks before her death, as if a premonition were driving her, she went to a photographer, and had her picture taken, and in explanation offered, said to her son, "to remember me by". Thankful for the thought, a stronger and more lasting picture is engraven upon the heart, which runs back to the childhood days when she was his "ideal", his "beautiful mother". Love and veneration of the ideal accomplished more than any one or other element in individual progress. Let the Great God be ever thanked by one who has had a kind, loving and Christian mother. This is the testimonial borne by a grateful son.

Her picture appears in illustration at the commencement of this article.

A Los Angeles newspaper printed in part, March 31st, 1912:

"Mrs. Mervin J. Monnette, wife of the Vice-President of the Citizens' National Bank, and one of the most prominent church and clubwomen in this city, passed away last night at her residence, No. 911 Western Avenue. Mrs. Monnette suffered an attack of pneumonia five weeks ago and complications set in, causing her death.

"During her five years' residence here, Mrs. Monnette was prominently identified with the M. E. Church, the Y. W. C. A., and various charitable and philanthropic organizations. She officiated as Chariman of the Y. W. C. A.'s Ways and Means Committee during the recent campaign for funds. The onerous duties performed by Mrs. Monnette during the strenuous campaign weakened her constitution so that she was unable to withstand the ravages of the disease and gradually grew weaker until the end.

"Her benefactions, joined with those of her husband, included gifts of several thousand dollars to the church and City Hospital in Bucyrus, Ohio, the Y. W. C. A. in Omaha, Nebraska, and $5000.00 to the local Y. W. C. A."

At her funeral services, held at her home in Los Angeles, at Number 911 Western Avenue, upon Monday April 1st, 1912, at which Reverend Charles Edward Locke, Pastor of the First M. E. Church, was in charge, assisted by Reverend F. M. Larkin, the following biographical account was read:

"Olive Adelaide Hull was born October 6th, 1849, near Radnor, Radnor Township, Delaware County, Ohio.

"She was a daughter of George Washington Hull and his wife, Artimissa Scribner.

"Her early life was spent with her parents on the farm, for her parents were early Ohio Pioneers, knowing the hardships of making their livelihood under rural conditions in a wild and unbroken country. However, she was early a student and embraced every opportunity to acquire an education. Although the opportunity was unusual, she spent some portions of

her early life in the home of a Presbyterian minister, an educated and profound scholar. Her father, ambitious for her, encouraged her in her desire for knowledge in all things. She spent the greater part of two years in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, though not able to graduate. She became a school teacher and acquired great proficiency in her work, always eager to succeed in acquiring a complete education.

"In 1854, the family settled in Morrow County, Ohio, where the father was an agriculturist.

"January 5th, 1869, in Morrow County, Ohio, she was married to Mervin J. Monnette. From this union two children were born, Orra Eugene Monnette, living in Los Angeles, and Clark Fremont, who died in infancy. That honeymoon was extended through forty-three happy years.

"For years the family home was in Bucyrus, Ohio. In 1897 they removed to the Middle West and lived for several years at Omaha, Nebraska, and in 1907 came to Los Angeles.

"Mrs. Monnette joined the Methodist Church while a young girl and spent her life actively in its work. She was one of the first women delegates to the Methodist Church General Conference, held in Los Angeles in 1904, representing the Nebraska Conference.

"While in Ohio she was greatly interested in the church's foreign missionary work and traveled within the bounds of her church conference holding missionary meetings and making addresses. She herself related, how at one church charge in Ohio, she came to a meeting to find the minister unable to fill the pulpit upon a certain Sunday evening, whereupon she was solicited to take his place, and though trembling and faltering in this unaccustomed position, she assumed the duty, and with a prayer to God for guidance and assistance, she conducted the entire service and gave an admirable sermonette in the pastor's stead, which was accounted a really great accomplishment.

"As a church worker, missionary lecturer, clubwoman and philanthropist, she demonstrated herself to all people in North Central Ohio, as being keen of mind, generous in disposition, large of heart and strong in character.

"Mrs. Monnette possessed the graces of the most charming of womankind, as friend, neighbor and hostess. Thus she endeared herself to all who knew her. She was vigorous and active in her support of everything she believed to be right, and against everything she believed to be wrong. Positive and assertive in her convictions, she was essentially a strong character. Above all else, her life was in all points, clean and pure."

A tribute and memorial in preparation for permanent record will contain the following:

1849-1912.

Teacher, Scholar, Educational Benefactress and Philanthropist.

Noble Example of Christian Piety, Faithful Adherent to the Christian Religion.

Missionary Lecturer Methodist Episcopal Church, North Central Ohio, 1890-1897.

Active in State Federation of Woman's Clubs, Nebraska, 1903-1905.

One of the first Women Delegates Admitted to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Los Angeles, California, in 1904, representing a Nebraska Conference.

Leader in Young Women's Christian Association, and Member, Ebell and Friday Morning Clubs, and Daughters of the American Revolution at Los Angeles."

A cut of a group, appears on the opposite page of three of the girl photos of Olive Adelaide Hull, one of her brother "Monty," and one of her sister, Laura. These possess quaint features representative of the photography of that early day about 1860-5.

George Washington Hull.

See pages 58 (ante) et seq. A recent discovery of a current sketch of him should be added here to complete his biography.

"Recently Mr. Hull had begun the preparation of a sketch of the principal events of his life, and from that unfinished sketch the family have compiled the following brief statement:

"G. W. Hull was born in Delaware county, O., July 21, 1824. His parents moved from New Jersey to Delaware county, and in 1828 moved to Crawford county and after a few years returned to Delaware county where they both died. At the age of 15 his brother, four years older, asked him what he was going to do, now that their home was broken up. His reply was: "I am going to be a man". With ax on his shoulder he started out to cut his own way through life and hired out the same day at $10. per month to chop wood, quarry stone and burn lime. He soon bought forty acres of land for $100—all in the woods—put up a log cabin and was married at the age of 20 to Miss Attie Scribner who now mourns his loss.

"At the age of 20 he commenced the stock trade, fattened 100 head of cattle and weighed them off on Gen. Moore's scales which was the only scales in the county at that time. At the age of 31 he sold his farm and moved to Morrow county, on Shaw creek valley. Here he continued the stock trade until he became the largest real estate owner in the county and served as Justice of the Peace for 12 years. When quite young he identified himself with the old anti-slavery party, and was connected with what was known as the under ground railroad, and assisted many slaves in making their escape to Canada. At one time, having nine in his possession, he was surrounded by a mob of 500 men who gave him fifteen minutes to surrender the slaves or die. With horse pistols at his head and breast, he said if he must die, he would die like a man; when he told how he had taken shoes from his own feet and coat from his back to protect the poor fugitives some of the leaders' hearts were touched and gradually the mob dispersed without securing the $2,400 reward offered for their capture, and he soon landed them safely in Canada.

"In 1877 he disposed of his lands and moved to Bucyrus where he established the Crawford County Bank now the Second National, with his son, L. W. Hull, as cashier. Two years later he put in the Farmers National Bank at Findlay, O., of which his son J. G. Hull, is cashier, and later on the first National Bank at Fostoria, Ohio, and made J. C. F. Hull, cashier. When 16 years old he joined the Methodist Church of which he has been an active member and a liberal contributor. His last act, one week before death, was to make himself a perpetual contributor to the support of the new church in this city to which he was the largest donor for its construction by placing in trust $1,000, the proceeds of which are to go quarterly toward its support. It is safe to say that he has given to the poor and needy, to building of churches, support of the gospel and other charitable institutions more than one-half of his net income.

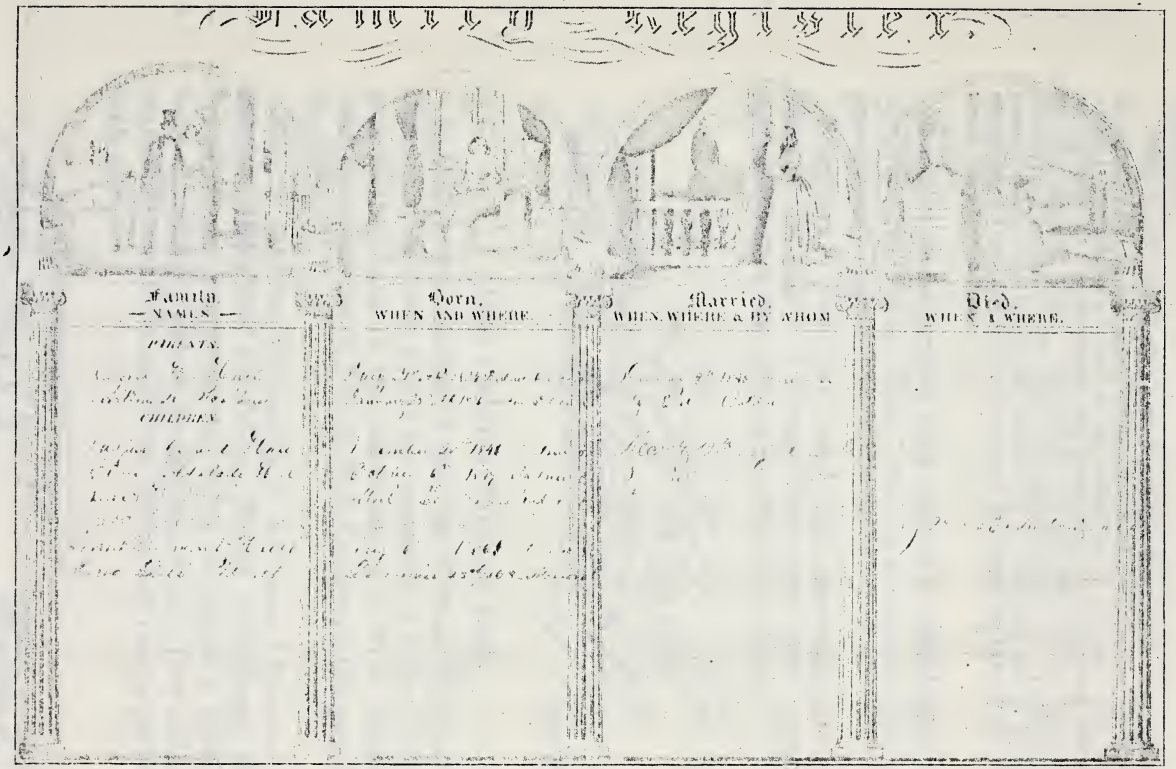
"Mr. Hull died of nervous prostration on November 29, 1891 in his 68th year."

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT HULL
At Age of 3 Years

OLIVE ADELAIDE HULL
At Age of 14, 15, and 17 Years, respectively

LAURA EVELYN HULL
At Age of 5 Years

CHILDREN OF GEORGE WASHINGTON HULL



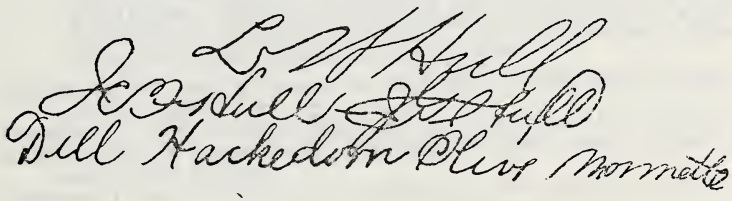
PAGE FROM THE FAMILY BIBLE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON HULL

A current Bucyrus, Ohio, newspaper of 1881 contained the following:

"The stock holders of the Crawford Co. Bank held their annual meeting on Monday, 9 inst., at the private office of M. Deal, Esq. The cashier made a highly satisfactory report of the condition of the bank, showing loans to be $275,854.50. A dividend was made and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, G. W. Hull; Vice-President, Oliver Monnett; Cashier, L. W. Hull; Assistant Cashier, W. P. Rowland; Directors, E. Blair, M. Deal, L. B. Harris, M. J. Monnett, and L. W. Hull. The members of the Bank were entertained at dinner by Mrs. G. W. Hull in her usual sumptuous style."

Upon an accompanying page appears a reproduction of a page from the "Hull Family Bible," which is at the same time the family genealogical register.

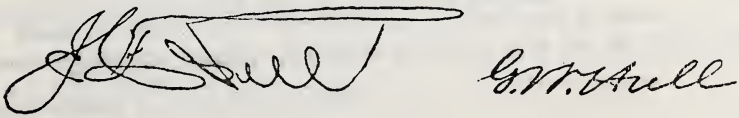
From an old document, dated 1892, appertaining to the settlement of the estate of George Washington Hull, are taken the signatures of his five children then living, as follows:



John Charles Fremont Hull.

In 1882, he was Cashier of the First National Bank of Fostoria, Ohio, and the writer has in his possession a United States Bank note of that bank of the denomination of Five Dollars, which bears the signatures of J. C. F. Hull, Cashier A. (Alonzo) Emerine, President.

Also, in 1884 he was Cashier of the Second National Bank of Bucyrus, Ohio, and his father, George Washington Hull, was President, and the writer has in his possession a United States bank note of that bank of the denomination of Five Dollars which bears their signatures as follows, reproduced from a portion of the bank note:



Monumental Inscriptions Taken From the Jersey, Licking County, Ohio, Cemetery.

Copied by Mrs. LUELLA BANCROFT FANT, September 10th, 1911.

Albery—Peter, born October 24, 1796, died July 20, 1878.
Esther, wife of Peter, born Sept. 2, 1798, died Nov. 8, 1884.
Rachel, daughter of Peter and Esther, born Sept. 11, 1829, died Jan. 2, 1891.
Thomas W., son of Peter and Esther, born July 1, 1834, died July 29,1905.

Aken—Rector, died Jan. 19, 1866, aged 90 years.

Arnold—Elizabeth, wife of Charles, died April 2, 1823, aged 34 years, 7 months and 12 days.

Baldwin—Jesse, born in Bloomfield, N. J., Oct. 17, 1819, died April 1, 1885.
Mary, wife of Jesse, born in Bloomfield, N. J., March 4, 1820.
Lemuel, son of Jesse and Mary, born May 23, 1847, died Aug. 22, 1847.

**Ball—Samuel, born at Hanover, Morris Co., N. J., July 15, 1757, died in Jersey, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1844.

He enlisted as a private soldier in Essex County, N. J., in 1778, in Captain Isaac Morrison's Co., Col. Matthias Ogden's Regt. First N. J., and served nine months. On April 7, 1818, while a resident of Patterson, N. J., he applied for U. S. pension. He moved to Jersey, Licking County, Ohio, about 1822, where his name appears on the U. S. pension list. Mary Lindsley, first wife, died at Patterson, N. J., Dec. 29, 1822, in the 66th year of her age. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. They both died relying upon the mercy of a Merciful Redeemer.

Hannah, second wife of Samuel sr., died May 7, 1852, aged 68 years, 5 months and 11 days.
Cornelius L., died March 31, 1851, aged 65 years, 5 months, 24 days.
Cornelia, wife of Cornelius L., died Aug. 16, 1861, aged 75 years, 8 months and 12 days.
Margaret T., wife of Samuel jr., died May 28, 1852, aged 35 years.
Sidney Cornell, daughter of Samuel and Margaret.

Banner—James, died August 17, 1887, aged 77 years, 6 months and 15 days.
Electa, wife of James, died May 9, 1853, aged 38 years.
Sarah, wife of James, died August 7, 1873, aged 43 years, 6 months, and 15 days.
Catherine, wife of James S., born May 30, 1840, died Oct. 4, 1906.
Catherine, wife of J. B., died Nov. 15, 1896, aged 73 years, 3 months and 27 days.
Nancy Jane, wife of David, died Feb. 6, 1891, aged 52 years, 6 months and 28 days.

Barkley—George, died August 2, 1870, aged 77 years, 8 months, 7 days.
Sarah, wife of George, died March 17, 1873, aged 77 years, 1 month and 6 days.

Barnes—E. A., born in Hartford, Conn., March 2, 1812. Married D. B. Whitehead, Feb. 24, 1830. Second marriage to S. H. Barnes, Dec. 2, 1876. Died June 20, 1891.

Berger—Phebe Ward, born 1804, died 1892.

Beymer—Mary, wife of William, born May 3, 1777, died Aug. 11, 1861. (On Patterson monument).

Bracken—Dr. W. E., died Oct. 22, 1872, aged 49 years.
Jennie D., wife of Dr. W. E., died Oct. 12, 1885, aged 57 years.

Burnett—Milicent, daughter of Charles and Julia, died Jan. 23, 1859, aged 36 years.

Capell—James W., died Nov. 19, 1902.

Carter—Charles, died Dec. 23, 1850, aged 57 years, 3 months, 12 days.
Vochell La Rue, born July 31, 1852, died Sept. 13, 1902.
Jerusha Shadwick, wife of V. L. R., born Aug. 3, 1849, died Sept. 11, 1895.
Electa, wife of Elias, fifth daughter of Aaron and Gleter Kitche, Esq. of New Jersey, died Sept. 20, 1844, aged 62 years, 5 months, 12 days.
Mary Ward, wife of Elias, died Nov. 30, 1858, aged 67 years.
Abigail, died Sept. 11, 1854, aged 97 years.
Helen C., wife of B. F., died April 2, 1864, aged 38 years, 10 days.
Charles C., son of B. F. and H. C., died Feb. 20, 1866, aged 20 years, 3 months, 23 days.
Clarissa C., daughter of B. F. and H. C., died Aug. 7, 1868, aged 19 years, 5 months, 21 days.
Amanda J., daughter of B. F. and H. C., died Nov. 23, 1870, aged 15 years, 7 months, 1 day.
Crane—In memory of Marcus E., who departed this life Sept. 22, 1843, aged 32 years. He was born in Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J.
Zenas P., died Dec. 7, 1875, aged 73 years, 9 months, 11 days.
Elizabeth P., wife of Zenas P., died May 1, 1881, aged 75 years, 11 months, 25 days.
*Daniel, missing after the battle of Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1863.
*Cyrus W., died in the service, June 1, 1864.
Clark—Amanda, daughter, of V. and S. Dickerson, wife of S., died July 14, 1857, aged 25 years.
Cross—Rev. Henry W., died December 22, 1894, aged 32 years.
Courter—Richard, April 3, 1810; Dec. 20, 1896.
Mary E., March 13, 1826; Nov. 27, 1894.
Condit—Lewis, died Nov. 8, 1848, aged 56 years.
Wickliff, born in Morris Co., N. J., Jan. 1, 1796; died Jan. 31, 1863.
Susan Samson, wife of Wickliff, born in Madison, N. J., Sept. 25, 1798; died in Madison, N. J., Nov. 1822.
Nancy Mingis, wife of Wickliff, born at Bloomfield, N. J., May 12, 1795, died at Jersey, April 5, 1884.

CHILDREN OF WICKLIFF.

Julia Lenington, born Oct. 29, 1828, at Champaign, Ill., died Dec. 29, 1859.
John O., born Nov. 13, 1830, died at Champaign, Ill. Sept. 9, 1860.
Helen, born May 31, 1840; died June 10, 1865.
Anna M. Arnold, 1840–1892.
Rodney B. Condit, 1821–1898.
A. Barton Condit, 1826–1898.
Phebe C. Putnam, 1833–1904.

Ebenezer, born in Morris Co., N. J., Jan. 31, 1766; died Cayuga, N. J., Jan. 1812.
Mahetable, born in Morris Co., N. J., March 15, 1770; died Jersey, Ohio, July 28, 1859.
Julia, daughter of Eben and Hannah E., 1878–1903.
Job D., died Feb. 19, 1866, aged 16 years.

On Condit monument are the names of Nancy Mingis' parents, John and Abigail Mingis

Achsah Dodd, Sept. 20, 1789; Jan. 17, 1855.
Margaret, daughter, born in New Jersey, April 1826, died Oct. 25, 1901.
Justina Melross, wife of Albert R., died May 18, 1849, aged 20 years, 8 months, 25 days.
Ann E., wife of Ira A., died Sept. 3, 1875, aged 51 years.
Eliza D., wife of Willoughby, died July 11, 1871, aged 29 years, 11 months, 18 days.
Philip, Dec. 1, 1808; Nov. 3, 1895. Aged 86 years, 11 months, 2 days.
Jennie, wife of Philip, Aug. 4, 1812; July 25, 1905.
Martha A. Bracken, daughter of Dr. W. C. and wife of Aaron M., born Jan. 27, 1852, died May 1, 1896.

Dickerson—Henry, died April 6, 1909, aged 72 years.
Sible, died Dec. 15, 1864, aged 22 years, 1 month, 29 days.
Amanda, died July 14, 1865, aged 23 years.
Vachel, died Dec. 17, 1863, aged 73 years, 2 months, 18 days.
Sidney, wife of V., died Feb. 1, 1876, aged 75 years.
Thomas, died Nov. 5, 1865, aged 42 years, 7 months, 9 days. (Mason).
Mary, wife of Thomas, died April 8, 1879, aged 50 years, 2 months, 25 days.
Frank, son of Thomas and Mary, died Sept. 19, 1866, aged 15 years, 1 month, 3 days.

Easton—William S., died Sept. 12, 1887, aged 74 years, 6 months, 10 days.
Mary A., wife of William S., died Aug. 31, 1872, aged 57 years, 7 months, 12 days.

Edgerly—John K., Sept. 15, 1819, Aug. 11, 1890, aged 70 years, 10 months, 26 days.
Elizabeth, wife of John K., born April 12, 1825, died Oct. 13, 1898, aged 75 years, 6 months, 1 day.

Edgerley—William, died Dec. 2, 1863, aged 33 years, 7 months, 19 days.
Jane E., wife of William, died March 28, 1881, aged 44 years, 4 months, 24 days.
Amos M., died May 15, 1809, aged 81 years.

Evans—Mary, wife of A. B., 1850-1891.

Folk—Jacob, June 19, 1803, May 27, 1880, aged 76 years, 11 months, 8 days.
Catharine, wife of Jacob, died Jan. 13, 1875, aged 73 years, 6 months, 19 days.
Ida G., wife of J., died July 24, 1896, aged 41 years, 3 months, 19 days.

Foster—Thomas, died Aug. 18, 1909, aged 82 years, 4 months, 5 days.
Mary Jane, wife of Thomas, died Feb. 18, 1867, aged 36 years, 9 months, 6 days.

Freeman—Sacred to the memory of John Francis, son of David and Sarah died Oct. 9, 1837.

Gleason—Mrs. Caroline, wife of Alonzo. (On Condit lot).

Haring—Fanny, wife of A. I., died Sept. 13, 1885, aged 57 years, 7 months, 11 days.

Handley—Lillie Estella, daughter of Jesse F. and Harriet M., died March 31, 1900, aged 23 years, 11 months, 21 days.
David, born in Loudon Co. Va., April 20, 1804, died Aug. 15, 1881.
Mary Holcomb, wife of David, born March 24, 1806, died April 22, 1883.
Rebecca, wife of David, born Aug. 13, 1808, died Nov. 15, 1849.

Harrison—Henrietta, daughter of W. and M., died Aug. 1, 1858, aged 21 yrs.
Martha, wife of Stephen, died March 8, 1888, aged 83 years.
Stephen, died Sept. 21, 1858, aged 65 years.
Izetta Martin, wife of R. B., Jan. 24, 1845; June 16, 1897.
William, son of Stephen and Martha, March 5, 1833; Dec. 17, 1871.

**Headley—Joseph, husband of Martha, died Aug. 27, 1842, aged 84 years.

"Be in all alike resigned
Jesus is a patient mind."

Martha, wife of Joseph, died Sept. 16, 1842, aged 85 years.

"Far from a world of grief and sin,
With God Eternally shut in."

Joseph Headley was born in New Jersey and enlisted in Sussex County, N. J., during the spring of 1777 as a private in Col. Seeley's Regiment. He served three years in all and had Captains Belty, Hill, Westbrook and Ribble. He came to Licking County, Ohio, after a short stay at the falls of the Licking, in Muskingum County, in Feb., 1815, and camped on the south fork near the present village of Jersey.

Peter, died May 17, 1857, aged 75 years, 1 month, 23 days.
Hannah, wife of Peter, died June 12, 1858, aged 68, years, 11 months, 21 days.

William, son of Peter and Hannah, died Feb. 17, 1847, aged 30 years, 2 months, 26 days.

In the month of February, 1815, Joseph and Peter Headley, with a colored man, settled in Jersey township. They split puncheons and built a structure in which they lived; they tapped maple trees and made sugar. Peter Headly soon went to the land office at Chillicothe, entered or purchased the southeast quarter of section 24, for himself, the southwest quarter for Lewis Martin, and the northwest quarter for Richard Osborn. In November, 1816, William, son of Peter Headley w s born, being the first birth within the township. Peter Headley was, in 1820, one of the township's first trustees.

Mary J., daughter of Peter and Hannah, died Dec. 25, 1855, aged 26 years, 11 months, 25 days.

Lewis, died March 31, 1848, aged 49 years, 3 months, 19 days.

Minas Noe, wife of Lewis, died Aug. 13, 1874, aged 70 years, 4 months, 4 days.

Samuel, died May 18, 1852, aged 62 years, 6 months, 10 days.

Christena, wife of Samuel, died 1863, aged 66 years, 10 months, 4 days.

Elizabeth J., died Mar. 13, 1851, aged 22 years, 1 month, 10 days.

Elizabeth, wife of Charles, died Nov. 16, 1847, aged 22 years, 10 months, 25 days.

*Lemuel, died March 24, 1896, aged 68 years, 11 months, 11 days.

Mary, wife of Lemuel, aged 81 years, 5 months, 3 days.

Lewis, son of Lemuel and Mary, Dec. 26, 1885, aged 24 years, 11 months, 2 days.

Hoskins—Dr. T. S., died August 24, 1877, aged 50 years.

**Horn—George. "In memory of George Horn, who died March 10, 1844, aged 79 years and 11 days."

To the memory of Elizabeth Horn, who died June 21, 1835, aged 67 years, 11 months, 14 days.

George Horn (or Horne) was born in Germany on the last day of February, 1765, and enlisted in Hampshire County, Va., in June, 1781, for six months as a private in Capt. Edward McCartey's Company, Col. Drake's Regiment. On October 30, 1832, he was allowed pension on application from Jersey township, Licking county, Ohio.

*Herlihy—Sergt. Daniel, soldier of the U. S. A.

Kirts—George, son of Michael and Anna, born June 30, 1821, died Aug. 27, 1897.

Lovina E., wife of George, daughter of ———— Woodruff; June 8, 1821, May 22, 1875.

Lacy—Samuel, died Oct. 16, 1839, aged 88 years, 9 months, 21 days.

Sarah, wife of Samuel, died Dec. 3, 1839, aged 59 years, 8 days.

Lenington—N. B., April 7, 1832; March 17, 1899.

Elizabeth, wife of N. B., born March 3, 1839 (living).

Lott—James, born in Genesee Co. N. Y., Aug. 31, 1807, died Sept. 8, 1886, aged 79 years.

Jane, wife of James, died Sept. 4, 1873, aged 69 years, 4 months, 29 days.

Landon—Emily, wife of O., died April 8, 1837, aged 24 years, 7 months, 3 days.

*McArthur—John I., died Nov. 7, 1864, at Bellaire, Ohio, aged 44 years, 4 months, 27 days, while in the United States service as Commissary Sergeant of the 60th Reg. Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Mark—Julia Ann, died March 4, 1846.

Marsh—J. B., wife of L. G., died April 13, 1884, aged 50 years, 6 months, 29 days.

Edwin, Aug, 26, 1803; April 7, 1882, aged 78 years, 7 months, 11 days.

Elizabeth, wife of Edwin, Jan. 30, 1805; Nov. 12, 1898, aged 92, years, 9 months, 12 days.

Martin—Hannah, wife of R. O., May 8, 1882.

D. C., Sept. 23, 1826; Feb. 19, 1872. (Masonic Emblem).

Lewis, Sept. 26, 1789; Feb. 2, 1872.

Died at the home where he had lived fifty-seven years. He married the daughter of Richard Osborn; sowed first wheat in township, 1815, was trustee and justice of the peace.

Catherine, wife of Lewis, Feb. 26, 1792; Feb. 16, 1872.
*Lewis D., son of Lewis and Catherine, died at home July 12, 1868, as result of army services, aged 43 years, 7 months, 27 days.
He was Colonel of the 97th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in war of 1861-65.

Mead—Chauncy N., 1849–1908.
Fanny J., born Feb. 9, 1840; died Oct. 4, 1862.
Alfred, born Jan. 16, 1809; died April 25, 1900.
Helen C., wife of Alfred, born Sept. 18, 1816, died April 2, 1901.
Sarah Park, wife of Isaac C., and daughter of J. V. and M. Williams, died September 30, 1862, aged 24 years, 9 months, 4 days. (See Williams inscription).
Metcalf—John G., born April 26, 1856, died Jan. 28, 1886.
Lucinda, born July 3, 1826, died March 21, 1890.
Meeker—David, died Feb. 18, 1857, aged 21 years, 3 months, 2 days. (Settled in Township in 1817).
John O., died April 18, 1862, aged 18 years, 9 months, 24 days.
George Osborn, born May 19, 1859, died Dec. 26, 1902.
*George M., died Nov. 22, 1888, aged 42 years, 10 months, 25 days. Soldier.
Henry, died July 13, 1860, aged 22 years, 2 days.
William, died July 19, 1861, aged 15 years, 4 months, 27 days.
Emmaretta J., wife of William, born May 29, 1821, died Nov. 2, 1885.
Mingis—John, born in Scotland in 1767, died in Jersey, Ohio. Feb. 5, 1850.
*Moore—Edward, died June 23, 1911, aged 80 years, 2 months, 20 days. Co. H, 20th Regt. District of Columbia Vol. Infantry.
Abigail, born in Bloomfield, N. J., Jan. 14, 1774, died at Bloomfield, N. J., Feb. 14, 1847.
Monroe—Silas, died May 8, 1857, aged 65 years, 7 months, 24 days.
Elizabeth Urseland, wife of Silas, born April 14, 1796, died March 31, 1880.
**Silas M. was a soldier in war of 1812.
James, died Aug. 7, 1889, aged 66 years, 10 months, 6 days.
Mary E., died July 10, 1879, aged 47 years, 10 months, 10 days.
Silas, died Oct. 10, 1893, aged 34 years, 11 months, 7 days.
Morris C., died July 25, 1900, aged 33 years, 10 months, 13 days.
Silas, born April 22, 1827, died April 3, 1909.
Elizabeth J. Wagner, wife of Silas, born May 27, 1841, died March 5, 1878.
Jesse, son of Silas and Elizabeth, died March 10, 1848, aged 15 years.
Horace, 1834–1897.
William, born May 1824, died Oct., 1885.
Theodore S., born Jan. 22, 1836, died Feb. 3, 1895.
Munson, died Jan. 2, 1895, aged 58 years, 1 month, 2 days.
Munsell—Mary, wife of Thomas, died Jan. 1848, aged 43 years.
Re-intered from farm lot in Harrison Township.

Osborn—Elias, died Jan. 20, 1844, aged 46 years, 11 months, 26 days.
Phebe F., wife of Elias, died Oct. 8, 1881, aged 82 years, 1 month, 8 days.
The first marriage in the township was of Susan, daughter of Elijah Meeker, to John Osborn, Rev. Geo. Callahan, officiating.

Adelia M. Meeker, wife of George, 1851–1909.
Parkhurst—Benj., an adopted child, died June 25, 1842, aged 64 years, 8 months, 16 days.
Elizabeth, wife of Benj., died Aug. 29, 1870, aged 92 years.
Peter, died July 15, 1894, aged 85 years, 26 days.
Phebe, wife of Peter.
Benjamin, born 1856, died 1910.
Parritt—Elizabeth, wife of Charles, died March 18, 1858, aged 43 years, 10 months, 6 days.
Odd Fellow emblem on monument.

Parsons—Hattie, died in Chicago in 1912, aged 90 years.
Sister of Mrs. Stephen Harrison.

Patterson—Benjamin, died March 1, 1883, aged 82 years, 5 months, 1 day.
Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin, died July 5, 1883, aged 80 years, 2 months, 6 days.
On the monument is also the name of Elizabeth Winegardner, wife of John W.
Ann Mariah, daughter of Benj. and Elizabeth, died May 19, 1855, aged 17 years, 1 month, 27 days.
Moses, born July 24, 1792; died June 21, 1866.

Peterman—Sarah, wife of Jacob, born April 17, 1851, died July 17, 1911.

Philbrook—Lucinda, wife of Luke, died October 14, 1866, aged 47 years, 8 months, 14 days.
*Henry C., died Sept. 6, 1864, aged 19 years, 9 months, 23 days. Soldier.

Pierson—Elijah B., died Feb. 29, 1876, aged 66 years, 27 days.
Sarah Mingus, wife of Elijah B., died Jan. 6, 1898, aged 86 years, 11 months, 25 days.
John Duryea, son of O. A. and A., died Dec. 6, 1894, aged 16 years, 3 months, 13 days.

Pierson—C. N., died March 19, 1866, aged 50 years, 3 months, 12 days.
*Walter, son of C. N. and Jane E., died at Millen, Ga., Nov. 12, 1864, aged 17 years, 6 months, 23 days.
Jane E. Crane, wife of C. N., born Jan. 1, 1820, died Dec. 31, 1901.

Pierson—Henry B., son of A. D. and Marietta, died May 23, 1852, aged 25 years, 3 months.
Marietta, wife of A. D., died Dec. 17, 1854, aged 49 years, 6 months, 13 days.
Andrew, died March 9, 1890, aged 71 years.
With these headstones are those of David and Mathias Robinson.

Pruden—Harriet, wife of Hiram, died June 21, 1875, aged 60 years, 4 months.
Mary W., died Oct. 22, 1852, aged 50 years, 16 days.

Pyle—John W., died April 13, 1882, aged 29 years, 4 months, 26 days.
I. O. O. F. emblem.
Mary Richards, wife of Zachariah, died Nov. 13, 1870, aged 53 years, 6 months.
Zachariah, died Feb. 10, 1891, aged 72 years, 8 months, 1 day.

Radley—William, died Sept. 20, 1866, aged 79 years.
Mary, wife of William, died April 24, 1870, aged 82 years.
Aurilla H., daughter of William and Martha, died Jan. 4, 1851, aged 22 years.

Reece—John, died Jan. 9, 1878, aged 63 years, 5 months, 22 days.
Peter, died June 29, 1836, aged 24 years.
Sarah, wife of Peter, born April 22, 1849, died Feb. 15, 1897.

Robb—Samuel H., born Feb. 10, 1839, died Jan. 22, 1891.
M. Eliza, wife of Samuel, born Aug. 25, 1842, died Oct. 27, 1872.

*Rolison—David, died July 14, 1862, aged 20 years, 8 months, 5 days. 17th Regt. O. V. I.
*Mathias, died Nov. 29, 1861, aged 22 years, 10 months, 9 days. 18th Regt. U. S. A.
George, died April 1, 1869, aged 32 years, 2 months, 6 days.
John, son of Jacob and Susan, died May 27, 1848, aged 16 years, 2 months, 8 days.
Lucy, daughter of Jacob and Susan, died Nov. 23, 1847, aged 23 years, 4 months, 25 days.
Susannah, wife of Daniel, died April 12, 1846, aged 29 years, 7 months, 10 days.
Jacob, died April 1, 1883, aged 56 years, 5 months, 19 days.

Ruton—E. E., born June 16, 1830, died Sept. 24, 1909.
Fanny, died April 8, 1903, aged 66 years, 5 months, 20 days.

Salts—Hugh, died May 7, 1848, aged 78 years, 2 months, 25 days.
Noah, son of A. and E., died Jan. 3, 1852, aged 16 years.
Shambaugh—Lewis, died Sept. 17, 1873, aged 86 years.
John, died May 12, 1871, aged 71 years, 2 months, 20 days.
Smith—Orin A., born July 20, 1834, died Sept. 13, 1876.
Electa Headley, wife of O. A., born May 29, 1835, died Sept. 18, 1907.
Stifle—Ida A. Smith, wife of Ezra L., born Oct. 8, 1869, died March 29, 1906.
Swygert—John, died Feb. 2, 1842, aged 26 years.
Taylor—Hugh, born 1857.
Jennie B., born 1858, died 1910.
Thompson—Phebe H., an adopted daughter of Jesse and Phebe L., died June 19, 1858, aged 20 years, 2 months, 7 days.
James B., died May 30, 1873, aged 31 years, 2 months, 10 days.
Mary J., died Dec. 12, 1902, aged 50 years, 6 months, 24 days.
William, died Sept. 19, 1865, aged 83 years, 8 months, 5 days.
Charity, wife of William, died Dec. 1, 1859, aged 79 years, 5 months.
Benjamin, died Dec. 20, 1889, aged 76 years, 10 months, 23 days.
Charlott Barnes, his wife, died Dec. 26, 1888, aged 70 years, 2 months, 6 days.

Parents of Dr. O. B. Thompson, of Jersey, Ohio.

Thorne—Rev. William, died July 7, 1885, aged 57 years, 5 months, 7 days.
Mattie, daughter of Rev. William and C. W., aged 26 years, 6 months, 25 days.
Tuttle—Rev. Jacob, born Aug. 24, 1786, died Jan. 6, 1867.
Elizabeth Ward, wife of Jacob, born Aug. 26, 1787, died Aug. 29, 1871. She was a sister to Dea. Josiah Ward.

Rev. Jacob and Mrs. Tuttle resided at Central College, Ohio, twelve miles northeast from Columbus. 1830 to 1845, where he was a professor in the Central College Presbyterian Academy.

James R., born March 26, 1824, died March 17, 1874. Son of Rev. Jacob and Elizabeth.
Martha Long, his wife, born Oct. 5, 1826, died Sept. 14, 1875, at Stalopolis, Iowa.
Ward—Dea. Josiah, born Sept. 3, 1775, died March 22, 1851.
Phebe, his wife, born Jan. 15, 1788, died May 15, 1833.

In the fall of 1819, Mr. Josiah Ward, who had been an elder in the Presbyterian church in Bloomfield, N. J., moved into the neighborhood with his family, and immediately proposed that regular meetings be held upon Sabbath. This was the beginning of the Presbyterian church in Jersey. In July, 1820, Rev. Timothy Harris, of Granville and Matthew Taylor, met with Mr. Ward at the home of Elias Williams and organized the church. In 1821 a hewed log structure, designed for school and church was erected on a lot now inclosed within the cemetery.

Eliza D., his wife, born Aug. 24, 1786, died March 19, 1878.
Samuel H., 1809–1882.
Margaret, July 27, 1806; March 7, 1859.
Whitehead—Asa, died March 4, 1822, aged 51 years, 10 months, 18 days.
Abigail, wife of Asa, died Oct. 12, 1856, aged 76 years, 6 months, 8 days.
Theodore F., died July 11, 1897, aged 78 years.
Sarah J., died Aug. 9, 1906, aged 71 years.
*Albert B., died Feb. 28, 1874, aged 33 years. Soldier.
Geo. W., born March 15, 1809, died Aug. 6, 1884.
Rebecca, wife of G. W., died July 26, 1882, aged 70 years, 6 months, 26 days.
Ezekiel, born Nov. 28, 1800, died May 19, 1883.
Hetty Thompson, wife of Ezekiel, born Mar. 31, 1811, died Aug. 13, 1876.
Eliza Ann, died Sept. 20, 1866, aged 29 years.
Eliza Ann, born Aug. 20, 1837; died July 15, 1862.
William W., born July 4, 1834, died July 28, 1902.
Asa H., died Dec. 10, 1888, aged 75 years, 7 days.
Mary, wife of Asa H., died Sept. 23, 1875, aged 60 yrs., 7 months, 24 days.
Electa, daughter of Asa H. and Mary C., born Nov. 28, 1839, died April 10, 1891.

David B., died Feb. 22, 1869, aged 66 years, 11 months, 19 days.
Lorana, wife of David B., died April 7, 1829, aged 26 years, 6 months, 2 days.
Adaline W., daughter of Silas and Sarah, died Sept. 12, 1864, aged 21 years 6 months, 21 days.
William L., born 1818, died 1906.
Jessie H., born 1840, died 1910.

White—John jr., born Jan. 11, 1816, died March 29, 1885.
Catherine, wife of John sr., died Dec. 9, 1851, aged 61 years, 7 months, 9 days.
Marietta B., born 1814, died 1898.

Williams—Samuel B., died Feb. 9, 1909, aged 84 years, 6 months, 19 days.
Adaline, died Sept. 25, 1874, aged 54 years, 2 months, 21 days.
Phebe A., born Sept. 20, 1832, died Nov. 26, 1873.
Hulda, born Nov. 18, 1836, died April 11, 1897.
Mary C., born Aug. 16, 1841, died Nov. 4, 1900.
J. N., born near Caldwell, N. J., July 13, 1813, died Nov. 28, 1893, aged 80 years, 4 months, 15 days.
Martha P., wife of J. N., died Jan 31, 1881, aged 63 years, 11 months, 4 days.
Abner (?) died Nov. 23, 1844, aged 78 years, 2 months, 10 days.
A kind and affectionate brotner.
Samuel, died June 6, 1858, aged 83 years, 5 months, 30 days.
Hulda, consort of Samuel, born July 30, 1769, died June 10, 1846.
Enos O., born Nov. 17, 1804, died April 29, 1875.
Lucinda, his wife, born Jan. 1, 1810, died Aug. 3, 1848.
Elizabeth, daughter of E. O. and Lucinda, died March 14, 1874, aged 34 years, 11 months, 26 days.
Phebe,————.
S——— ———, died March 9, 1851, aged 28 years, 11 months, 9 days.

Winegardner—Elizabeth, wife of John W., died April 27, 1872, aged 42 years, 16 days.
This tombstone stands on the Benjamin Patterson lot.

Wood—Mary F., died Oct. 10, 1850, aged 62 years.
Gardner, born at Westford, Vt., Oct. 17, 1808, died at Jersey, Ohio, July 27, 1877.
Abigail A. Shepardson, wife of Gardner, born Fairfax, Vt., Nov. 26, 1812, died at Jersey, Ohio, June 10, 1897.
Earl P., born Jan. 16, 1836, died Feb. 24, 1876.

Woodruff—Sarah D., wife of J. M., died May 16, 1880, aged 67 years, 5 mo.

Wolcott—Simeon, died Feb. 3. 1835, aged 33 years.
Eleajah, died June 27, 1852, aged 59 years.
Junius H., born Dec. 18, 1834, died April 6, 1900.
Martha M. Headley, wife of Junius H., born Oct. 5, 1843, died May 27, 1895.

Wyatt—Thomas, died Oct. 23, 1876, aged 69 years.
Margaret, died July 27, 1885, aged 77 years.

There is a large monument in this cemetery upon which the names of all soldiers of all wars whose bodies lie buried there appears, and this inscription: "Jersey township honors her soldiers and sailors. October, 1911."

Two stars preceding name indicates Revolutionary war or war of 1812 service. One star indicates soldiers of the war of 1861–65.

¶Indicates note below.

¶Hetuck Chapter, D. A. R. of Newark, Ohio, appropriately marked these soldier's graves in 1910.

¶Lewis and Minus (Noe) Headley's children were: Mary, Lemuel, Matilda, Phebe, Ebenezer, John and Martha.

Lemuel married Mary Cloose, March 4, 1854. Martha married Junius Wolcott. A quite complete genealogy of the Headley family has been written by the Rev. A. J. Fritz, of Milton, N. J., under the caption—"Descendants of Leonard Headley, of Elizabethtown, N. J.

Albert Headley, father of Joseph, the Rev., soldier buried at Jersey; married Phebe (Baldwin) Gardner, and made a will in 1758 in Essex county, N. J.

P. S.—These notes are added as possible clues for strangers who may be interested.

Swisher Burying Ground, Licking County, Ohio.

Copied Aug. 12, 1911, by LUELLA BANCKOFT FANT, 443 Mount Vernon Road, Newark, Ohio.

Axline—Susannah, wife of H., died April 13, 1854, aged 22 years, 3 months, 6 days.
H. G., died Jan. 23, 1871, aged 47 years, 7 months, 25 days.
Margaret, wife of C. W., died Aug. 27, 1855, aged 21 years, 7 months, 5 days.
Catharine, died Dec. 23, 1874, aged 75 years, 1 month, 10 days.
Daniel, died Oct. 24, 1855, aged 60 years, 1 month, 15 days.
Daniel jr., 1837–1887.
Almeda, 1847–1905.
Joseph, died Feb. 7, 1901, aged 60 years, 9 months, 18 days.
Ayers—Elizabeth Hook, died Nov. 13, 1902, aged 75 years, 5 months, 29 days.
Jonathan Hook, died June 6, 1852, aged 44 years, 7 months.
Barnes—Mary, died July 24, 1897, aged 49 years, 8 months, 10 days.
Beals—Ross A., 1875–1903.
Beem—Andrew, died Nov. 27, 1862, aged 82 years, 3 months, 12 days.
Elizabeth, wife of Andrew, died Dec. 12, 1864, aged 73 years, 10 months, 27 days.
Henry, born Nov. 6, 1828, died Sept. 16, 1903. (Odd Fellow).
Elizabeth, his wife, born Dec. 15, 1837, (living).
Brown—Henry F., died Nov. 23, 1882, aged 42 years.
*Giles—George W., 1840–1906. G. A. R.
Headlee————, died May 16, 1856, aged 26 years, 8 months, 4 days.
Elizabeth, died Oct. 11, 1855, aged 48 years, 8 months, 11 days.
David S., died Sept. 7, 1890, aged 63 years, 7 months, 18 days.
Holcomb—Mary, wife of G. W., died Dec. 4, 1888, aged 59 years, 5 months, 4 days.
*George W., 1836–1907. (Soldier).
Huston—Lillian L., daughter of D. J. and E. H., died Aug. 17, 1885, aged 19 years, 7 months, 22 days.
Johnson—B., 1828–1908.
Looker—Thomas, died Nov. 20, 1893, aged 53 years, 9 months, 5 days.
McBride—Laura M., wife of P., died Jan. 12, 1865, aged 89 years, 7 months, 14 days.
Isaiah Francis, adopted daughter of P. and Laura M., died May 12, 1861, aged 17 years, 10 months, 12 days.
McIntosh—Nancy, wife of Josiah, died June 6, 1871, aged 37 years, 8 months, 22 days.
McMillen—Victoria, July 18, 1850; Aug. 30, 1892.
Belle, daughter of John and Rebecca, died 1883, aged 30 years, 9 months, 29 days.
Martin—Elizabeth, wife of Serrephus, died Sept. 23, 1855, aged 49 years, 4 months, 15 days.
Merrill—Rebecca, wife of Nicholas, died May 29, 1867, aged 64 years, 11 months, 15 days.
Mills—Sarah Lucinda, died March 23, 1890, aged 23 years, 1 month, 1 day.
Neel—Bathshebe, 1812–1898.
Thomas, 1816——.
*Palmer—H., died Oct. 5, 1897, aged 77 years, 1 month, 21 days. (Soldier).
Rebecca, wife of H., died Sept. 24, 1866, aged 34 years, 4 days.
Mary, daughter of H. and R., died Dec. 18, 1874, aged 24 years, 7 months, 25 days.
Chas., died March 21, 1878, aged 18 years, 3 months, 19 days.
Laura, died Aug. 19, 1880, aged 22 years, 11 months, 11 days.

Riohie—Emily, wife of William B., died April 5, 1869, aged 27 years,29 days.
Rose—Elisha, died July 29, 1894, aged 65 years, 11 months, 21 days.
Elizabeth, wife of Elisha, died Jan. 21, 1882, aged 50 years, 8 months, 26 days.
Shannon—Thomas, died Nov. 4, 1863, aged 42 years.
John, died Aug. 24, 1852, aged 63 years, 5 months, 15 days.
Kesiah, wife of John, died Feb. 19, 1862, aged 69 years, 3 months,24 days.
Oscar E., died July 12, 1884, aged 33 years, 3 months, 28 days.
Sherman—Hester Japhet, died Oct. 26, 1854, aged 55 years, 2 months.
Shultz——Anna B., born 1866, died 1904.
Sinsabaugh—Simeon, died Sept. 5, 1853, aged 74 years, 8 months, 10 days.
Hester, wife of Simeon, died Jan. 27, 1854, aged 69 years, 2 months, 15 days.
Jacob H., born Jan. 31, 1826, died Dec. 1, 1883.
Mary C., wife of Jacob H., born Jan. 17, 1828, died Dec. 1, 1883.
Jane, wife of Isaac, died Dec. 15, 1878, aged 54 years, 3 months, 27 days.
John, son of I. K. and J., died Oct. 14, 1875, aged 26 years, 6 months,1day.
*Cyrus, son of I. K. and J., died at Vicksburg, Miss., July 17, 1863, aged 18 years, 3 months, 6 days.

He enlisted in Company I, 95th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 13, 1862, wounded in battle Aug. 30, 1862, at Richmond, Ky. He was taken sick during the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., after long and very arduous service and died there in hospital.

*Isaac, husband of Jane, and father of Cyrus, enlisted in Company I, 95th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 13, 1862, at the age of 38 years, and served faithfully until the close of the war in 1865; the death of his son in the service was a severe loss to him, but he kept up in a brave manner. He died in Indiana in 1912.

(The editor served with these two men and knew them well.)

Dorotha, wife of Isaac, died Oct. 28, 1885, aged 31 years, 10 months, 6 days.
Slane—William, died Jan. 27, 1879, aged 83 years.
Dorotha, wife of William, died Jan. 7, 1881, aged 85 years.
Charles, died Sept. 12, 1900, aged 73 years, 2 months, 23 days.
Nancy, wife of Charles, died March 29, 1881, aged 48 years, 24 days.
Swisher—Philip jr., died April 4, 1851, aged 34 years, 1 month, 13 days.
Philip sr., died Nov. 4, 1859, aged 83 years, 7 months, 26 days.
Catharine, wife of Philip sr., died April 4, 1849, aged 72 years, 8 months, 28 days.
Sygert—Samuel, died May 31, 1850, aged 67 years, 5 months, 8 days.
Susannah, wife of Samuel, died March 8, 1870, aged 76 years, 4 months, 13 days.
David, died Sept. 18, 1888, aged 58 years, 9 months, 23 days.
Isaac, May 8, 1836; Dec. 27, 1890.
Nancy L., Aug. 17, 1842; May 14, 1896.
Tharp—Philip, died July 19, 1906, aged 79 years, 3 months, 10 days.
Mary, wife of Philip, died Jan. 19, 1901, aged 79 years, 8 months, 7 days.
John, died Dec. 1, 1876, aged 51 years, 10 months, 23 days.
*Isaac, died July 9, 1872, aged 78 years, 7 months, 4 days. (Soldier).
Isaac, son of John, died Oct. 31, 1854, aged 17 years, 5 months, 28 days.
Magdaline, wife of Isaac, died Sept. 20, 1867, aged 66 years, 11 months, 5 days.
Martha, 1859-1906.
Rosella May, died Feb. 23, 1889, aged 18 years, 11 months, 20 days.
Joseph, died June 22, 1884, aged 51 years, 11 months, 16 days.
Mary, wife of Joseph, died Dec. 4, 1882, aged 45 years, 11 months,24 days.
Anna, died Sept. 1, 1854, aged 25 years, 11 months, 14 days.
Whitney—W, a soldier of the war of 1812, died Nov. 19, 1882, aged 92 years, 4 months, 15 days.
*Whitehead—George W., died March 3, 1863, in the service of his country, at the age of 26 years.

Wagy—Jacob, died April 1, 1892, aged 90 years, 4 months, 22 days.
Catharine, died June 20, 1893, aged 88 years, 10 months, 20 days.
John W., died May 10, 1886, aged 42 years, 2 months, 20 days.
Margaret, wife of Philip, died August 27, 1849, aged 72 years, 2 months, 2 days.
Wolcott—Benjamin R., died Aug. 27, 1884, aged 69 years, 6 months, 15 days.
Horace, died Sept. 28, 1884, aged 31 years, 1 month, 4 days.
Sarah G., born Sept. 21, 1835, died Aug. 9, 1864.
Henry Allen, son of Peter and Lora, died May 7, 1860, aged 23 years, 10 months, 15 days.
Peter, died June 1, 1864, aged 73 years, 8 months, 9 days.
Lora, died Aug. 1882, aged 87 years, 6 months, 5 days.
Richard, died June 26, 1896, aged 59 years, 7 months, 19 days.
Henry L., son of R. I. and E., died Oct. 22, 1874, aged 38 years, 10 months, 6 days.
Elizabeth, died Sept. 23, 1904, aged 70 years, 4 months, 23 days.
Ella May, daughter of R. I. and E., died Aug. 5, 1899, aged 33 years, 9 months, 4 days.

Graveyard On the Old Burnsides Farm, Licking Co., Ohio.

Burnsides—Daughter of William and Sarah, died March 11, 1853, aged 17 years, 5 months, 20 days.
Cheek—William, died April 11, 1861, aged 45 years.
Dowell—Nancy, wife of L., died June 20, 1878, aged 48 years, 5 months, 23 days.
Fowler—William, son of Samuel and Lucinda, died August 16, 1858, aged 20 years, 1 month.
Headley—Jane, wife of Charles, died June 12, 1851, aged 22 years.
Jakeway—Sarah, wife of William, died Dec. 27, 1877, aged 75 years, 1 month, 15 days.
George, son of William and Sarah, died April 26, 1848, aged———.
Philbrook—Francis, son of Syrus and Ann, died March 16, 1841, aged——.
Priest—Charles, 1868-1910.
Woodmen of the World Memorial. Dumbacet clamat.
Lymon, 1847—1870.
Martha, his wife, born 1847——.
Smith—Delia Ann, wife of Isaac, died Sept. 8, 1868, aged 72 years, 4 months, 27 days.
(Enclosed) Ezra, son of C. & L., died April 27, 1863, aged 14 years.
Alexander L., died April 4, 1900, aged 65 years, 8 months, 12 days.
Eliza Jane, wife of A. L., died April 17, 1877, aged 32 years, 2 months, 3 days.
Frank, son of A. & E. J., died Sept. 26, 1891, aged 22 years, 6 months, 2 days.
Phebe, wife of Peter, died Oct. 19, 1856, aged 78 years.
John B., died Dec. 30, 1877, aged 85 years, 2 months, 20 days.
Soldier of War of 1812.
Catharine, wife of John B., died April 16, 1891, aged 92 years, 2 days.
Mary, wife of Joel, died March 10, 1903, aged 87 years, 9 months, 4 days.
Joel, died March 10, 1907, aged 87 years, 1 month, 18 days.
Mary, wife of Joseph, died April 17, 1906, aged 69 years, 11 months, 17 days.
Noah, (soldier headstone), 1861-65.
Van Kirk—Delno, son of Mahlon and Sarah, child died in 1857.

Cemetery On Sylvester Williams' Farm.

Condit—Phebe, born in Morristown, N. J., Sept. 17, 1771, died July 14, 1829, aged 51 years, 9 months, 22 days.

She started the first Sunday school in Jersey, Licking County, Ohio.

Edgerly—Susannah, died Jan. 4, 1821, aged 29 years, 3 months, 22 days.

Park—To the memory of Amos Park, who departed this life Jan. 23, 1829.

He was an uncle of Asa Park, and the family came from Virginia in 1817. He was first township clerk in 1820. M. E. Church preacher.

He was an aged person at time of death; see page 603 Old History of Licking County, Ohio.

Thorp—Job, single and without a home.

Children of Abner and Phebe Whitehead who died in 1819.

Graveyard In Lima Township, Licking Co., Ohio, Where Green's Church Once Stood.

*Lonnis—Jonathan, died Oct. 18, 1851, aged 35 years, 11 months, 15 days.
Leonard, died July 22, 1873, aged 88 years, 2 months, 17 days.
Mary, wife of Leonard, died Feb. 4, 1852, aged 60 years, 8 months, 9 days.
David, son of L. and M., died Feb. 12, 1852, aged 22 years, 11 months.
Nancy, died April 23, 1890, aged 61 years, 3 months, 27 days.

Hillman—Clark, died March 3, 1852, aged 29 years, 10 months, 22 days.

Hard—Harriet L., daughter of C. & N., died Dec. 31, 1839, aged 14 years, 1 month, 23 days.

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*Also spelled Loomis.

Letter Written From A Far Western Territory In 1844, When Steamboats and Horses and Wagons Were the Only Means of Transportation.

Mt. Pleasant, Henry Co., Iowa, Aug. 17th, 1844.

Isaac Griswold, Blendon, Four Corners, Franklin County, Ohio.

My Dear Friend: I was visiting at my fathers' home this evening and he requested me to write to you, and send by tomorrows mail outgoing. By Monday's mail he received a newspaper from you and a letter from Esquire Bull of Fredericktown, Ohio, the letter informing him that James B. Shaw of Mount Gilead, was expecting to visit us in September next. Father wishes me to request you to call on Mr. William H. Grinnell and have him send the money which is due on payment on the Blendon tavern which father and mother sold to him, by brother Shaw, unless you are pretty certain of coming here yourself in the fall. If you have an opportunity please send word to Mr. Shaw that you wish to see him. We have been informed that you intend to visit this country next fall. We are all anxious to have you come here, but I hope that you will not be absent from Ohio at the time of holding the State and General elections. I would advise you to come to Burlington by Steamboat from Cincinnati, unless you come by stage or drive your own team. There is a tri-weekly stage line Mondays and Thursdays from Burlington to this place; fare $1.50. If you land at any other point on the river you will find it difficult and expensive to get conveyance through the country. If you bring any freight it can easily be brought here from Burlington as teams and wagons are constantly passing over the road. We will endeavor to furnish you with conveyance to Indian Prairie, where brother George and your daughter, Mindwell and Haratio Wells and my sister, Martha reside on farms. We do not often hear from them. They are so busy at their farm work that they have not visited us since they left here in the winter.

If you come the way I have advised don't forget that father lives very near on the Burlington road three miles before you get to this place.

The health of the country is very good now. Much better than it was last year. I am doing a very good business; gaining a very fair reputation as a physician I hope. There are five Mineral and three Steam doctors in this village of 600 inhabitants, but our practice extends far out into country homes. The roads during some portions of the year are very bad, impassable with wagons.

Our crops turn out better than we expected. Wheat and oats good, corn only tolerably good. Our elections are past and it is settled. I regret to say that this territory is Locofoco (Democratic) however there is a Whig gain in the popular vote.

I would be glad to have your opinion of the result of the vote in Ohio. Columbus Delano, your candidate for Congress, is a strong and popular man in his own county, Knox. I knew him well when we lived there. I consider his election doubtful, tho, there is some hope. Will Ohio go for Henry Clay, for president. Mr. Corbin has gone down to Indian Prairie. He expected to return tomorrow, we will then hear from George and Wells.

I am very anxious to get some Black Snake root, called by some people various other names: Cohosk, Cimicifuga, Actea Rocemosa, &c, &c. It grows along the fence rows and in the woods in Ohio. It does not grow

here. I use it in my practice in medicine. I would like to have from one to four pounds. You will oblige me by bringing or get Mr. Shaw to bring some of it.

We are all in good health. Mrs. Clarke joins with me in sending respects to you and your family.

Respectfully, CHAS. SHIPMAN CLARKE.

(EDITOR):—This letter was addressed to Isaac Griswold, Postmaster, and was marked FREE. The letter was written on long sheet paper and the paper folded formed the envelope sealed with wax.

NOTE:—Sylvester and Mary-Bull-Clarke, who kept tavern at Fredericktown and Mount Vernon, in Knox County, later at Sunbury, Delaware County, and 1838 to 1843 at Blendon Four Corners, in Franklin County, nine miles east of north from Columbus, Ohio, on the old stage route. The selling price of the Blendon tavern, with thirteen and one-half acres of land, was $1,600.

Report for the Old Northwest Genealogical Society.

To the U. S. Post Office Department:

January and April, 1912, Quarterly Numbers, which are published in January, 1914.

Number of Members, Individals	72
Number of State Libraries	7
Number of Public Libraries	34
Number of Historical Societies	54
Number of Exchanges	28
Total	195

H. WARREN PHELPS,
Librarian, Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

On this first day of October, 1913, Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the County of Franklin, and State of Ohio, H. Warren Phelps, a man well known to me, and states, after being by me duly sworn, that the above statement to which he has affixed his signature, is true to the best of his belief, after due examination of the books of the society.

D. M. HALL, *Notary Public.*

(My Commission as Notary is still in force).

BOOK REVIEWS.

Virginia, History of Henrico Parish. And Old St. John's Church, Richmond, Va., 1611-1904. Edited and compiled by Staunton Moore, Richmond, Va. Authorized by the vestry. Annals of Henrico Parish, by Rt. Rev. L. W. Burton, Bishop of the Diocese of Lexington, Ky., and for nine years rector of St. John's Church.

The names, portraits, time of service and sketches of the Bishops of Virginia, as also of the ministers and assistant ministers. A complete roster of the vestries from 1741 to 1904. List of names of communicants, marriages and baptisms, deaths and burials, together with the inscriptions upon the tombstones.

Records of the Parish of Henrico in their entirety, with the quaint and antique language and entries from the original vestry book from 1730 to 1773, with notes by Dr. R. A. Brock. The famous liberty speech of Patrick Henry delivered in the old church. Oration of Rt. Rev. A. M. Randolph and the address of Hon. Wm. Wirt Henry, delivered in the church on its 150th anniversary 1891. This book of 745 pages, including the index pages, "makes up a complete history of Henrico Parish, giving family names and dates of baptism, marriages, burials and vestry book records of St. John's church, copied from the original records. The book copyrighted in 1904 by Cyrus Bossieux, J. F. Mayer, R. E. Shine, Trustees of St. John's P. E. Church, is bound in green cloth, 8½ x 6¼ inches, $3.00; in green leather, 11 1-8 x 8 7-8 inches, a de luxe edition, price $5.00, postpaid, by Harry T. Moore, 2209 E. Broad St., Richmond, Va."

Should be of great value in any public library, where the descendants from Virginia born parentage can have access to its pages. It was printed by the Williams Printing Company, Richmond, Va.

The Life and Times of Samuel Gorton, the Founders and the Founding of the Republic. A section of early United States history and a history of the colony of Providence and Rhode Island plantations in the Narraganset Indian country, now the state of Rhode Island, 1592-1636-1677-1687, with a genealogy of Samuel Gorton's descendants to the present time, 1907.

Compiled from various accounts, histories, letters, and published and unpublished records. By Adelos Gorton, Philadelphia, Pa., member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the Rhode Island Historical Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, etc. George S. Ferguson Co., printers and electrotypers, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a book of great value to the students of history and genealogy. Written in a clear and very easily understood manner, giving a historical account with references of the Gorton family and the settlement of the Providence and Rhode Island plantations. Also of the many other family names which appear in the records of the early settlement of those places. The genealogies are well arranged and easily understood and carrying down to the tenth generation. There are 758 pages, with 208 pages of index and supplement in addition. The book is 6 x 10 inches page measure, printed in clear type; red linen paper binding. There is a very plain impression of a two story house with chimney built outside at one end; representing the Gorton homestead in Warwick, R. I., in its front pages.

Records of the Church of Christ and Norfolk, Connecticut. Baptisms, marmiages, burials and list of members taken from the church records of Rev. Ammi Ruhamah Robbins, first minister of the Church of Christ in Norfolk, Conn, 1761-1813.

These records were copied several years ago at the suggestion of Mr. Carl Stoeckel, with a view of publication, and have been repeatedly and carefully compared with the original. Signed, Howard Williston Carter,

Nellie Russell Cordis Carter, Norfolk, Connecticut, December 24th, 1910. Printed for Carl and Ellen Battelle Stoeckel, of Norfolk, Connecticut, in 1910. The De-Vinnie Press.

There is a fine portrait of the Rev. Ammi Ruhamah Robbins, dressed in old English style, in the frontispiece. There are 141 pages, printed in plain type on heavy paper. The book is 6 3-8 x 9 1-4 inches, with fine white heavy linen cover. It is a very desirable book for reference.

The Bancker or Banker Families. A partial history and genealogical record of the Bancker or Banker families of America, and in particular the descendants of Laurens Mattyse Bancker.

Compiled by Howard James Banker, 1909. The Tuttle Company, printers Rutland, Vermont. This is a book of 458 pages, good plain print, size 6 x 9 inches; green linen cloth cover. A valuable book. Historical of places in Holland and America and of names, Joos Van Trappen, of Middleburg, in Zealand in 1596, is spoken of. That name and Banckert are connected. This is a valuable book for family reference.

History of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. A four years' service regiment in the war of 1861-1865.

Compiled by W. L. Curry, who served as First Sergeant, Lieutenant and Captain with the regiment.

This book of 460 pages, size 6¾ x 9¾, in blue linen cloth binding, contains a well written history of the campaigns and battles in which this regiment was engaged, also a good history of the war wherever the regiment went, mentioning many army commanders, both Union and Confederate. There is a complete roster of the regiment, giving the name and rank and term of service of every officer and enlisted man. Captain W. L. Curry and Sergeant John W. Chapin deserve great credit for this tribute to war history. Captain W. L. Curry resides in Columbus, Ohio. The Champlin Printing Co., of Columbus, Ohio, were the printers.

The Revised Constitution and By-Laws of the Ex-Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Franklin County, Ohio, together with a history of the organization of the Association in August, 1878, and a roster of the members. A history of the Franklin County, Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio.

A pamphlet of 36 pages, 4 x 6 inches, brown paper cover, clear print, issued September 10, 1913, by Lieutenant H. Warren Phelps, Columbus, Ohio. Printed by the Inskeep Printing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Robert Coe, "Puritan," His Ancestors and Descendants. By J. C. Bartlett, 1911. 1340 to 1910. 553 pages, with full index of 100 pages.

This seems to be a very minute history of the Coe descendants, but like many other family histories and genealogies, there is not a complete record, although a direct line of descent is given. Any one familiar with tracing, can readily run their line back to the old countries.

The book will be valuable to the many families of Coe's residing in central Ohio, now that it is in our library. (The Coe families, like nearly all other families, only a few of them take any interest in tracing ancestry. No doubt if they did, they would learn something which would stimulate to higher aspirations in all branches of business life. The Coe family hereabouts are identified generally with all branches of business.)

The Journal of History has some very interesting reading in it. It will do us no harm to read of that which we are not in direct sympathy, it only strengthens our convictions of right and justice. We do not know who is right in belief, we only have our convictions. Reading, many times removes prejudice.

THE "OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

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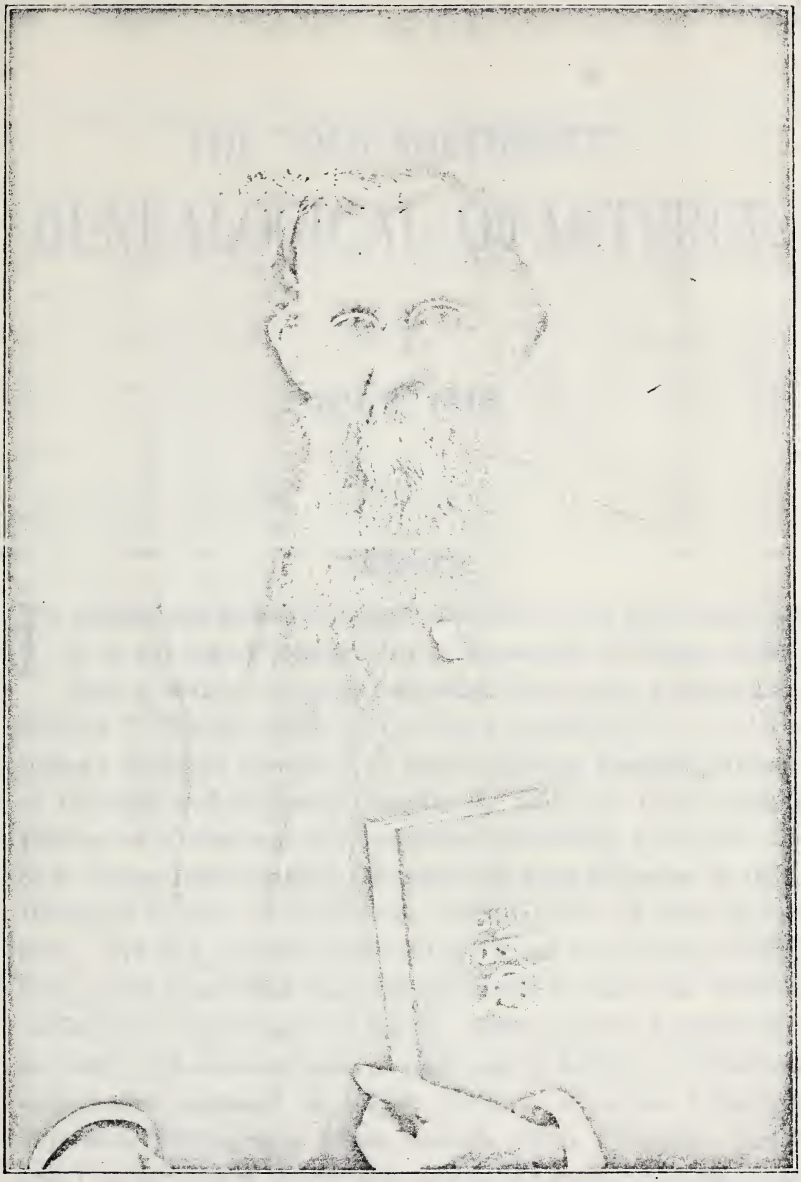
There are four stated meetings of the Society in each year, which are held at Post Room No. 3, Franklin County Memorial Hall, Columbus, O., on the second Thursday of the months of January, April, June and October.

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 $3.00. All members are entitled to THE QUARTERLY, and all other publications of the Society, free of charge.

H. WARREN PHELPS, *Librarian,*
Soldiers', Sailors' and Pioneers' Memorial Building,
EAST BROAD STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO.



LIEUTENANT H. WARREN PHELPS, *Editor, Librarian, Secretary*

Of the "Old Northwest" Genealogical and Historical Society, born May 5th, 1839, in Blendon, Franklin County, Ohio; was a farmer and writer for agricultural journals for many years; soldier in the Union Army for three years, in Company H, 95th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the war between the States, 1861-5; son of pioneer settler families of Franklin County, Ohio; is Secretary of the Franklin County, Ohio, Pioneer Association, and of the Franklin County, Ohio, Ex-Soldiers' and Sailors' Association; is a member of the M. E. Church. He was a delegate to the World's Congress of Farmers, held in Chicago in 1893. He is Vice-President of the Columbus and Franklin County, Ohio, Horticultural Society.

THE "OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY.

JULY, 1912.

PREFACE.

IN placing this before the public the editor does not claim that it is all original matter. It is impossible to write correct history without copying somewhat from other publications. William T. Martin's history; the Howe publications; J. R. Armstrong's Business Directory of 1843; Williams Brothers History of Franklin and Pickaway counties of Ohio, of 1878; Studers History of Columbus; the Historical Publishing Company, by S. A. Vesey, 1901; the Ohio Gazetteer, by John Kilbourn, in 1819; Bailhoche & Scott, of Chillicothe, printers, have all been quoted from. We find, however, that we have in our strong box, material from which much that has been published in nearly all of those publications mentioned was taken. Many papers of dates 1807 to 1830. Old account books of 1792, and up to 1836. Old letters and diaries gathered in travels through Franklin, Delaware, Wyandot, Licking and Knox counties, Ohio, Pittsfield, Mass., and Windsor, Conn., have been used in the make up of this issue of the QUARTERLY. We have also copied from original records of the county.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF FRANKLINTON, AND COLUMBUS, OHIO.

THE original survey of the lands at present comprised in Franklin and Pickaway counties, Ohio, and especially of the Virginia Military tract, was attended with great dangers from the Indians, who were not willing to give up these good hunting and fishing grounds. This land district was opened in 1787. Nathaniel Massie, Lucas Sullivant, Duncan McArthur and other surveyors commenced to survey the lands, and locate land warrants prior to 1790. Every creek which they explored, and the lines run out, the surveying parties were risking their lives, as the Indians were watching for them. The Mingo tribe of Indians were in this section of the state. They knew how the white men had driven the Indians out from the state farther east, and they were desirous of remaining here.

The holders of land warrants were anxious to have the lands located; they were willing to give one-fourth and even one-half of the lands, rather than to risk their own lives in attempting to locate their warrants; thus these surveying parties were formed. When the owners preferred paying in money for the survey, the surveyors terms were ten pounds Virginia currency (fifty dollars) for every one thousand acres, the chain men and axe men extra. Mr. Lucas Sullivant, with a party of about twenty men, surveyed nearly all of the Virginia Military lands in what is now Franklin county; they not only had to be on their guard for Indians, but for wild animals; wolves and panthers were numerous. Wild game was plentiful, but it was dangerous to use their guns, as the noise made would attract the Indians.

The men who were on the lookout in the rear of the party at one time fired upon a party of Indians, and killed a white man, a Frenchman, who was a trader in furs.

A few days later, one of the party shot at a turkey, this made their whereabouts known to the Indians, who rushed upon them with war whoops and firing a volley. Mr. Sullivant had been expecting this attack, and was making as much haste as possible with the survey; had about completed it. He had ordered the men not to fire a gun, but now when fired upon they held a council, and decided to return the fire. Mr. Sullivant hid his compass

and other surveying tools under some brush, and taking his light shotgun, which he constantly carried slung with straps on his back, he fired upon an Indian who was rushing upon him with uplifted tomahawk; then turning towards the other men, he saw that they were in a panic, and were rapidly getting away; he started to follow them and after running a few minutes came up to six of them. They traveled all that night and nearly all of the next day, when all of the party but two got together. Those two were killed at the first fire of the Indians. Mr. Sullivant and his associates went back sometime later and finding his compass, completed the survey. These surveying parties often suffered for want of food, not daring to fire a gun to kill the wild game which was so plentiful. Once when seated around their camp fire near what was later known as the "Salt Lick" about three miles south of Broad street on the west side of the Scioto river at Columbus, on a bright moonlight night, the men saw a shadow waving, and upon looking up into a tree they saw a panther crouched on a limb with its bushy tail waving; the animal seemed about ready to spring down upon the men. The men sprang up and seized their guns, and one of them with steady aim fired just as the panther sprang down, hitting it between the eyes which could be plainly seen; the big cat fell right where the men had been sitting, but it was harmless, the aim of the hunter was good. Mr. Sullivant and his surveying party had many thrilling experiences before they came to survey the lands of which they had descriptions, only by distance from the Ohio river, north from Kentucky. It was in the summer of 1797, that Lucas Sullivant with his party of surveyors arrived at the forks of the two rivers, where the water of the smaller, called Whetstone, (Olentangy, the Indian name,) uniting with the Scioto formed the larger Scioto river. In this party of surveyors, helpers and scouts, were Lucas Sullivant, the surveyor, and leader; Samuel McElvain and his son Andrew, a lad of six years, Abraham Deardurff, George Skidmore, John Skidmore, William Fleming, ———— Dunkin, ———— Stokes, Robert Balentine, Benjamin White, William Brown, Jacob Overdier, Jacob Grubb, John Blair, ——— Rogers, and others, names not known now.

They found there a tribe of Indians, the Wyandots—Wandot—who had raised corn on the very fertile prairie bottom lands along the river. The Indians had camped there for many moons.

They had selected grounds above high water floods for their camp. There were three white boys with the Indians who had been captured. They will be named later.

The surveying party after fully investigating and examining the country returned to Chillicothe, late in the fall, where they could have good accommodations for the winter. They sent a communication to parties in Kentucky with a report that the lands along the Scioto river where they had located were very fertile and the timber of good quality. They returned to this place early the next spring, 1798, and found that Joseph Dixon and wife had come there late the fall previous and built a cabin near the forks of the two rivers, on the south and west side. A letter written by Colonel Andrew McElvain, of West Point Grove, near Lincoln, Logan county, Ill., Nov. 30, 1856, in reply to inquiries, and which appears in William T. Martin's history of Franklin county, is as follows:

"I came with my father, Samuel McElvain, to Ohio (from Kentucky) in the spring of 1797. We remained at Chillicothe that summer. We were with the surveying party headed by Lucas Sullivant, and went up along the Scioto river as far north as the forks where the Whetstone river joins on the north, then called The Forks of the Scioto.

"The party returned to Chillicothe late in the fall. When we returned to the forks the next spring we found a family of white people, Joseph Dixon, they had come there late in the fall months of 1797, and had built a cabin on the south side of the Scioto river opposite and a little above where the Whetstone creek joined the Scioto river. This was called the Forks of Scioto, afterwards known as Franklinton. The Dixon family were the first white settlers. Armstrongs, Skidmores, Deardurffs, William Fleming, Dunkin, Stokes, and Ballentine, were there early in the spring of 1798, when Lucas Sullivant, Samuel McElvain and family, myself included, the Hunters, Stevens, Browns, Cowgills, and Benjamin White, arrived. The first meal-making establishment was made by my father, Samuel McElvain—that was a hominy block—a hole chopped and burned in the top of a stump, with a sweep so fixed that two men could pound corn into meal. The corn was put in and pounded into meal with a stone. A sapling (young tree, hickory or elm) was bent over, a pole tied at the top with elm bark, a long smooth stone tied to the bottom of the pole, two men would pull the stone down with a thud and soon crush the corn into coarse meal. The sifter was a well tanned deer skin stretched over a hickory hoop with small holes punched in the skin by using a hot iron. That block and pole mill supplied the first settlement of Franklin county with meal and flour. Our family helped to raise the first corn raised in the county by white people. The first work to do was to chop down trees and build cabins; then chop down trees and burn the logs and brush or haul them out and pile them to be burned later. A hand mill was built by a man—Rogers, and ground grain between two stones. The first mill to have water power was built by Robert Ballentine on a small stream which emptied into the Scioto river on east side near where Hayden's factory was later, at Gay street. There was a mill erected later on the Scioto river below where in after years the dam of the Sullivant mill was located. That mill was built by John D. Rush. There was a small distillery erected by Benjamin White near where Ridgeway's foundry was later built, where the first whiskey was distilled. The same Benjamin White was the first appointed sheriff of the county.

There was great need for salt, as it was brought at great expense from the eastern part of the state on horseback. A very weak flow of salt water came from a spring three or four miles south of the settlement where the Indians went to get a taste of salt water—perhaps on what was the White farm. I think that Abraham Deardurff was the salt maker, but it not proving profitable, it was abandoned. During the summer of 1805 the first mail carrying route was established from Chillicothe and I was appointed the first carrier. I was at the age of thirteen years.

"There was no postoffice between the settlement and Chillicothe, but there were some settlers cabins along the route. The settlers paid me for carrying letters and papers. There was in 1805 a postoffice established at Westfall, now in Pickaway county; afterwards one at Markley's Mill, about that time changed to Hall's Mill, was on my route. There was not a house but William Brown's, on Big Run, about 8 miles from Franklinton, and between there and Darby creek, and but one cabin at Westfall and Deer creek to Chillicothe. It was rather a lonesome route for a boy. I was employed to carry letters and papers about one year, having twice to swim Darby and Deer creeks, carrying the small mail bag strapped on my shoulders.

"In the summer of 1805 the first mail carrying contract was taken by Adam Hosack—he being the postmaster. The route then was on the west side of the Scioto. A weekly mail left Franklinton each Friday, stayed over night at Markley's Mill on Darby creek, next day went to Chillicothe, and returned to Thompson's on Deer creek, thence back to Franklinton on Sunday. When the route was first established, there was no postoffice between Franklinton and Chillicothe, but during the winter of 1805-6, one was established at Westfall, now in Pickaway, and one at Markley's Mill.

"There was no regular mail to Worthington, which settlement was made in 1803, for some time after the settlement, but the mail matter was carried there by a young man employed there in a store—I think a Mr. Mathews.

"Truly yours,

"W. T. Martin, Esq. A. McElvain."

They established their settlement, later known as Franklinton, near where the Indians had their camp, about one mile west from the Scioto river, and a short distance south from that river before it turns southward. In going east of north from the settlement there was a good crossing of the river going north; the bed of the river was there filled up with gravel, and was used as a fording place by the Indians, who also had canoes made from cottonwood, or linwood, basswood, three names given to the same timber by the white settlers.

The Indians had axes which they had stolen, or just taken from white settlers when they made their raids and the white men and boys who they took as prisoners taught the Indians how to use the axes in making canoes.

The first cabins erected were rude affairs; trees were chopped down, logs cut twelve to fourteen feet in length, then notches cut near each end of one half of the logs to fit down over on A on the end of the side logs of the cabin, and so on up for eight feet if for a one-story house, and if a story and a half house twelve feet, then small tree rafters, pinned down onto the side top logs and

pinned together at the top, or apex, with wooden pins; the logs notched lets them down close together; then small timber split and hewn to an edge, sticks about four feet in length are driven in wedge like between the logs, then clay mud mortar, a mixture of clay and water, plastered over the wedges. Hewn small poles are pinned across the rafters, then split boards about three feet in length, eight or ten inches in width and three-fourths inches thick put on as roofing. As these clapboards were placed on in rows or tiers, heavy weight timbers, called weight poles, were placed on the clapboards to weight them down, the ends of the weight poles were pinned with wooden pins to the end rafters. There was plenty of room for water from rain fall to pass over the board roof under the weight poles. A dug out trough from small logs was placed under the eaves of the roof which conveyed the rain water into large wood troughs dug out from logs, placed alongside of the cabin; this was the cistern or washing water receptacle. sometimes the trough being directly under the eaves one half the length of the cabin, caught the water which dropped, while a short trough or board conveyed the water from the other half of the roof to the water trough. The gable ends of the cabins were made of logs hewn flat on two sides so as to lay level and fitted at the ends to the rafters; logs were chopped out in front to make space for a door; then split pieces of wood, uprights, door jams, were pinned to each log, split wood slabs hewn down to about three inches thickness with two cross pieces pinned to the uprights made the door. The cross pieces being inside projected about four inches at one side; a hole was bored through each cross piece; a larger augur made holes in two of the logs; larger pins were driven in, the heads being flattened; smaller holes, the same size that were in the ends of the cross pieces were made in this head block or hinge; a pin with a large head was dropped down through the hinges and the cross pieces and the door was hung; it would swing easily by means of a little coon or opossum oil which was plentiful after the animal was caught, killed and skinned. Sometimes bear's grease was used to keep the wooden hinges from squeaking. Wood chuck or groundhogs furnished fine oil.

A log would be cut out to make a window; jam pieces put in and a fawn's (young deer) skin dressed nicely and scraped down very thin, stretched over a frame to let the light through. Logs were cut out in the center of one end of the cabin making a space

of about six feet wide and five feet high. Stones were gathered and a fire place built; the chimney was carried up outside of the cabin with stone laid in mud clay mortar for several feet, the split wood was used notched together at corners and well plastered inside with clay mortar; the hearth was made of flat stones with clay mortar between. There was often found a blue clay which would harden with burning, which was used in building fire place back and sides. Large stones were used to hold up the wood. Beams were put across by notching out logs on each side about seven feet from the lower floor and split puncheon laid on the upper hewn side of the beams constituted the floor for the upper room which had small windows at the ends. Two upright pieces with holes bored through and wooden rungs put in made the stair ladder when fastened to the side wall.

The lower floor of puncheon (split logs) was hewn to about three inches in thickness. Three or four logs were laid on the ground, the upper side hewn smooth; the puncheon laid across, then with the adz, dressed very smooth made a very nice floor. Those early pioneers were very adept with the ax, broadax and adz. A curved blade with an upright handle, they could hew very smoothly. Some of the floors were made of walnut, white ash and blue ash timber, which was straight, and split easily. (Many of these old floors which were very smooth were still in the cabins as late as 1860; and a few as late as 1910. One is still in existence. The cabins have been re-sided with boards and re-covered with shingles. People pass by them not knowing of their existence as being old log houses. One of those log cabins was torn down this year.)

It was told by some of the early settlers that one cabin was built and was occupied by a pioneer family; the cabin had no door; one of the logs near the ground was cut and about three feet in length taken out, which could easily be removed from the inside of the cabin, and fastened with wooden pins; this was for the purpose of defense from Indians.

The bedsteads used first were made of poles or split rails. One end of the side rail driven into a hole bored into a log of the cabin, the foot rail, one end driven into a hole in a side log; there was a log standing on end for the corner post; the side and foot rail entering holes made in the post. Wooden pins were driven down into holes made in the log in the side of the cabin. Then strips of pawpaw, elm, or buckeye bark were tied to the pins in the

logs and stretching across to the side rail were tied there. The ticks filled with leaves of trees, dried wild grass or straw; then later beds of feathers from geese, and the woolen and linen sheets, and woolen blankets which were home grown material, home spun and woven, made the comfortable bed. Not a particle of iron or steel was used in the building of these first cabins. The latch of the door was of wood with a string of deer skin which hung out through a hole in one of the slabs in the daytime to lift the latch from the wooden hook inside; but at night the latch string was pulled inside and the door was locked.

The fastening of the doors was done more to prevent the Indians from coming into the houses than for any other purpose. They would come sometimes during cold weather, and were allowed to come into the cabins and lie down in front of the fire, sometimes during the entire night, and on stormy days.

Many of the cabins built in those earliest years of the settlement of Columbus, were in existence and inhabited when the writer came to Franklinton and Columbus with his parents later than 1845. The stairways that led to the second story were on the outside of the cabins.

Some families had two cabins with a covered space between them with a floor; these were called double cabins. The style of buildings was learned by the pioneers as they traveled here from the east. They saw the houses and cabins along the route, then they made some improvements.

There were many kinds of timber trees here, trees of all sizes and in the way. The land must be cleared in order to raise good crops. Similar cabins as were built here as were in existence sixty years ago can now be seen in Western Arkansas and Missouri. The cabin of Abraham Deardurff, on the southwest corner of Broad and Skidmore streets was built by Jacob Grubb, and sold to Deardurff and wife Catherine ————, who was born in Germany. The Deardurff's first cabin was built farther south on the ridge which runs east and west. There was a block house

NOTE—An aged aunt in 1859 and previous, related many incidents of pioneer life to the writer. She—Azubah Phelps—was 12 years of age when she came with her parents, Edward and Azubah, three brothers and two sisters from Connecticut, with Isaac Griswold and wife with two children, a sister to Mr. Griswold, Miss Selina, and Ethan Palmer a young mechanic, and settled eleven miles northeast from Franklinton in 1806. After 1843 the writer would often sit and listen to the conversation of those who were still living, as they related the happenings of the early pioneer days.

This picture represents the most safe mode of travel from the New England and other Eastern States by the Pioneer Settlers. The teams often were four and six oxen. The watch-dog is seen under the back end of the wagon.

cabin built farther west, to retreat to if there should be an attack by Indians.

In 1800 the first cabin was erected on the east side of the Scioto river about two miles south from the junction of the two rivers. This cabin was built by Nathaniel Hamlin and wife, ————————, who came that year from New Jersey; they purchased the land and built their cabin south from where Mound street was later established and along on the north side of the small stream called Dry Brook, from the fact that in drouthy seasons there was no water running in it. It was near where the first Ohio Pententiary was built in later years, and where the Hoster Company brewery now stands. In that log cabin their daughter Keziah, was born October 16, 1804, the first white child born on the east side of the river in territory which was later Columbus. She became the wife of David Brooks, who came to Columbus in 1812, and became a banker. Some years later the family became prominent in Columbus.

Another cabin was built on the east side of the river about the time of the building of the Hamlin cabin by John Brickell, who has been referred to as having been a prisoner with the Indians. This cabin was about a half mile below where the two rivers united and south from the present main office entrance to the Ohio State Pententiary. He was a prominent man here for many years.

There were with the Indians at the time of the settling by the white people three white boys, John and Jeremiah Armstrong, who with their sister Elizabeth, were captured by the Indians in Virginia opposite the upper end of Blannerhasset Island, near Marietta, Ohio, in the Ohio river, in April 1794. Elizabeth was now with another tribe of Indians. Also Robert Armstrong, who was a native of Pennsylvania, an orphan boy, who was bound out to a man who was a trapper of fur bearing animals, and a trader. While thus engaged they were attacked by the Indians and the man was killed. Young Armstrong was adopted by the Indians.

The settlement at Franklinton, or what was at first known as The Forks, as it was near to the point where the two rivers joined, the one was called Whetstone, from the fact that gritty stones were found along the banks upon which knives and axes could be sharpened, but later the stream was given the name of Olentangy, from the Indian tribe of that name which encamped along its banks. The other river, the Scioto, named for another tribe of

Indians, gradually increased in numbers as men and women came to central Ohio to settle upon lands which they had purchased from agents located in the Eastern States, Kentucky and Virginia.

The three Armstrongs and John Brickell became citizens after they were released by the Indians. They took up their homes in this settlement, having seen so much of the wilderness country, and realizing its beauty, prospective usefulness, and good location. For several years the settlers who had located lands within a few miles of the Franklinton settlement resided with their families in this village settlement, and would go out and clear a few acres of their lands of the trees, and builded cabins of logs on their lands. There was two reasons why they did so. One was the fear of the Indians who were roaming about going from one camping ground to another. Another reason was the advantage of having near neighbours, schools for their children and religious services. The few letters and papers that were received were brought from Chillicothe, 47 miles, or Zanesville, 65 miles, by men walking or riding on horseback; letters were sent away in the same manner. It took about six weeks for a letter or newspaper to come 700 miles from Virginia, Connecticut or Massachusetts, where many of the pioneer settlers came from, as well as from Kentucky.

In order to induce people who came into the new settlement to remain, Mr. Sullivant set apart the lots on Gift street, north of what is now Broad street, and extending to the river, on the highest ground, as a free gift to any one who would build a house thereon.

Jeremiah, John and Robert Armstrong had been with the Indians as prisoners for four years. They had been camping on these grounds many times at different seasons of the year and had known the grounds to have been above high water mark in flood times. (Editor)—I have been familiar with the grounds for fifty-seven years, and conversed with older people who had lived there ever since the first settlement, and they had said that they had never seen flood waters over those grounds. Jeremiah and John were brothers. I knew Mr. Jeremiah Armstrong very well. He married for his second wife in 1838, Mrs. Lucy Bill-Phelps, widow of my father's brother, Abram Phelps. We were at his home, 256 East Rich street, many times, and heard him relate his experience while living with the Indians. He said that they treated him well and that he learned to love his Indian foster mother. She was very kind to him. He had lived with the Indians so long that he had learned to like their mode of living;

the hunting trips, the out-door life, and although they suffered in winter time from cold and hunger sometimes, there was a feeling of attractiveness to the young boy or girl in that kind of free wild life that clung to them when they became of mature age. They did not like to go from the Indian tribes, when they were found by their relatives.

Mr. Armstrong had a deep strong affection for his Indian foster mother, who he said had so kindly cared for him. He said that the Indian women or squaws as they are called, took delight in caring for white children. He said that the Indians were not a blood thirsty vindictive people. They considered this and all forest country their own native homes, and they did not like to be driven from them. As the new settlements were made by white people, and wild game began to become scarce, nothing left but squirrels and turkeys, the Indians began to look for better hunting grounds. Those men who had lived with the Indians, and many of the white settlers were sorry to see the Indians go away. Some of the young men did go and remained with them.

The first settlers bought flour and corn meal at Chillicothe, 47 miles away and brought it to their settlement in wagons drawn by horses or oxen, or carried on horseback, or on the shoulders of men. The first mills in the settlement were of Indian origin. A small sapling was trimmed of its branches, then bended over, strips of elm or pawpaw bark were tied to the top of the sapling. the other or lower end of the bark was attached to a long stone pestle; this pestle was made from some hard flinty stone broken and dressed about ten or twelve inches long and three to four inches in diameter. A crease was made around near one end so that the bark could be fastened to it, the other end of the pestle was worked off rounding. A tree would be chopped down and in the top of the stump a hole would be gouged out by chopping and burning large enough to hold a peck or about fifteen pounds of wheat, sometimes larger. A small quantity of grain was placed in that hole or bowl, then the process of grinding or pounding commenced by pulling down the pestle suddenly, the bent sapling, generally a hickory, would fly back lifting the pestle, then the man or men would pull down again and soon there would be great force in the downward strokes. It would not take long to powder the grain to a condition possible to mix into dough and be baked into very palatable bread.

Later the white men made an improvement by placing a pole in the forks of a tree, boring a hole through the two forks and through the pole, putting a wooden pin through, then fastening an upright pole to the top end of the pole and the pestle stone to the lower end, pulling the pestle down, the heaviness of the larger end of the main pole in going down would lift the pestle; this was an easier way of pounding the grain.

The Indians were glad to capture white boys and girls, as they assisted the Indians in many ways patterning after the white people's ways. Mills for sawing out lumber and grinding grain were soon built; they were very simple crude affairs, slow in motion but answered the purpose and demand.

Many of the earliest built cabins did not have any sawed lumber in their structure; logs were split by use of maul and wedges and then hewn smooth; these were called puncheon and were laid for floors.

Pit sawing was done by one man standing on top of the log and another man in a hole in the ground under the log; the saw was pulled up and down.

James Scott opened a store of all kinds of goods necessary at that time, in 1799 probably, as near as can be learned. Nearly everything needed was produced by the settlers, as they had very little money to buy with. There was much sickness with the shaking ague followed with high fever which occurred every alternate day; the next day the person would feel quite well, but would gradually get weaker with each recurrence of the ague. The cause was the miasma arising from the dense swamps of water in which was so much decaying matter. The water used generally came from shallow wells of almost surface water. There was great demand for whiskey into which bitter barks and roots were placed and used as a remedy for the ague. Boneset, a rank growing herb was boiled in water and the strong decoction taken which would generally be effective in breaking up the ague. Every family prepared the medicines or remedies used for all diseases. Even the doctors who came here used the same remedies; no others but those which grew or were manufactured here could be had for several years.

There was much sickness during the fall and spring months, and the settlers would get discouraged and resolve to move back to their old homes, but when they recovered they would again

decide to remain in a country where the prospects were so good for grain, vegetable and fruit raising, the raising of live stock and the great abundance of wild game free for the hunting. Many of the first settlers were thus undecided whether or not to remain, and did not make any permanent improvements. But there were a few men and women who were determined to remain here in this central part of Ohio. They could see that this was the head of navigation by river to New Orleans and other river towns for a market for farm products. Railroads were not thought of in those days. It was necessary to prepare to ship out the products raised on the new farm lands in order to secure money and the only market there was at that time were the plantations and the cities of the south. Although the sickness was general it was light and there were but few deaths, this fact encouraging them to remain.

Oxen yoked were used mostly as teams in hauling the wagons of the pioneer settlers to this new country; others came on horseback or on foot. Oxen could be used for beef if necessary for food supply, and they required less care than did horses. For many years they were the main means of labor, transportation and cultivation of the farm lands.

For several years the settlers lived off of the production of the lands. They raised corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hay, flax, potatoes, beans, peas, and other vegetables. They kept sheep. cattle, hogs and poultry. They also had small fruits and set out fruit trees. They planted the seeds of the apple, peach, pear and plum and thus raised the trees. They tanned the hides of the deer and made clothing. The women spun the flax into thread; they picked the wool of the sheep into soft masses, colored it, then carded it into rolls, then spun it into yarn, and with the warp of linen thread wove the filling into the warp making linsey-woolsey cloth of which the dresses, petticoats and shawls for women, and coats, jackets, pantaloons and wamuses for the men and boys; the boys in those days did not wear short knee pants. Caps for men and boys were made from coon and squirrel skins well tanned with the fur left on. The man or boy who had a jacket made from a well tanned and dressed fawn (young deer) skin was very proud of it. (A fawn under three months old would have hair on the skin finely speckled red and white). The summer hats were made of the barks of the buckeye tree, braided and

sewed with linen thread. The winter hats were made of wool. The bonnets which the women wore were made of straw, generally colored black, and came well over the face. Dishes, knives, forks and spoons were made of wood, also ladles. Cups and mush stirring sticks, potato mashers and rolling pins all were made by hand.

Every family had to contrive fashions in clothing to suit themselves. Every one coming into the new country brought with them the styles in use where they came from. Many also brought clothing material, thus whalebone was brought from the New England States

The business of searching for and catching and killing whales, both the right whale and the sperm whale was carried on by companies on the ocean in those early days. The sperm whale furnished from its body the sperm oil which was used in those days in the New England and other eastern states and on all ships on the ocean for making light. From the coarser or right whales came the heavier oils. The whalebone used so much was taken from the roof of the mouths of whales.

NOTE—The information gained about the whaling business was furnished to the writer by one of his own age in 1858—George W. Day, who resided with his parents on a farm in Blendon township nine miles east of north from Columbus, Ohio, and on the adjoining farm to that of the parents of the writer. At the age of fifteen years, he left his home in 1853, engaging in assisting to drive a large drove of cattle to Cleveland, Ohio, then as the cattle were shipped by steamboat to Buffalo, N. Y., he went along, and from Buffalo went to Fair Haven, Connecticut, where an uncle resided. He there shipped on a whaling vessel voyage for five years. The ships crew received pay in sharing in the profits of the catch of whales. Clothing and food was furnished to the men and charged to their account. After being out about three years and enduring all kinds of hardships, catching or spearing many whales, cutting them up and rendering out the oil, getting used to eating whale blubber or fat, and being thrown into the water many times while fighting the whales after they had been harpooned, diving deep down in the sea the rope line fastened to the harpoon and the boat, the harpoon a sharp long instrument with an anchor hook near to the point which held it in the whale's body. He with another boy when the ship put in at the harbor at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands then, now Hawaii, got permission to go on shore. They determined not to return but went back into the interior and remained with the natives until they thought the ship had gone. They remained upon the island for several weeks until they had an opportunity to ship on a sailing vessel and work their passage to some port and from there to New York. He returned to his parent's home in October, 1857, and attended the Academy school at Central College, twelve miles northeast from Columbus, rooming with the writer. He related his experience while on the sea pursuing whales and gave his friends much information about the countries which he had visited. He became restless in March, 1858, and returned to a sea faring life, and has not been heard from since 1861, when he was at Galveston, Texas, on board an ocean vessel.

The grounds where later the streets named Foos, Green, Sandusky, Grubb, Skidmore, Gift, in order from west to eastward, running southward from the river were established, crossing what was known as the National road, in 1832, and now West Broad street, were selected for the new Ohio settlement.

There was a good crossing of the Scioto river to the north. The river bed had filled with gravel and this crossing going north at where Sandusky street was laid out had been used by the Indians and before them the buffaloes in going from one feeding ground to another. (This is the opinion of delvers into causes of the traces of paths through where were once dense forests. The small sized trees and indentations in the surface of ground indicated the tramping out of the under growth, the falling of the large trees and decaying of the logs, the young timber having grown up since the buffaloes ceased to travel through this country).

This was the only good crossing of the river and was used for many years by settlers who came to Franklinton.

There was a great movement about that time by the enterprising people and by the restless roving class, to go west from the New England and other eastern states, also from Virginia and Kentucky, and take up homes in the fertile forest lands. Many came to this Franklinton settlement. The farmers, the home builders, were satisfied with the conditions. Those who loved to hunt and fish found this a place of delight. Men of other ambitious business desires sought this as a place to build up in business. The shrewd politicians located here and came even as early as 1798 and 1800. There was strife for leadership. Even that early the Indians became somewhat dissatisfied; the white hunters were killing off the game and it became more difficult for them to kill the deer and turkey; smaller game was not so desirable. Lucas Sullivant, Joseph and John Foos, William Domigan, James Scott, James Marshall, Adam Hosack, John Dill, from Virginia; Arthur O'Harra, Benjamin Sells, George and John Skidmore, James Marshall, William Fleming, Jacob Grubb, Jacob Overdier, William Domigan, Abraham Deardurff and brother, Joseph Dixon, John Lisle, Samuel McElvain, Joseph Vance, Robert, John and Jeremiah Armstrong, John Brickell, and others were there in 1800, and there were the Sells family; Ludwig, John, Benjamin, Peter, David Nelson, Frederick Agler and William Read and others in different parts of the county, as soon.

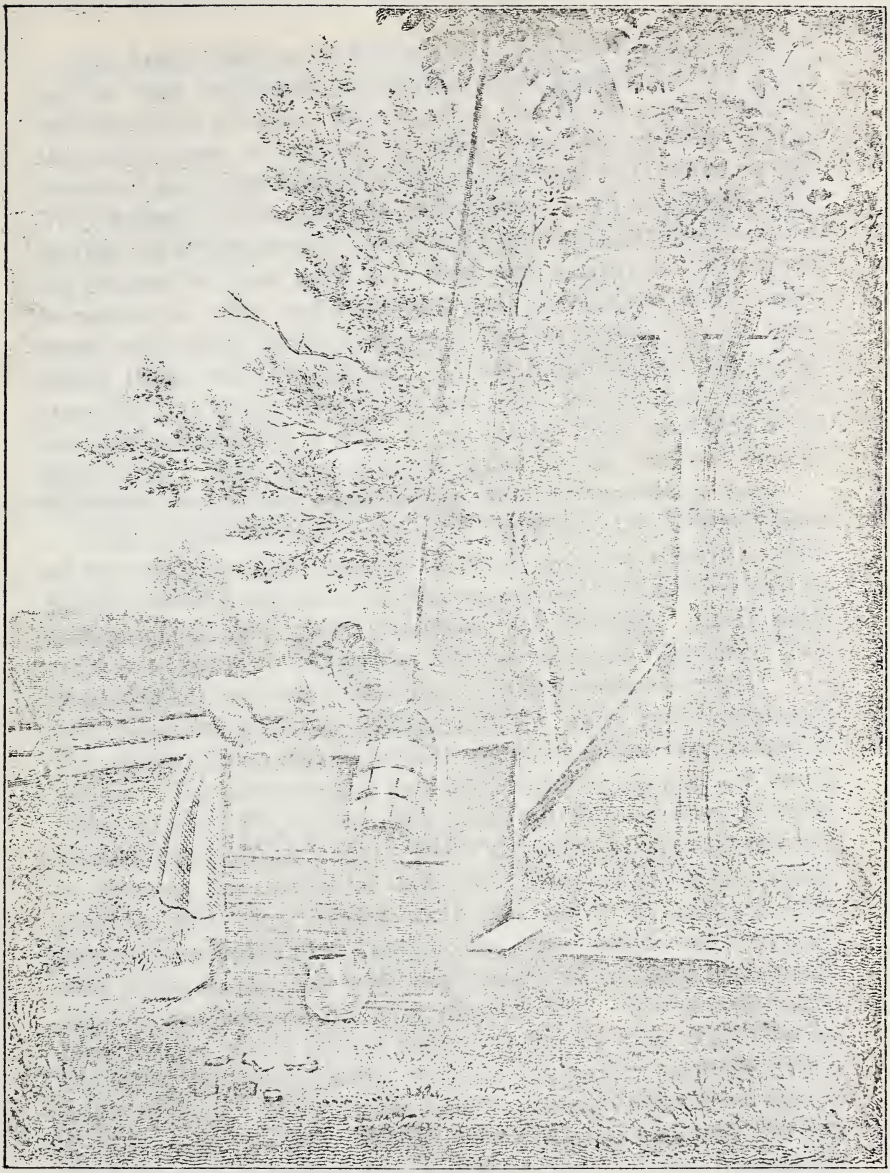
John K. Delashmut, from Maryland, settled in Franklinton in 1802 and married Sarah Worthington, of Hamilton township. He manufactured hats in Franklinton. Joseph Foos built a brick house in Franklinton in 1803 on what was named Foos street and began to keep tavern. The court records show that William Domigan, Sr., was granted a license to keep a tavern in 1803 in his own house in Franklinton.

John Huffman, born in Maryland, was taken to Washington county, Pa., by his parents when very young. He became a captain in Lord Dunmore's army, and while at Chillicothe settlement made a reconnoissance up along the Scioto river as far as the forks, and near there met a body of Indians and engaged in warfare with them. They swam the river and escaped. In 1801 he came to Franklinton and purchased 380 acres of land farther south. In 1804 he located on this land, built a log house on the west bank of the Scioto river. He built a distillery near his house and distilled liquor there for many years, making a market for some of the wheat, rye and corn raised. The whiskey was used for medicine by placing bitter barks, roots and berries in it.

In 1802 Mr. Huffman while in Washington county, Pennsylvania, having a distillery there, traded 4,000 gallons of whiskey for four thousand acres of land in what was Section three, Township two, Range sixteen, United States Military lands, the southwest quarter of what was later Plain township, Franklin county, Ohio, and about twelve miles northeast from Franklinton. This land was purchased from Dudley Woodbridge and was patented to him in 1800 by President John Adams. The whiskey was delivered at Marietta, Ohio, and from there distributed to the western settlements. (See Vol. VII, 1904, page 16, "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society quarterly).

William Domigan, Jr., son of Abijah, and grandson of William Sr., was elected sheriff of the county in 1841 and again in 1863.

Joseph Foos continued in the tavern business until 1818. He served as a member of the state legislature and state senate for twenty years, and while in the senate in 1819 introduced a resolution memorializing congress to take action and apply to the Court at Madrid, Spain, for the privilege of examining the ground and of opening a canal for the passage of large vessels from the Spanish Main across the Isthmus at Panama. He was also a prominent General in the war of 1812–14. (See Vol. XIV, July number 1911, page 109, The Old Northwest, Genealogical Society quarterly).



THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET AT THE WELL.
The Girl at the Pioneer Settlers' well drawing water with the well sweep.

Mr. Lucas Sullivant and others were busily engaged in improving the new settlement, surveying roads leading toward other settlements of pioneers, knowing that the Scioto river would be the only means of conveying away whatever produce of the forests or the cleared lands which the settlers would have to sell. They desired to make this the central point. All mail matter was carried to Chillicothe and letters and papers brought from there to the settlers by men and boys and was carried on foot or on horseback 47 miles; not a pleasant task through the forest, when there were many Indians and wild animals; panthers were more feared than were the Indians. As the panthers were up in the trees ready to spring down upon men when they passed, there was not much chance for a man to get away from panthers or to fight them. They were of about eighty to one hunderd pounds in weight, very vicious when hungry, and had very sharp claws.

Oxen teams were generally used hitched to two-wheeled carts or to wagons to haul supplies of goods not very extensive from Chillicothe and Marietta, several men going with each wagon or cart carrying their guns, provisions and blankets. Later these trips were made to Zanesville, Steubenville and Wheeling. Salt was brought from near Zanesville where there were salt wells. The salt water was boiled in kettles until the water was evaporated; the salt was then dried in shallow wooden troughs, then placed in barrels. There were many men who with the axe and adz would make barrels. Ropes were also made from flax and hemp by men, women, boys and girls who became ingenious in the manufacture of whatever was needed for their use. They could not go out and purchase what they needed, for it was not to be had, and even later when supplies were kept on sale, many people had no money with which to buy and they were compelled to make from wood, cattle horns, iron and flax what they needed. It was common to have wooden plates, (called trenchers), knives, forks and dishes on the table; spoons and ladles, and wooden combs, all made with a knife by hand. Such articles were in common use even as late as 1846 in some families. Wheels were made for spinning flax and wool, looms for weaving linen and wool cloth. It was remarkable what ingenuity was manifested. The men and women who are now aged seventy and more years remember of seeing those articles in use; very many of the articles are still in existence.

Clocks made entirely from wood, with linen cord to hold the stone weights attached to the wheels kept good time. Some of

those clocks are still in existence. Later the weights for those clocks were made of lead and iron as those materials became more plentiful, but during the very earliest settlements the materials found here were used for all purposes, and by the ingenuity of men and women the needs of the settlers were supplied.

It is almost beyond reason to believe that people who came from old settled communities in the older states could become used to live as they were compelled to in this new country. One reason why many of them remained was that they had their entire possessions invested here; they could not sell, therefore they could not get away, they must remain. There was many a heartache and homesick feeling we have been informed by the real pioneer settlers, for there were many of them living as late as 1860, who came here as early as the year 1800.

On the east side of the river there was a dense forest of timber for four miles to Alum creek where in 1798 David Nelson with his family, settled. William Read and family came the same year. John White in 1800, Thomas Hamilton in 1801, Edward C. Livingston in 1804, but they were separated from the Franklinton settlement by this long stretch of five miles of ridge and low swamp land forest. The high lands where now is High street was called Wolf Ridge. When there was flood waters the low lands east of where Fifth street now is and on near to Alum creek were pretty well covered with water, then the wolves and other wild animals would gather on the higher land.

When James Kilbourne and Nathaniel Little came up along the Scioto river from Chillicothe in 1802, when they were investigating for a location of lands for the colony of people from Massachusetts and Connecticut, they got as far as some point now in Pickaway county, and finding the settlers sick, shaking with the ague which was followed with a high fever every alternate day, they met some men who had been in the Franklinton settlement. Those people gave such a pitiful account of the conditions at the Franklinton, or Forks settlement as it was called, that the travelers, being almost ready themselves to shake, turned back and returned to Massachusetts. But the next year Kilbourne made the trip by another route coming earlier in the season. There were other men of iron nerve and determination who helped to form that company of forty men who were not to be deterred from undertaking a settlement in this western country. They said surely there must be some land in that western wilderness country

which was not subject to overflow by the flood waters of rivers or which were not low and swampy. Those men urged it upon Kilbourne to return and further investigate the country. This he was very willing to do and re-started early in the spring months of 1803, making his way on horseback and alone, leaving the Ohio river at Wheeling or near there, coming down the Ohio river on a flat boat. He traveled through the settlement of Zanesville, then bearing southerly, he finally reached the Franklinton settlement, passing through the wilderness south from where the Granville settlement was made two years later. He followed up the river course of the Olentangy from the forks, guided by Ezekial and Morris Brown, who resided in Franklinton, but who owned land ten miles northwest on the Whetstone or Olentangy river. Kilbourne located the land, then returned to Massachusetts. He then fully organized the company and started back prepared to make a settlement. Several other men of the company started at the same time but by different routes, as they wished to visit friends along the way. They all met at the Franklinton settlement. Levi Pinney, Israel P. Case and Bristols met him there, and proceeding to their lands, began to prepare for winter shelter.

This new settlement was soon increased to more than forty members. Every additional settlement in the territory helped to strengthen this Franklinton settlement which had the advantage of being below the junction of the two rivers making a larger and deeper water stream. The people in the Franklinton settlement became more reconciled, and decided to remain. By this time the families had provided good cabins, land had been cleared of the trees and was producing crops of grain and vegetables in good supply. Flax and wool had been produced and those two articles with the tanned deer skins furnished articles for clothing and bedding. The hides of cattle that died or were killed for meat food were tanned and made good leather for boots and shoes. Those people became independent from necessity. The children were taught in schools in summer time under the shade of trees, in winter time in log houses. There were men there who could preach good sermons from Bible texts. When the people could forget about their former homes they were happy. Some of the old pioneers have said so. The night time was the most tedious during the winter months. It was then that the women kept the spinning wheels for wool and flax going making

yarn and thread, and the knitting of stockings and mittens was done by both women and men. Boots and shoes were also made or mended.

The following is taken from Henry Howe and Son's History of Ohio, as furnished by J. W. Van Cleve, of Dayton, Ohio. "A party of surveyors, surveying along the Scioto river above the site of Columbus, in 1797, had been reduced to three scanty meals for four days. They came to the camp of a Wyandot Indian with his family, and he gave them all the provisions he had, which was only two rabbits and a small piece of venison. This Wyandot's father had been killed by some white man in time of peace; the father of one of the surveyors had been killed by the Indians in time of war. He concluded that the Indian had more reason to cherish hostility and revenge towards the white men than he toward the Indian." We have no record to show who this party of surveyors were.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

On April 30, 1802, Congress passed an act authorizing the calling of a convention of the voters of the territory to form a state constitution. The territory of Ohio was formed under the ordinance of 1787, which was provided by Act of Congress, that whenever there were 5,000 free males of the age of 21 years in the territory, the people should be authorized to elect representatives to a territorial legislature. Those were to nominate ten freeholders of 500 acres, and the president was to appoint five, who were to constitute the legislative council. The Representatives were to serve two years and the Councilmen five years. The first meeting of this legislature was organized on September 24, 1799, and was addressed by Arthur St. Clair, who had been appointed Governor of the Northwest Territory October 5, 1785, by authority of the United States Congress. An act was passed by this legislature confirming and giving force to the laws which had been enacted by the judges and the governor, which acts had been of doubted authority by some of the people. Jacob Burnet, a lawyer, labored diligently with this legislative body to have enacted wise laws to govern the people in this new territory. There were thirty-seven acts passed by this legislature and approved by the governor. Mr. Burnet was later a distinguished judge and senator.

William H. Harrison, then secretary of the territory, was elected as delegate to congress.

A convention assembled at Chillicothe, November 1, 1802 and on the 29th of the same month a constitution of state government was formed and signed by the members of the convention and became the fundamental law of the state by the act of the convention without being referred to the voters for ratification and by that act of the convention Ohio became one of the states of the Federal Union.

The first general assembly under the state constitution met at Chillicothe, March 1, 1803. This legislature, besides enacting laws which were deemed necessary, created eight new counties, namely: Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery. Michael Baldwin was chosen speaker of the house of representatives and Nathaniel Massie, president

of the senate; William Creighton, Jr., secretary of state; Thomas Gibson, auditor; William McFarland, treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Spriggs, judges of the supreme court; Francis Dunlavy, Wyllys Silliman and Calvin Pease, judges of the district courts.

The second general assembly met in December, 1803. At this session acts were passed providing for the election of boards of commissioners of counties, three for each county. The militia law was established more thoroughly, and a law to enable aliens to enjoy proprietary rights in Ohio the same as native citizens; also to simplify the revenue system of the state.

The sessions of the general assembly were held at Chillicothe until 1810, then at Zanesville 1810–11 and 1811–12, then back to Chillicothe until December, 1816, when the sessions began to meet in Columbus.

ORGANIZATION OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Franklinton the County Seat.

Erection and Organization of Franklin County, Ohio.

An Act to Establish the County of Franklin.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That all that part of Ross County contained within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning on the western boundary of the twentieth range of townships east of the Scioto river, at the corner of sections numbers 24 and 25 in the ninth township of the twenty-first range, as surveyed by John Mathews; thence west until it intersects the eastern boundary line of Greene county; thence north with said line until it intersects the State line; thence eastwardly with the said line to the northwest corner of Fairfield county; thence with the western boundary line of Fairfield county southerly to the place of beginning, shall form a separate and distinct county, to be called by the name of Franklin.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that all taxes and officers' fees, which may be due from the inhabitants of the said county of Franklin to the county of Ross, at the commencement of this Act, shall be collected and paid in like manner as if the said county had not been divided; and the same proceedings shall be had in all processes, judgments and executions which may be pending in the said county of Ross at the commencement of this Act, as would have taken place had it never been passed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that courts for the said county of Franklin, shall be holden in the town of Franklinton, until a permanent seat of justice shall be established therein; agreeably to the provisions of the act, entitled, "An Act establishing seats of justice."

Sec. 4. This Act shall commence and be in force from and after the thirtieth day of April next.

Michael Baldwin,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sam. Huntington,
Speaker, pro tem. of the Senate.

March 30, 1803.

Franklin County Judges.

THE COUNTY DIVIDED INTO FOUR TOWNSHIPS.

The constitution of Ohio adopted November 29, 1802, provided that the general assembly should appoint three common pleas or county judges, they were called associate judges; they also acted in the capacity or performed duties which later were done by the county commissioners, which office was created in 1804.

The first judges of the quarter sessions court or court of common pleas in Franklin county were John Dill, Chief Judge, David Jamison and Joseph Foos, Associate Judges.

The first clerk of courts was Lucas Sullivant.

At a meeting of the judges at the temporary seat of justice of the county in Franklinton, on Tuesday the 10th day of May, 1803 —present, the Hon. John Dill, Chief Judge, David Jamison and Joseph Foos, who having taken their official seats, were attended by Lucas Sullivant, clerk of the said court of common pleas. Their first official act is recorded as follows:

"On the application of Joseph Foos and Jane Foos (the widow and relict of John Foos, deceased), letters of administration of the said decedents estate were granted them. Upon their complying with the requisites of the law, they took the necessary oath, and together with Lucas Sullivant, their bondsman, entered into and acknowledged their bond in the sum of seven hundred dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties in their said administration."

They then proceeded to lay off the said county of Franklin into townships as required by an act of the general assembly of the state of Ohio, entitled "An act to regulate the election of justices of the peace and for other purposes," in the following manner, to-wit:

"Ordered, that all that part of Franklin county contained within the following limits, to-wit: Beginning at the forks of Darby Creek, that is, at the junction of what is called Treacles Creek, (Little Darby Creek), with Darby Creek; running thence south to the line between the counties of Ross and Franklin; thence east with said line until it intersects the Scioto River; thence up along that river to a point one mile, on a straight line, above Roaring Run; and from thence to the point of beginning, do make and constitute the first township in Franklin county, and be called Franklin township."

"Ordered, that all that tract or part of Franklin county contained within the following limits and boundaries, to-wit: Beginning on the west bank of the Scioto River, one mile in a direct line, above the mouth of Roaring Run; from thence on a direct line, to the junction of Treacles Creek, with Darby Creek, which is frequently called the forks of Darby; thence south unto the line between the counties of Ross and Franklin; thence west with said line until it intersects the county line of Greene; thence with the last mentioned line north, and from the point of beginning, up the Scioto River to the northern boundaries of Franklin county, do make and constitute the second township in said county, and be called Darby township."

"Ordered, that all that tract or part of Franklin county contained in the following meets and boundaries, to-wit: Beginning on the east bank of the Scioto River, at the point where the section line between the sections number eight and seventeen, in township four, in range twenty-two, intersects the Scioto River; thence east with the said section line until it intersects the line between the counties of Fairfield and Franklin; thence south with the same to the line between the counties of Ross and Franklin; thence west with the same until intersecting the Scioto River; thence up along the river to the point of beginning, to make and constitute the third township in Franklin county, and be called Harrison township."

"Ordered, that all that part of Franklin county contained within the following limits and boundaries, to-wit: Beginning on the east bank of the Scioto River, at the intersection of the section line between the sections number eight and seventeen, in the fourth township and twenty-second range; running thence with the said section line east; to the line between

the counties of Fairfield and Franklin; thence north with said line, and from the point of beginning, with the Scioto River, to the northerl boundary of Franklin county; do constitute and be the fourth township in Franklin county, and be called Liberty township."

"Ordered, that in Franklin township there be elected two Justices of the Peace and that the electors hold their election for that purpose at the temporary place of holding courts for the county of Franklin, in Franklinton, on the twenty-first day of June next, as provided by law."

"Ordered, that in Darby township there be elected one Justice of the Peace, and that the electors in said township hold their election for that purpose at the house of David Mitchell, in said township, on the twenty-first day of June next, as provided by law."

"Ordered, that in Harrison township there be elected one Justice of the Peace, and that the electors in said township hold their election for that purpose, at the house of Alexander Laughferty, on Thomas Renic's farm, in their said township, on the twenty-first day of June next, as provided by law."

"Ordered, that in Liberty township there be elected two Justices of the Peace, and that the electors hold their election for that purpose at the house of John Beatty, in said township, on the twenty-first day of June next, as provided by law."

"Ordered, that this Court be now adjourned without day.

Test, LUCAS SULLIVANT, *Clerk.*

Thus this large territory in this county of Franklin was origally divided into four townships. Franklin and Darby on the west side of the Scioto river, and divided by a line from a point a little south of the Dublin settlement, to the mouth of Treacles creek, and Harrison and Liberty on the east side of the river, divided by an east and west line through near the middle of what was later Hamilton township.

At the elections above provided for the following persons were elected the first justices of the peace, to-wit: In Franklin township, Zachariah Stephen and James Marshall; in Darby, Joshua Ewing; in Harrison, William Bennett; and in Liberty, Joseph Hunter and Ezra Brown.

On the same day an election was held for a representative in congress, it being the first election for a member of congress held in the state, the state being entitled then to but one member, and his term was to commence from the fourth of March preceding the election. Jeremiah Morrow was elected. He had been elected twice to the territorial legislature of the Northwest territory.

The following are copies of the certificates and abstracts of the votes cast in Franklin county, to-wit:

"On Monday, the 27th of June, 1803, in conformity to the 26th section of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, entitled, "An Act to regulate elections," I called to my assistance David Jamison and Joseph Foos, two of the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin

county and proceeded to open and examine the poll books returned to me as Clerk of said county, from the different townships therein contained and for a Representative in Congress, and do find the votes as stated, to-wit:

	Franklin Tp.	Darby Tp.	Harrison Tp.	Liberty Tp.	Total
Michael Baldwin	27	.....	2	21	50
William McMillan	5	22	.....	7	34
Elias Langham	25	.....	19	.....	44
Jeremiah Morrow	2	.....	.....	.....	2

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the county aforesaid, this, the day and year above written.

LUCAS SULLIVANT, *Clerk, Franklin County.*

"We do hereby certify that the above statement of the election held on the 21st of this instant, in the county of Franklin, is a correct statement as appears from the returns made to the Clerk's office, from the several townships in our said county.

"Given under our hands, this 27th day of June, 1803.

DAVID JAMISON,
JOSEPH FOOS,
Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, State of Ohio."

At a meeting of the associate judges of the court of common pleas of Franklin county, on the eighth day of August, 1803, present, the Honorable John Dill, Esq., first associate, and David Jamison, Esq., second associate judges of said court, ordered that the rates of tavern licenses in Franklinton be four dollars per annum.

"Ordered, that a license be granted William Domigan, sr., to keep tavern in his own house in Franklinton until the meeting of the next Court of Common Pleas for Franklin county and afterwards, until he can renew his license.

"Ordered, that a license be granted Joseph Foos to keep a tavern at the house occupied by him in Franklinton, for the accomodation of travelers, until the meeting of the next Court of Common Pleas for Franklin county, and afterward until the license can be renewed.

"Court adjourned without day.

Test: LUCAS SULLIVANT, *Clerk.*"

At a session of the associate judges of the court of common pleas for Franklin county, at the place of holding courts in Franklinton for the county aforesaid, on Thursday, the 8th day of September, 1803, it being the first judicial day after the adjournment of the court of common pleas of the said county of Franklin—present, John Dill, David Jamison and Joseph Foos, associate

judges, aforesaid, who, having assumed their official seats, and were attended by Lucas Sullivant, clerk of the court of common pleas of said county, the following proceedings were had to-wit:

"On the rayer of a petition signed by a number of citizens as required by law, and who are citizens of this county, praying for the location of a road leading from the public square in Franklinton, out of said town on the Pickaway road; thence the nearest and best way to Lancaster, in Fairfield county, until it intersects the line between the counties aforesaid.

"Ordered that the prayer of said petition be granted, and that John Brickell, Joseph Dickson and Joseph Hunter be appointed viewers of said road, who, or any two of them, shall view the ground aforesaid in this county and act in conjunction with the viewers that may be appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Fairfield county, on what point said road will cross the line between the counties aforesaid, to be on the nearest and best ground to be found from Franklinton to Lancaster.

It is further ordered that Joseph Vance be appointed surveyor to attend the said viewers on the above described road, and that he make a survey and report thereof to this Court at the next January term.*

On the prayer of a petition signed by a number of freeholders and citizens of Franklin county, praying for a view of a road to lead from the northeast end of Gift Street, in Franklinton, on as straight direction as the situation of the ground will admit of a road, towards the settlement of Newark, in Fairfield county, so far as the line between the counties of Franklin and Fairfield. (Licking County was formed from Fairfield, March 1, 1808.)

The prayer was granted, and it was ordered that Samuel McElvain, Elijah Fulton and Joseph Parks be appointed viewers, who, or any two of them, shall view said line of proposed road in this county and act in conjunction with viewers that may be appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Fairfield county, at what point on the line between the said counties the road aforesaid shall cross, to be on the termination thereof. It is further ordered that Samuel Smith be appointed surveyor to attend the said viewers and make a correct survey of the said road, and report the same at our next January term of court.

"Ordered that Jacob Grubb be appointed County Treasurer."

"Ordered, that Four Dollars be appropriated for the purpose of completing the election ballot boxes for this county, agreeably to the requisitions of law."

"Ordered, that copies of the laws passed at the last session of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, which were appropriated for the use of Franklin county, be distributed through said county to the following persons, to-wit: Robert Culbertson, Representative, one copy; and to the Justices of the Peace in the county, each one copy; one copy to be deposited at the house of election in each township; one copy to the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas; one copy to the Sheriff, the County Treasurer and County Surveyor; the balance to lie in the Clerk's office until disposed of."

"Ordered, that there be allowed for wolf and panther scalps as follows, to-wit: For every wolf or panther scalp that any person who shall kill a wolf or panther, under six months old, and bring the scalp with the two ears on, shall receive One Dollar, and for every wolf or panther scalp from those animals which are over six months old, Two Dollars, to be paid from the county treasury. The proceedings respecting any wolf or panther scalp to be particularly and pointedly regulated by the law passed by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives in General Assembly of the territory of the United States north-west of the River Ohio, entitled

*This road was made to cross the Scioto River at the old ford below where the canal dam was later built, and passed through the bottom lands to intersect what was later the Chillicothe road south of Stewart's Grove, and continued to be the traveled road until after Columbus was laid out. Jacob Armitage kept the ferry over the river.

"An Act to encourage the killing of wolves and panthers, to aid and relieve the settlers," passed the 9th of January, 1802; said law to be complied with in every respect, except the price given for scalps, which shall be as before mentioned in this order; and the holders of any certificate for such scalp shall be paid out of the county treasury so soon as the tax for 1804 shall be levied and collected, and not before.

"At a session of the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, held on the 7th day of January, 1804—present, John Dill, Chief Judge, and David Jamison and Joseph Foos, Esquires; Associate Judges as aforesaid—a return of the viewing of the road from Franklinton to Newark was made by the surveyor and viewers who were appointed at the September session, which return and report were received and ordered to be recorded.

"Ordered, that the Supervisor in Liberty township proceed to open said road, thirty-three feet wide, and prepare and make it passable for loaded wagons or carriages."

"A petition was presented by James Kilbourne and others, praying for a view of a road to lead from Franklinton to the settlement at Worthington, from thence to the south boundary of the fifth tier of townships."

"It is ordered, that the prayer of said petition be granted and that Michael Fisher, Thomas Morehead and Samuel Flenniken be appointed viewers; who, or any two of them, shall view and make report of the same. And it is further ordered, that Joseph Vance be appointed surveyor to attend said viewers, and make a correct survey of the same and return it to this Court."

"It is further ordered that the prayer of the petition presented by James Kilbourne and others, praying for a road leading from the settlement at Worthington, to intersect the road which leads from Franklinton to Newark, be granted on the conditions that the said petitioners defray all of the expense of viewing, surveying and opening the road. It is further ordered, that Major William Thompson, Ezra Griswold and Samuel Beach be appointed viewers of said road, and report the same to this Court at their next session; also that James Kilbourne be appointed surveyor, who shall attend said viewers, make a fair and correct survey, and return the same to this Court at its next session."

"On application of Ezra Griswold for license to keep a tavern in Liberty township, he being recommended to the satisfaction of this Court; and he also paying into the Clerk's hands the tax required by law, it is ordered that license be granted him. (This was in the settlement of Worthington).

"On application of Nathan Carpenter, of Liberty township, for license to keep a house of public entertainment, he being recommended to the satisfaction of this Court, and having paid into the hands of the Clerk the tax required by law, it is ordered that license be granted him."

NOTE.—Mr. Nathan Carpenter and his wife opened this house of entertainment, or public tavern at their home on the west side of the Whetstone—Olentangy—river, about two miles west of north from the Worthington settlement, on the road leading from Franklinton to Sandusky. They kept a strictly temperance tavern, the only one west of Fork Duquesne, later Pittsburgh. It was customary in those days of pioneer life and travel for nearly every person to use whisky as a stimulant to guard against the malarial poison coming from the decaying vegetable matter in the swamps of the forests. These good intentioned people had a wide reputation for the stand which they took on the use of intoxicating liquors. They were well known and did a good business as tavern keepers.

The whisky made and drank in those days and up to 1862 was pure juice of the grain and did not fire up the intemperate drinkers as that which is sold now. When the dram drinkers took too much, they became stupid and silly acting.

Distilleries were plentiful and from an old account book of date 1808, we take, that one gallon and one pint of whisky was traded for one bushel of rye, and one gallon for corn, at the still house, as it was called. This whisky was sold for twenty-five cents per gallon. It was very common

to see men carrying a gallon jug filled with whisky in one hand, and a bag of flour or meal and some salted pork on the other shoulder as late as 1850. This whisky was used with bitter barks, roots and berries to make medicines. In many sections settlers were ten or more miles from a physician, and it would take many hours to go and bring him to the home.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Carpenter had a son Nathan, who married Electa Case. They resided for many years on their farm, nearly one mile north from Worthington, where the Methodist Episcopal Church Home for Children is now located.

"Ordered, that Lucas Sullivant be appointed Recorder, pro tempore, for the county of Franklin, and shall proceed to provide the necessary books for the office, and who shall, if he is not continued permanently in that office, be paid by his successor the necessary costs of the same at the time of delivering up the records, etc., to his successor, which he shall do whenever a Recorder shall be permanently elected or appointed. Court was adjourned until Tuesday, January 10th, 1804.

Test: LUCAS SULLIVANT, *Clerk.*

"Tuesday, January 10, 1804, the Court met according to adjournment. Present—David Jamison and Joseph Foos, Esquires, two of Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county.

"On application of William Harper, of Harrison township, and of Mrs. Elizabeth Whitaker, by petition of a number of citizens satisfactory to this Court, for license to keep houses of entertainment, it is ordered that licenses be granted them."

"Ordered, that there be paid unto James Ewing, out of the Treasury of Franklin county, the sum of eight dollars and seventy-five cents, it being the compensation due to him for seven days service in taking the list of taxable property and enumeration of white males in Darby township, for the year 1803."

"Ordered, that there be paid unto Adam Hosack, Sheriff of this county, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents, for summoning the Grand Jury for the January term, 1804."

"Ordered, that there be a jail built immediately for the use of this county, on the following plan, to-wit: Of logs twelve feet long and eighteen inches in diameter, with two sides hewed, so as to make a face of eight inches, and to be let down dove tailing, so as to make the logs fit close together; this square building to be at least seven feet between the lower and upper floors, which floors are to be of timbers of like eighteen inches in thickness with three sides hewed so as to let them lie entirely close, and to be smooth on the face of the lower floor, and the upper floor to show an even face in like manner on the lower side, and to have two rounds of logs at least of like timbers in the walls above the upper floor; then to have a cabin roof well put on; a door cut out two feet eight inches wide and prepared in a workman-like order, to hang the shutter of the door, which shutter is to be made in a strong and sufficient and workman-like manner of plank, two inches thick. There is to be two windows, eight inches by ten inches wide, made in said prison house, which windows are to be secured by two bars of iron one inch square, sufficiently put in each window, the corners closely sawed or cut down.

"Ordered, that this Court be adjourned without day.

Test: LUCAS SULLIVANT, *Clerk.*

"At a session of the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county, begun and held at Franklinton, in the county aforesaid, on Thursday, the 15th of March, 1804, present, David Jamison and Joseph Foos, Esquires, two of the Associate Judges of said county, "was presented the report of Thomas Morehead and Samuel Flenniken, who were appointed viewers at a session of said Court held on Saturday, the 7th of January, 1804, of a road leading from Franklinton to the town of Worthington, from thence to the south boundary of the fifth tier of townships, together with

the plat of the survey of said road made by Joseph Vance, in compliance of said order, which report and survey was received and ordered to be recorded.

"It is ordered that the supervisor in Liberty township proceed to open said road and make it passable for loaded wagons."

"The report of Ezra Griswold, William Thompson and Samuel Beach, who were appointed viewers of a road to lead from Worthington to intersect the road which leads from Franklinton to Newark, together with the survey of the same made by James Kilbourne, in compliance of the order of review, was presented and received, and ordered to be recorded.

"Adjourned.

Test: LUCAS SULLIVANT, *Clerk.*"

At a session of the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county, begun and held in Franklinton, on Saturday, March 24, 1804, present, John Dill, David Jamison and Joseph Foos, Associate Judges of said Court:

"The report of Thomas Morehead and George Skidmore, the viewers appointed by an order granted at September term, 1803, to view a road from Franklinton to Springfield, in Greene County, reported that they had viewed and marked out said road as far as Darby Creek, on as good ground as the nature of circumstances would admit, and which they considered to be of public utility. It is therefore ordered that the report of said viewers of the aforesaid road, so far as it is viewed, be received and recorded as such, and that the supervisor proceed to open said road thirty-three feet wide and make it passable for loaded wagons."

"Ordered that there be paid to Joseph Parks and Samuel McElvain, each, three dollars out of the county treasury, for three days services in viewing of a road from Franklinton to Newark."

"Ordered that there be paid unto David Pugh and John Hoskins, each, two dollars and a quarter out of the county treasury, for three days services in carrying the chain on the view of the road from Franklinton to Newark."

"Ordered that there be paid to Samuel Smith, four dollars and fifty cents, for three days services in surveying the road from Franklinton to Newark, as per return of survey.

"Ordered, that there be paid out of the county treasury to Lucas Sullivant, eighty dollars, for the building of the jail, in Franklinton, for the county.

"Ordered, that Lucas Sullivant be appointed surveyor, to attend the viewers of the road from Franklinton to Springfield, and to survey and return a plat thereof of that part which has not been viewed.

"Ordered, that there be paid unto John Dill, Esq., eight dollars, out of the county treasury, for cash by him advanced to purchase a lock for the jail of Franklin county.

"Adjourned.

Test: LUCAS SULLIVANT, *Clerk.*"

FRANKLIN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

Many People Coming into the New Settlements, it Became Necessary to have County Officers.

(Taken from official county records, by H. Warren Phelps.)

There were so many people from several different states coming to Franklinton settlement, and to other parts of this new territory during the years 1800 to 1804, that there was some strife over naming settlements, but the constant fear of an uprising of the Indians, who resented the taking of their hunting grounds by the white people, kept the white settlers united. Franklinton was the central point.

Balser Hess and wife and son Daniel; John Lisle, Thomas Morris, Michael Fisher, John Wilson, Samuel Breckenridge, Samuel Dyer, Andrew Culbertson, Hugh Grant and wife and others came into sections near during the years 1800 to 1804 and became prominent good citizens. They were very industrious in making improvements. Mr. Hess built a double log house in 1800 on his land on the west side of the Olentangy river, about four miles north from the Franklinton settlement. It is now west of the north part of Columbus. They had quite a large family. He was a tanner of leather and a shoe and boot maker. He was a useful member of the community. He had lived in Chillicothe with his wife and eight children two years prior to moving here. Those people who knew of his good work at Chillicothe came to his home here to get him to make their boots and shoes. Although he did not keep a tavern, they did keep travelers. They came from Bedford County, Pennsylvania. He died in December, 1806.

Another very prominent man who came into this territory and settled in the dense forest of timber just north from where the Ohio State University and College of Agriculture is now located, just east of the river opposite the Hess homestead, was David Beers. He with his sister two years old, resided with their widowed mother in New Jersey. When he was seven years of age and his sister two years, when going with their mother on horseback through some woods they were captured by Indians. The

children were separated from their mother and never saw or heard from her again. That was in 1753. David was kept in captivity seven years when he was exchanged for Indian prisoners while in Pennsylvania. He married there and in 1802 moved to Ohio, coming to this county in 1804. Some years later he found his sister living happily with the Indians at Upper Sandusky. He died May 16, 1850, aged 104 years.

APPOINTMENT OF THREE COMMISSIONERS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY BY THE COURT OF (QUARTER SESSIONS) COMMON PLEAS.

THE SESSIONS OF ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS.

Franklin County, State of Ohio.

Agreeable to an act of the General Assembly passed the first day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and four, in the above State, to provide for Commissioners in each county in said State.

Pursuant to the above recited act was appointed in the above mentioned county: John Blair, Senior, Arthur O'Harra and Benjamin Sells, as commissioners for said county; and met, according to law, on the second Monday of June, 1804, and after each having produced a certificate from the clerk of common pleas court, took the oath of office, according to law; then proceeded to appoint their clerk. John Blair, Senior, of the board, was appointed.

They drew lots to decide which should fill the different terms of one, two and three years. John Blair is out of commission at the first October annual election, Benjamin Sells at the second annual October election, and Arthur O'Harra at the third annual October election.

Attest: J. BLAIR, *Secretary.*

This day received the return of the list of taxable property of Franklin Township, taken by Peter Sells, lister of property.

1804. No. 1. Issued to Vance and O'Harra. Ordered that Joseph Vance be allowed eight dollars and twenty-five cents for surveying a road from Franklinton to the settlement of Worthington, thence to the south boundary of the Fifth township. ($8.25.) Also Thomas Morehead and Samuel G. Flannigan (Flenniken probably), five dollars and fifty cents each for viewing said roads; and three dollars and seventy-five cents each to Samuel King and James McElvain for chain carriers for said roads. Total $26.75.

Ordered that John Lisle be allowed two dollars for an old wolf's scalp. ($2.00.)

No. 2. Issued to the Sheriff, Adam Hosack. Ordered that Joseph Fleming be allowed two dollars for an old wolf's scalp. ($2.00.)

No. 3. Issued to Sells. Ordered that Peter Sells be allowed for seven days' service in taking list of taxable property of the township of Franklin, $7.00.

No. 4. Ordered that Benj. Sells be allowed for his services as a supervisor of a road leading from Franklinton to Springfield, six days and one-half, four dollars and eighty-seven and one-half cents (4.87½). Issued to Benj. Sells.

No. 5. Ordered that Thomas Moorhead be allowed three dollars for viewing a road from Franklinton to Darby Creek, a part of the way to Springfield, ($3.00). Issued to John Blair.

No. 6. Ordered that George Skidmore be allowed for three days' viewing a road from Franklinton to Darby Creek, a part of the way to Springfield. ($3.00). Issued to Mr. Sullivant.

No. 7. Ordered that Lucas Sullivant be allowed twenty-three dollars for his services as clerk of quarter sessions (or common pleas) for the year

1803, when they sat in the capacity of county commissioners, and for making an alphabetical book for the tax of the same year, and other contingencies. ($23.00.)

No. 8. Ordered that Lcuas Sullivant be allowed nine dollars for surveying a road from Franklinton to Darby Creek and paying the chain carriers for chaining the same road. ($9.00.)

The commissioners adjourned until the 12th day of June.

Attest: J. BLAIR, *Secretary.*

June 12th. The commissioners met agreeable to adjournment and proceeded to business.

No. 9. Ordered that Lucas Sullivant be allowed five dollars for a heavy plank door for the jail. ($5.00.)

No. 10. Ordered that George Skidmore be allowed four dollars for old wolves' scalps. ($4.00.) Issued to Benjamin Sells.

No. 11. Ordered that Joseph Hunter be allowed for three days' service carrying an election poll book from Franklinton to Chillicothe, $3.75.

No. 12. Ordered that Samuel Sells be allowed three days' wages for carrying the poll book to Chillicothe, $3.75. Issued to Samuel Sells.

No. 13. Ordered that Adam Hosack, sheriff of Franklin County, be allowed three dollars and fifty cents for summoning two juries on common pleas court, and seventy-five cents for two visits. ($4.25.) Issued to the sheriff.

No. 14. Ordered that the sheriff be allowed ten dollars for his ex-officio services from the date of his commission until the first day of June, being six months. ($10.00.) Issued to the sheriff.

No. 15. Ordered that Aaron Strong be allowed one dollar and fifty cents for his attendance as a member of a grand jury, May term of court. ($1.50.)

Issued to the sheriff. Received from Samuel G. Flannigan the list of taxable property for the township of Liberty.

No. 16. Ordered that Samuel G. Flannigan be allowed for six and one-half days, taking the list of taxable property in Liberty Township. ($8.12½) Issued to Samuel G. Flannigan.

The commissioners adjourned until the 13th day of June.

Attest: J. BLAIR, *Secretary.*

1804. June 13. The commissioners met according to adjournment and proceeded to business.

Upon an examination of Benjamin White's papers and duplicates as collector of land taxes for Franklin County for the year 1803, we find that the said Benjamin has paid into the treasury of said county the sum of one hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents, for which he has produced receipts for the same. ($162.50.)

Ordered that John Skidmore be allowed two dollars for an old wolf head. Issued.

Ordered that Joshua Downing be allowed two dollars for an old wolf head. Issued to sheriff.

In compliance with an order made in favor of Samuel McElvain for three dollars by the commissioners in the year 1803, this board of commissioners issued an order for the same. ($3.00.) No. 17 issued.

Ordered that Charles Hunter be allowed one day's work appraising town lots in the town of Franklinton. ($1.25.) No. 18 issued.

Ordered that Joseph Foos be allowed for ten days' sitting as Judge of the Court of Franklin County and the commission. ($20.00.) No. 19 issued.

The commissioners adjourn without day. Attest: J. BLAIR, *Secretary.*

Franklin County, July 31, 1804.

The commissioners met and proceeded to business.

Ordered that John Dill, Esq., be allowed thirty-two dollars for acting as an associate judge and commissioner in the county of Franklin for the year 1803. ($32.) No. 21. Issued to Captain O'Harra.

Attest: J. BLAIR, *C. C.*

Ordered that Usual Osborn be allowed eight dollars and seventy-five cents for his services as a lister of taxable property. ($8.75.) By order of the Board. J. B. C. C. No. 22. Issued to A. O'Harra.

Ordered that Joseph Parks be allowed for his attendance as a supervisor on a road leading through Franklin County. ($3.12½.) No. 24. Issued to J. Parks. Attest: J. Blair, *Clerk to Commissioners.*

Ordered that James Culberston be allowed four dollars for his services as a supervisor of roads leading through a part of Franklin County, for the year 1803. ($4.00). No. 24. Issued to Captain A. O'Harra.

Ordered that Sheriff Hosack be allowed the following orders, viz: One to Robert Culbertson for two days' attendance as a Grand juror, one dollar. To Abraham Deardurff, for two days' attendance as a grand juror, one dollar. Also to Richard Taylor, two dollars for a wolf scalp bounty. ($4.00.) No. 25. Issued.

Ordered that Moses Mitchell be allowed two dollars for a wolf scalp. ($2.00.) By order of the board. No. 26. Issued to A. O'Harra.

Attest: J. B., *C. C.*

Ordered that David Mitchell be allowed seven dollars and fifty cents for his services in carrying the election box once to Chillicothe, and once to Franklinton. By order of the board. No. 27. Issued to A. O'Harra. ($7.50.)

Attest: J. Blair, *C. C.*

Ordered that William Harper be allowed two dollars for a wolf head. No. 28. Issued to C. O'Harra. ($2.00.)

Ordered that Ezekial Brown, Esq., be allowed two dollars for a wolf's head. ($2.00.) Issued to E. Brown.

Ordered that David Read be allowed four dollars for two wolves' heads. ($4.00.) That Samuel McGill be allowed two dollars for a wolf's head. ($2.00.) That Philip Cheney be allowed two dollars for one wolf's head. ($2.00.) And that David Nelson be allowed two dollars for a wolf's head. ($2.00.) No. 34. Issued to Robert Nelson. By order of the county commissioners.

Ordered that William Thomas, James Sweny, Henry Slack be each allowed two dollars for wolves' heads. ($6.00.) Issued to Ezekial Brown.

Ordered that Philip Cheney be allowed two dollars for a wolf's head. ($2.00).

Ordered that Joseph Dixon be allowed two dollars for one panther head. ($2.00.) Issued to C. O'Harra.

Ordered that Thompson Smith be allowed seventy-five cents for attending the grand jury, June term, 1804, ($.75). No. 40. Issued to John Blair.

Ordered that Joshua Bogart be allowed seven dollars and fifty cents for his services as a lister of property in Harrison Township. ($7.50.) No. 41. Issued to Sheriff Hosack. The commissioners adjourned to the first day of August. Attest: J. Blair, *C. C.*

The commissioners met according to adjournment on the first day of August, 1804, and proceeded to business. After having made a calculation of the lists of the several townships in the county for county personal tax, we find the amount to be $341.61. According to a petition made to the former court of commissioners for the county for a road leading from Franklinton on the nearest and best route to Lancaster, which was granted, it is ordered that viewers be appointed for said road, viz: George Skidmore, John Brickell and Bedingo Davis, viewers, and John Blair, surveyor. By order of the commissioners, who then adjourned until August 2d.

Attest: J. Blair, *C. C.*

August 2d, 1804.

The commissioners met according to adjournment. Having examined the lists of the different townships of the county, for the land tax of the residents of the county, we find that there is the sum of $490.67½.

August 4, 1904.

The commissioners met and proceeded to business.

Ordered that James Marshall, Esq., be allowed one dollar and fifty cents for his attendance as a grand juror for three days, $1.50. No. 42. Issued to Marshall.

Ordered that John Chenoweth be allowed eight dollars out of the county treasury for three old wolf heads and one panther scalp. Issued to James Marshall a duplicate order for one dollar and fifty cents, he having certified to having lost the original order. No. 42.

After making a tax duplicate for the collector to collect the county tax, the commissioners adjourned to the 14th of August.

Attest: J. Blair, *C. C.*

August 14, 1804.

The commissioners met according to adjournment and proceeded to do business.

Ordered that Morris Brown be allowed two dollars for an old wolf's head. ($2.00.) No. 44. Issued to Benjamin Sells.

Ordered that Adam Hosack be allowed one dollar and fifty cents for summoning a grand jury as per the judge's book; also twenty-five cents on account of John Brown. By order of the commissioners. No. 45. Issued to Hosack. $(1.75.)

The commissioners adjourned until Monday, the 20th.

Attest: J. Blair, *C. C.*

August 20, 1804.

The commissioners met according to adjournment. After receiving and examining the duplicate furnished by the clerk of the court of common pleas, of resident proprietors' lands, also calculating the separate tax of the different townships, taking bond of the sheriff for the collection of the tax. An adjournment without day was taken.

August 29, 1804.

The commissioners met and proceeded to examine the sheriff's duplicate and compare the same with the copy in the hands of the commissioners, and making calculations of the whole. Also they received the duplicate from the clerk of common pleas, for the non-residents' lands, making a calculation of the same $3773.10. The commissioners adjourned without day.

Attest: J. Blair, *C. C.*

September 18, 1804.

The commissioners met, present Benj. Sells and John Blair. A petition signed by a sufficient number of the inhabitants of the Whetstone River settlement, for a public road leading from this place to the Welch settlement, running through Brown's settlement and part of Powers settlement. was received. Viewers of the proposed road were appointed: Ezekial Brown, Esq., Samuel McElvain and John Welch; John Blair, surveyor. The return of the survey of the road to be made to the board of commissioners on the second Monday of October, 1804. when the said board will sit again. Adjourned until October 8.

October 8, 1804.

The commissioners met according to adjournment; present John Blair and Benjamin Sells.

Ordered that Morris Brown be paid for an old wolf's head, $2.00. No. 46; that Joseph Cowgill be allowed four dollars for killing two old wolves ($4.00) No. 47. That Robert Lisle be allowed four dollars for two wolves' heads. ($4.00.) No. 48. Issued to John Lisle. That William Thomas be allowed two dollars for an old wolf head. ($2.00.) No. 49. All to be paid out of the treasury of the county office, in the year 1805.

A transcript from the clerk of the commissioners of Warren County was received and read, for tax due that county, for sundry land. Made a transcript to the sheriff of said county, also several calculations on the duplicate of the non-residents' lands.

Issued to Thomas Scott, Esq., an order for thirty dollars for services as prosecuting attorney. No. 50. Adjourned until the second day of November. Attest: J. BLAIR, *C. C.*

November 2, 1804.

The commissioners met according to adjournment, Benjamin Sells and John Blair present. The return of road viewers and surveyor of a road from Franklinton to the Welch settlement and leading to St. Dusky, which road was ordered surveyed on second Monday of October, was taken up and examined. The same road is hereby ordered to be established, and is to be cut out.

Ordered that John Blair be allowed five days surveying a road to the Welch settlement, leading to St. Dusky, twenty-nine miles, at one dollar and fifty cents per day. ($7.50.) No. 51. Issued.

Ordered that Samuel McElvain be allowed five days wages for viewing a road to the Welch settlement as above, at $1.00. ($5.00.) No. 52.

Ordered that Ezekiel Brown, Esq., be allowed five days' wages for viewing the same road. ($5.00.) No. 53. Issued to L. Sullivant.

Ordered that John Welch, Esq., be allowed five days' attendance as a road viewer on the above road at $1.00. ($5.00.) No. 54.

Ordered that George Cowgill be allowed two days and a half wages for chain carrying on the above road at seventy-five cents per day ($1.87½), and that George Michael be allowed two days' wages for chain carrying on the same road ($1.50). No. 57. Issued to Ebenezer Welch.

November 2, 1804.

Ordered that Daniel Strong be allowed for two days' wages for making a road to the Welch settlement, at seventy-five cents per day. ($1.50.) No. 58. Issued to Aaron Welch.

Ordered that Thomas Powers be allowed for two days for chain carrying on the above road at seventy-five cents per day. ($1.50.). No. 59. Issued to Avery Powers.

Ordered that Robert Justice be allowed one and a half days' wages for chain carrying on the above road at seventy-five cents per day. ($1.12½). No. 60.

NOTE.—This Welch family settlement was in what was later and now in Delaware County, on the west side of the Olentangy River.

Ordered that Job Sharp be allowed three dollars for his attendance as a grand juror at the June term of court. ($3.00.)

Ordered that Robert Justice be allowed two dollars for an old wolf scalp, taken according to the bounty for killing wolves and panthers law, to be paid in 1805. ($2.00.)

Ordered that John Blair, Senior, be allowed twenty-two dollars and seventy-five cents for sitting thirteen days as a county commissioner. ($22.75.)

Ordered that Benjamin Sells be allowed twenty-two dollars and seventy-five cents for his attendance as a county commissioner thirteen days.

After making a transcript to Fairfield County of the lands lying in said county, but entered in Franklin County for taxation, also the same to Muskingum County, the board adjourned until the first Monday in November. Attest: J. BLAIR, *C. C.*

THE FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1804.

The commissioners met; present John Blair and Benjamin Sells.

November 5th. Ordered that James Marshall, Esq., be allowed for two days' attendance as a grand juror, October term, 1804, one dollar. No. 66. Issued to the sheriff.

Ordered that Adam Hosack, Esq., sheriff of the county, be allowed ten dollars for the last six months salary ending the 14th of this instant. ($10.00.) No. 67. Issued to Adam Hosack.

Ordered that Ezekiel Bogart be allowed one dollar and seventy cents for his attendance as a grand juror, September term, 1803. ($1.70.) No. 68.

Ordered that Joseph Parks be allowed six dollars for house rent and fuel for three days to accommodate the Honorable Court of Franklin County on October term last. ($6.00.) No. 69. Issued to Parks.

Ordered that Lucas Sullivant, Esq., be allowed forty dollars out of the county treasury for his services in making out the duplicates for the county and land tax. ($40.00). No. 70. Issued.

Ordered that Lucas Sullivant Esq., be allowed thirteen dollars for providing a book to record the minutes of the commissioners' meetings and business, an order book and complete record book, with stationery, also a screw and press. ($13.00.) No. 71. Issued.

Ordered that John Overdier be allowed one dollar for repairing the court house during October term, 1804. ($1.00.) No. 72. Issued.

Ordered that Zachariah Stephens, Esq., be allowed three dollars and seventy-five cents for his services three days in carrying the poll book of Franklin Township to Chillicothe, the October election, 1803. ($3.75.) No. 73. Issued to owner.

Ordered that John Blair be allowed one dollar and fifteen cents for two days' attendance as a grand juror, old term. ($1.15.) No. 74. Issued. Adjourned to the fourth Monday of November, 1804.

Attest: JOHN BLAIR, *C. B. C.*

November 26.

This day the commissioners met; present John Blair and Benjamin Sells.

Ordered that Charles Hunter be allowed one dollar for his attendance as a grand juror, June term, 1804. ($1.00.) No. 75. Issued.

Ordered that Lucas Sullivant be allowed out of the county treasury forty dollars for his services in making out extra duplicates for taxes for Franklin county. ($40.00.) No. 76. Issued to the clerk.

Ordered that Lucas Sullivant be allowed twenty dollars for his ex-officio services from May 3, 1803, to the third day of May, 1804. ($20.00.) No. 77. Issued to Mr. Roth.

Ordered that David Nelson be allowed one dollar and twenty cents for his attendance as a grand juror, June term. ($1.20.) No. 78. Issued to the sheriff.

Ordered that Joseph Cowgill and Samuel Ramsey each be paid two dollars for wolf scalps, to be paid in the year 1805. ($4.00.)

Ordered that Samuel Henderson be allowed one dollar and twenty-two and a half cents for his attendance as a grand juror, October term. ($1.22½.) No. 81. And that he be allowed two dollars for an old wolf scalp in 1803, to be paid in 1804. ($2.00.) No. 82.

Ordered that Ezra Griswold be allowed three dollars and seventy-five cents for carrying the poll book of the annual election from Liberty Township to Chillicothe. ($3.75.) No. 83. Issued to Ezra Griswold.

Ordered that Leonard Monroe be allowed five dollars for carrying the votes of Liberty Township for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States to Chillicothe. ($5.00.) No. 84. Issued to the sheriff.

Ordered that Adam Hosack, Esq., be allowed one dollar and fifty cents for summoning a grand jury, October term, ($1.50.) No. 85. Issued to the sheriff.

Ordered that William Flemming be allowed seventy-five cents for attending as a constable one and one-half days, the October term of court. ($.75.) No. 86. Issued to the sheriff. Adjourned without day.

December 7, 1804.

The commissioners met; present John Blair, Arthur O'Harra and Benjamin Sells.

Ordered that Samuel Henderson, Arthur Cary and Jonathan Alder be each allowed two dollars for old wolf scalps, to be paid in 1805, ($6.00.) Nos. 87, 88, 89.

Ordered that John Dill, Esq., be allowed two dollars for a wolf scalp, to be paid in 1805. ($2.00.) No. 90.

Ordered that Elijah Fullen be allowed one dollar and twenty-five cents for his attendance as a grand juror, October term. ($1.25.) No. 91. And that Andrew Culbertson be allowed one dollar and thirty cents for his attendance as a grand juror, October term. ($1.30.) No. 92.

Ordered that William Brown, wheelwright, be allowed one dollar and twenty cents for his attendance as a grand juror, June term. ($1.20.) No. 93.

Ordered that John Graham be allowed two dollars for carrying the poll books of the spring election from Darby to Franklinton. ($2.00.) No. 94.

Ordered that Morris Brown be allowed two dollars for a wolf scalp. ($2.00.) No. 95.

Ordered that Arthur O'Harra be allowed two dollars for stationery, and two dollars and fifty cents for a chest for use of the books and papers in the commissioners' office. ($4.50.) No. 96.

Ordered that John Blair be allowed sixty-two and a half cents for paper furnished to the commissioner's office. ($.62½.) No. 97.

The commissioners of Franklin County think proper for the safety of the said county to prepare prison bounds in the town of Franklinton, as there is no jail in said county adapted for debtors according to law. Therefore the said commissioners do constitute and ordain the following boundaries, viz: Sixty poles in every direction from the present criminal jail by the sweep of sixty rods from the center of the present jail, to form a circle. By order of the commissioners. Adjourned without day.

Attest: JOHN BLAIR, *Clerk.*

December 17, 1804.

The commissioners met; present John Blair, Arthur O'Harra and Benjamin Sells.

Ordered that Lucas Sullivant be allowed ten dollars for one-half year's eff-officio services, commencing the third day of May and ending the third day of November in this year 1804. ($10.00.) Issued to G. W. Botts.

The commissioners received a transcript of the lands belonging to residents of Ross County, but lying in Franklin County. Total amount $71.47.

The commissioners of Franklin County after hearing the grievances of many of the citizens of the county, think it expedient to make the following divisions and alterations in the township lines throughout the county, viz: Harrison Township to extend up the river Scioto to the south line of Andrew Culbertson's section of land, thence east to the county line, and west to the county line. This will include Harrison Township; thence from said boundary line of Harrison Township up the Scioto and Whetstone Rivers and Alum Creek to the north boundary line of the first township of the United States military land; thence east to said county line, and west to the Scioto River, and up along the east bank of that river to include the Miller settlement; thence west to Big Darby Creek, and down along the east side of the said creek to Harrison Township line, shall include Franklin Township. Thence the north boundary line of the said Franklin Township, and bounded west by the Scioto River, up to the north boundary line of Franklin County, and east with said county line to Fairfield county line, thence south with said county line to the north line of the First township of the United States military land, shall include Liberty Township. Thence the division of Darby Township shall begin on the west side of Big Darby Creek, thence running west through the public ground of North Liberty to the county line where it intersects or crosses the road going from Franklinton to Springfield. The north part shall be Darby Township and the outh part west of Big Darby Creek and down the west side of that creek to the county line, and running west to the west line of the county shall constitute Jefferson Township. By order of the board of county commissioners, who then adjourned without day. Attest: J. BLAIR, *Clerk.*

NOTE.—All of the territory west of the Big Darby Creek which was once in Franklin County.

January 5, 1805.

The commissioners met; present John Blair. Benjamin Sells and Arthur O'Harra.

Ordered that Arthur O'Harra, one of the commissioners of Franklin County be allowed nineteen dollars and twenty-five cents for his services eleven days. ($19.25.) No. 99. Issued.

Ordered that Aaron Welch be allowed one dollar and fifty cents for chain carrying in the surveying of the road from Franklinton to the Welch settlement, two days. ($1.50.) No. 100.

Ordered that William Hughes be allowed two dollars for an old wolf head. ($2.00.) No. 101.

The transcript record from the Auditor of State was compared with the clerk's duplicate, and we commenced making a transcript for the collector of taxes. The commissioners then adjourned.

January 14, 1805.

The commissioners met and proceeded to business.

Ordered that Robert Young be allowed one dollar for his attendance as a grand juror at the June term. ($1.00.) No. 101.

Ordered that John Lisle, Enoch Thomas and Joseph Cowgill each be allowed two dollars for old wolf heads, killed according to law and bounty paid. ($6.00.) Nos. 102, 103, 104.

Ordered that Thomas Moorhead be allowed two dollars and twenty cents for his attendance at June and October terms, two days each, as grand juror. ($2.20.) No. 105.

Ordered that William Bennett be allowed one dollar and seventy cents for being a grand juror, October term. ($1.70.) No. 176.

Ordered that Jonathan Holmes be allowed one dollar and ninety cents for attendance as a grand juror, October term, 1804. ($1.90.) No. 107.

Ordered that Luther Cary be allowed one dollar and eighty cents for his attendance as a grand juror, October term, 1804. ($1.80.) No. 108.

Ordered that William Rankin be allowed two dollars for an old wolf scalp taken according to law. ($2.00.) No. 109.

Ordered that David Pugh be allowed two dollars and twenty-five cents for carrying chain on a road survey. ($2.25.) No. 110. This labor was done in 1803.

Ordered that William Harper be allowed five dollars for carrying the poll book of Harrison County to Chillicothe. ($5.00.) No. 121.

This day delivered to the sheriff of this county a transcript of land received from Adams County. said land being in Franklin County, owned by John Banit (probably Bennett) 3000 acres third rate land; Noble and Thomas Graims (probably Graham), 500 acres, second rate land; and Benjamin Roebuck, 100 acres, second rate land. Amount of taxes $10.80. Also delivered to said sheriff a transcript received from the commissioners of Ross County; the total amount $71.47½. Grand Total $82.27½.

January 15, 1805.

The commissioners met; present John Blair, Arthur O'Harra and Benjamin Sells. The day was taken up in carrying out and calculating a part of the auditor's transcript, and some orders issued. An adjournment was had until the 18th of January.

January 18, 1805.

The commissioners met; present John Blair, Benjamin Sells and Arthur O'Harra.

Ordered that John Martin be allowed two dollars for an old wolf's head. $2.00.) No. 114.

Ordered that John White be allowed one dollar and twenty cents for his attendance as a grand juror, May term, 1804. No. 115.

Ordered that Abraham Deardurff be allowed one-half dollar for his attendance as a grand juror, May term, 1804. No. 116.

Ordered that Stephen Warren be allowed seven dollars and thirty and one-half cents for an execution levied on a certain ——— Crutchfield, on the behalf of said Stephen Warren. and committed to jail. The said ——— Crutchfield escaped from the jail as it was not secure. Therefore the county is immersed in the sum of $7.30½. No. 117. Issued to Stephen Warren.

After finishing the duplicate copied from the auditor's transcript, the amount due to this county being the one-third of the Virginia lands located in this county, the commissioners adjourned.

February 4, 1805.

The commissioners met; present John Blair, Benjamin Sells and Arthur O'Harra. This day received a return of a road surveyed by John Blair, from Franklinton leading to Lancaster, the said road marked and surveyed as far as the county line of Fairfield, which course and distances will more fully appear on a plot of said road which plot is lodged in the commissioners' office.

Ordered that John Blair, Sr., be allowed nine dollars for surveying a road from Franklinton to the county line of Fairfield, on a direction towards Lancaster. ($9.00.) No. 118. By order of the board of county commissioners.

Ordered that George Skidmore be allowed six days' wages for viewing a road from Franklinton to the county line of Fairfield, at one dollar per day. ($6.00.) No. 119.

Ordered that John Brickell be allowed for six days viewing a road from Franklinton to Fairfield County line, at $1.00, $6.00. No. 120.

Ordered that Johnston Willcott be allowed for four days for carrying chain, and that George Blair be allowed for six days carrying chain, and Robert Williams be allowed for two days carrying chain, on the above mentioned road, at seventy-five cents per day each.

Ordered that John Blair, Junior, be allowed six days' wages for chopping trees and logs out of the line of the road from Franklinton to the county line of Fairfield County, at seventy-five cents per day. ($4.50.) No. 122.

Ordered that Bedingo Davis be allowed two days' wages for viewing a road from Franklinton to the county line of Fairfield County, at $1.00. ($2.00.) No. 123.

Ordered that Joseph Dixon be allowed one dollar and fifteen cents for his attendance as a grand juror at the June term, 1804. ($1.15.) No. 126.

Ordered that Daniel Benjamin be allowed two dollars for an old wolf's head. ($2.00.) No. 127. Issued to Esquire Steen.

February 6, 1805.

The commissioners met to make a plat of the proposed court house.

February 7, 1805.

The commissioners met and proceeded to finish the business commenced on yesterday.

February 9, 1805.

The commissioners met to finish the plan and make an exhibit on paper of the proposed court house.

Ordered that John Brickell be allowed two dollars for an old wolf's head. ($2.00.) No. 128.

February 14, 1805.

The commissioners met; all present. Ordered that Joseph Fleming be allowed two dollars for an old wolf scalp. ($2.00.) No. 130.

Ordered that John Blair, Senior, be allowed twenty-five dollars in part payment for his services as clerk to the board of county commissioners. ($25.00.) No. 131. Issued to Blair.

Ordered, that William Domigan be allowed two dollars and fifty cents for house room and firewood furnished for the meetings of the board of county commissioners. ($2.50.) No. 132. Issued to Domigan.

After making a calculation of the amount of tax due on the Virginia Military land lying in Franklin County, and finding the one-third to be seven hundred and thirty-four dollars or thereabouts, ($734.04), and looking out for and deciding on a place for the next court to meet and sit, the commissioners adjourned.

March 12, 1805.

The commissioners met; all present. They proceeded to examine the books; also took into consideration the memorial of Benjamin White, and made an examination into several other matters.

Ordered that Calvin Cary be allowed one dollar and seventy-five cents for his services as grand juror, September term, 1803. ($1.75.) No. 133.

Ordered that there be allowed to Lafayette Belt, Esq., the prosecuting attorney, to the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, May term, 1804, the sum of fifteen dollars. ($15.00.) No. 134. Issued to Sullivant.

Ordered that Lucas Sullivant, Esq., be allowed fifty cents for one quire of paper furnished to the court. ($.50.) No. 135.

Ordered that Benjamin White be allowed forty-three dollars and forty-two cents, costs and damages of a suit in which he was immersed by the court of Franklin County, in a suit of David Duncan, as will appear on the clerk's docket. ($43.42.) No. 136. Issued to B. White.

(See No. 3, Volume VII, July, 1904, for further records.)

The foregoing shows the business that was done by the first county commissioners.

In 1807 there was settlers cabins at points all along the Olentangy river, Alum creek and Big Walnut creek, north and north-east from Franklinton.

A settlement was at just north of where Little Walnut creek joined Big Walnut creek, about twenty miles north-easterly, called Zoar (later named Galena) in Delaware county.

Settlement roads were laid out passing from cabin to cabin of the settlers from Franklinton north and north-easterly to the Zoar settlement. The Zoarite people later removed several miles north-easterly and formed a new settlement.

The settlers at Franklinton were very glad to assist in making roads out to other settlements and thus make it possible for those settlers to come to Franklinton. Had there been no such roads marked through the forests, the pioneer settlers would have lost the way and would have wandered aimlessly to their death, as it was when any person became bewildered in the forest they were very sure to go in the opposite direction from that which they desired to go, and they would often travel in a circle.

April 30, 1808.

The commissioners met; present Ezekiel Brown, Arthur O'Harra, and Michael Fisher. This day received from Lucas Sullivant a deed for an inlot No. 25, for the only use of Franklin County, Ohio, to build the jail on, and the same is a free gift for the said county.

Attest: MICHAEL FISHER, *Clerk to Commissioners.*

Up to this date the settlement at Franklinton had been a central point for all pioneer settlers for many miles around to come to trade whatever they could for goods, which were not in great variety, and to get information about people who were coming in.

The O'Harra family, James sr., and James and Arthur jr., settled in Franklin township about two and a half miles from Franklinton settlement north and on the east side of the Scioto river. They built a stone house there, which is still standing and occupied, now on the west side of the electric railroad, the only house built so early which remains entire this day in the county. There are other houses standing which have been remodeled or covered over.

The O'Harra family descendents are very numerous in the county, but no descendants of Arthur, the County Commissioner, have been located.

Of the three names, Blair, O'Harra and Sells, the first county commissioners, the O'Harra and Sells families have been very prominent in business in the county since, but the Blair name is scarcely known, although the name of John Blair sr., appears on a marble tablet with other pioneer settlers names in the Franklin County, Ohio, Memorial Building.

The O'Harra families have no clear account of their ancestry farther than that James O'Harra was born in Ireland; his wife was also born in Ireland. They came to America in 1780. The wife's name was Mariah ————. They brought three sons with them, Joseph Arthur and Thomas, and they settled in Baltimore, Md., later going to Virginia, then coming to Ohio and settling in Franklinton in 1800.

Nancy O'Harra related to her daughter that she rode from Baltimore, Maryland, on horseback with her brother to Franklinton, Ohio, and passed through where Columbus now is, following a path through a dense forest of trees. Her brother Daniel later kept a dry goods store in Franklinton. She said that her uncle, James, lived along the Scioto river. She had brothers Daniel, James and Joseph. She married Samuel Pursell, August 26, 1810, (the marriage records in Franklin county Probate Court show those dates, and by William Brundridge) Her daughter was born July 22, 1828. She married Zephaniah Pursell and they resided six miles south from the Court House in Columbus. It is one mile from the old Chillicothe pike road to the east line of the Pursell farm. There was a red frame school house standing

on the farm on the north side of the road in 1906, when this information was gained from Mrs. Zephaniah Pursell, who had a good picture of her mother, taken when she was sixty-three years of age, the year that the daughter was married. Another daughter Sarah Josephine, was at that time Sister Evanela, at the Convent at Tiffin, Ohio. Her age was fifty-four.

This O'Harra family is the one which settled in Hamilton township, while the James O'Harra, who came from Ireland and settled in Franklinton, was the ancestor of the Franklinton and the Franklin township O'Harra family. There are three distinct O'Harra families in Franklin county, but no doubt they all trace to one ancestry in Ireland.

Mr. Thomas Morris had given Mr. Pursell a burial lot in Walnut Hill cemetery and he was buried there. Later Miss Mary Morris died and her body was buried close on the south side of the grave of Mr. Pursell. This caused some confusion when Mrs. Pursell died.

The Sells family came into the county in 1800, from Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, Ludwig and sons. Benjamin, one of the sons, was appointed County Commissioner, and later was in Franklinton a great deal of the time. Some of the Sells family are in business in Columbus at the present time. J. H. and F. A. Sells, Wholesale Harness Manufacturers; Captain Orange Sells, Wounded Army Officer of the Civil War; others are farmers. Willis Sells is a retired farmer. The saying that the descendents of the active pioneers of a hundred years ago are not now active business men and women, is not true. They are among the foremost in all kinds of business. Many of the original names have gone out, the women descendants intermarrying and many of the male descendants not marrying, or not being fathers of male children.

FRANKLIN COUNTY PIONEER SETTLERS MEMORIAL.

The Franklin County, Ohio, Pioneer Association appointed a committee to ascertain the names and the dates of settlement of pioneers of the county.

There was a meeting of the families of descendants of pioneer settlers called by the Franklin County Ohio, Pioneer Association, on May 26th, 1906, at the Commissioners office, Franklin County Court House, for the purpose of securing one of the

marble tablets in the walls of the memorial room of the Franklin County, Ohio, Soldiers', Sailors' and Pioneers Memorial Building situated on East Broad Street, between Fifth and Seventh Street, Columbus, Ohio. The tablet in the north-west corner of the room in the west wall was secured. Herbert Brooks, James Kilbourne, Adam G. Grant, H. Warren Phelps and Henry C. Taylor were selected as a committee to ascertain the names of the first pioneer settlers in each of the eighteen townships of the county and the dates of settlement, not more than ten from each township, a charge of $1.50 for each name and date to be made to pay for engraving names.

The names of the committee appears in order of the dates of settlement of their grandparents.

The committee met and organized by electing Henry C. Taylor Chairman and H. Warren Phelps, Secretary-Treasurer. The Secretary-Treasurer was authorized to proceed and collect names from records and county histories, and from families of the county and report to the committee. The work was finally accomplished and the following is the result.

The work of collecting names and dates was done principally by Lieutenant H. Warren Phelps. A historical receipt was given signed by the committee.

Names Appearing on Tablet

Franklin Township—
- Lucas Sullivant, 1797.
- Samuel McElvain, 1797.
- Robert Armstrong, 1797.
- Joseph Foos, 1798.
- Abraham Dearduff, 1798.
- James Scott, 1799.
- Joseph Vance, 1800.
- Arthur O'Harra, 1800.
- John Huffman, 1801.
- Adam Hosack, 1801.
- Rev. James Hoge, 1803.

Montgomery Township—
- Jeremiah Armstrong, 1797.
- John Brickell, 1797.
- David Nelson, 1798.
- Nathaniel Hamlin, 1799.
- John White, 1800.
- William Hamilton, 1801.
- Edward C. Livingston, 1804.
- Lincoln Goodale, 1805.
- Lyne Starling, 1805.
- William Merion, 1808.

Hamilton Township—
- Michael Fisher, 1798.
- John Dill, 1800.
- Arthur O'Harra, 1802.
- Samuel Breckenridge, 1800.
- Thomas Morris, 1802.
- George W. Williams, 1804.
- John Stambaugh, 1804.

Pleasant Township—
- Elijah Chenoweth, 1799.
- John Dyer, 1799.
- John Biggert, 1799.
- Thomas Roberts, 1800.
- James Gardner, 1802.
- Benjamin Foster, 1802.

Mifflin Township—
- Frederick Agler, 1799.
- William Read, 1799.
- George Baughman, 1805.
- Ebenezer Butler, 1808.
- John Turney, 1808.
- Lebbeus E. Dean, 1810.
- Stephen Price, 1810.

MADISON TOWNSHIP—
John Stevenson, 1799.
John Kalb, 1800.
John Blair, Sr., 1800.
John McGuffey, 1803.
Charles Rarey, Sr., 1806.
Philip Pontius, Sr., 1807.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP—
Ludwig Sells, 1800.
Benjamin Sells, 1800.
Augustus Miller, 1804.
George Eby, 1805.
Jacob King, 1808.
Charles Mitchell, 1815.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP—
John Lisle, 1800.
Balser Hess, 1800.
David Beers, 1802.
John Wilson, 1804.
Denman Coe, 1804.
Joseph Shrum, 1806.
Amaziah Stanley, 1814.
William Neil, 1816.

PLAIN TOWNSHIP—
Jabez Morrison, 1801.
Joseph Scott, 1802.
Adam Baughman, 1803.
Thomas B. Patterson, 1805.
Gilbert Watters, 1806.
George Campbell, 1808.
John Smith, 1813.
Anthony Wayne Taylor, 1818.

SHARON TOWNSHIP—
James Kilbourne, 1802.
David Bristol, 1803.
Israel Case, 1803.
Ezra Griswold, Sr., 1803.
Capt. Abner Pinney, 1803.
Samuel Beach, 1803.
William Thompson, 1803.
Levi Buttles, 1803.
Moses Maynard, 1804.
Samuel Wilson, 1804.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP—
Matthias Dague, 1802.
Jachanias Rose, 1803.
Moses Ogden, 1806.
John Edgar, 1806.
William Armstrong, 1812.
William Headley, 1812.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP—
James O'Harra, 1800.
John Davis, 1804.
Shadrack Postle, 1805.
Joseph Hickman, 1806.
Henry Clover, 1812.
Francis A. McCormick, 1814.

PERRY TOWNSHIP—
Morris Brown, 1803.
Isaac Case, 1803.
Peter Millington, 1804.
Capt. Daniel Mickey, 1804.
Bela M. Tuller, 1805.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP—
Hugh Grant, 1803.
William T. Miller, 1803.
Woollery Conrad, 1804.
Nicholas Haughn, 1804.
William C. Duff, 1806.
John Hoover, 1807.
William Brown, 1807.

BLENDON TOWNSHIP—
Edward Phelps, Sr., 1805.
Isaac Griswold, 1805.
Ethan Palmer, 1806.
Simeon Moore, 1807.
Riley Meacham, 1807.
Timothy Lee, 1807.
Oliver Clark, 1807.
Francis Olmsted, 1808.
John Mattoon, 1808.
George Osborn, 1808.

TRURO TOWNSHIP—
Thomas Palmer, 1805.
Robert Taylor, 1806.
Abiathar Taylor, 1806.
David Taylor, 1806.
Capt. John W. Hanson, 1806.
John Long, 1807.

NORWICH TOWNSHIP—
Daniel Brunk, 1807.
Rev. Benjamin Britton, 1807.
Rev. Isaac Grace, 1808.
William M. Armistead, 1808.
Capt. Samuel Davis, 1812.

BROWN TOWNSHIP—
Adam Blount, 1810.

Brown Township was settled so late, the land being owned in large tracts all timbered, and by people in Eastern states. When the settlement was begun there was many families living not far away.

There was many other families who came into the different townships very early; equally as early as those whose names appear on the tablet, but the space on the tablet was limited.

At the bottom of the tablet appears the name Keziah Hamlin, born October 16, 1804, the first white child born east of the Scioto river where now is the city of Columbus. She married David Brooks. Herbert Brooks is a grandson. She has many descendants now living in this city.

(Errata.—The name of Arthur O'Harra, 1800, appears under the heading of Hamilton Township. It should appear among the settlers of Franklin Township.)

TO ESTABLISH A PERMANENT SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

In February, 1810, the Legislature, being held at Zanesville, desirous to establish a more central and permanent seat of government for the State, by joint resolution, appointed five commissioners, namely: James Findlay, W. Silliman, Joseph Darlington, Reisin Beall and William McFarland, to meet in Franklinton on the first day of September then following, to examine and select the most eligible site for the establishment of the permanent seat of government for the State.

On December 11, 1810, the commissioners made their report and say: "That they have diligently examined a number of different places within the circle prescribed, and the majority of said commissioners are of the opinion that a tract of land, owned by John and Peter Sells, situated on the west bank of the Scioto River, four miles and three-quarters west of the settlement and town of Worthington, in the County of Franklin, and on which said Sells now reside, appears to them the most eligible." (On this site the town of Dublin was afterward laid out.) Dated at Newark, Ohio, the 12th of September, 1810, and signed by all the commissioners. This report was placed on file to be considered later.

During the time of holding the two sessions at Zanesville, the Legislature desirous to establish a more central and a permanent seat of government, received proposals from different places. Inducements were offered by the citizens of Worthington, Dublin, Lancaster and Chillicothe; also from Franklinton. Among others was the proposal of Lyne Starling, James Johnston, Alexander McLaughlin and John Kerr, of Franklinton, who owned land, situated on the "Highlands" on the East bank of the Scioto River one mile east from Franklinton town. The two rivers, Scioto and Whetstone, (later known as Olentangy), uniting north of Franklinton, then running eastward and making an abrupt turn southward when coming to the high ground. The site offered was then mostly covered with trees of the forest.

The town of Franklinton, the county seat of Franklin County, was situated on lower ground, and the surrounding lands were

subject to overflow by the flood waters of the two rivers. The Indians had selected the high lands as their camping grounds many moons previous.

Water navigation must be considered, as that, and hauling by teams of oxen, and horses hitched to carts and wagons, were the only means of transporting the necessary supply of goods to the people and sending away the produce of the farms and shops. Rafts of logs pinned together and boards placed upon the logs, then grain, flour, meal and pork in barrels placed upon the raft, were floated down the river, guided by men using long poles to keep the raft away from islands and banks of the river, to New Orleans or other river towns, where there was ready sale at some price for the entire cargo, including lumber and logs. Such rafts were floated down from Worthington and Dublin settlements during high flood water seasons. These two towns were each ten to twelve miles north and northwest. The men who went with the rafts to southern cities would walk back to their homes.

The following was the proposition made for the location which was accepted: (As published by J. R. Armstrong in the Columbus Business Directory for 1843–4. Samuel Medary, printer.)

"*To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Ohio:*

"We, the subscribers, do offer the following as our proposals, provided the Legislature, at its present session, shall fix and establish the permanent seat of government on the east bank of the Scioto River, nearly opposite Franklinton, on half-sections Nos. 25 and 26 and part of half sections Nos. 10 and 11, all in township 5, range 22, of the Refugee Lands, and commence their sessions there on the first Monday of December, 1817:

"*First.* To lay out a town on the lands aforesaid, on or before the first of July next; agreeable to the plan presented by us, to the Legislature.

"*Second.* To convey to the State, by general warranty deed, in fee simple, such square in said town, of the contents of 10 acres, or near it, for the public buildings and such lot of 10 acres for penitentiary and dependencies, as a director, or such person or persons as the Legislature shall appoint, may select.

"*Third.* To erect and complete a State House, Offices and Penitentiary and such other buildings as shall be directed by the Legislature, to be built of stone and brick, or of either. The work to be done in a workmanlike manner and of such size and dimensions as the Legislature shall think fit. The Penitentiary and dependencies to be completed on or before the 1st of January, 1815, and the State House and Offices on or before the 1st Monday of December, 1817.

"When the buildings shall be completed, the Legislature, reciprocally, shall appoint workmen to examine and value the buildings, which valuation shall be binding, and if it does not amount to Fifty Thousand Dollars, we shall make up the deficiency in such further buildings as shall be directed by law; but if it exceeds the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, the Legislature will, by law, remunerate us in such manner as they may think just and equitable.

"The Legislature may, by themselves, or agent, alter the width of the streets and alleys of said town, previous to its being laid out by us, if they may think proper to do so.

LYNE STARLING, [Seal]
JOHN KERR, [Seal]
ALEX. MCLAUGHLIN, [Seal]
JAMES JOHNSTON. [Seal]

Attest: WILSON ELLIOTT,
ISAAC HAZLETT."

The other propositions for the location of the Capitol were not accompanied with sufficient financial backing to cope with the offer made by the Columbus parties. The proposition which came from John and Peter Sells and other citizens along the west bank of the Scioto River about twelve miles west of north from the place where the two rivers, Scioto and Olentangy, join, which place was later known as Dublin, in the township of Washington, was only land situated along the high bank of the Scioto River, with some money, but not a large amount of subscription.

The Worthington people situated four and three-quarters miles east on the east side of the Whetstone or east branch of the Scioto River, made a much better offer in money and lands, but the situation was not on such an elevation. Their proposition was:

"*First.* That the location on a road running west from Zanesville, into the Western Counties of the State and the road from Chillicothe to Sandusky, crossing there, at near the center of the State and situated along a stream of water where there was ample opportunities for water power. It is only nine miles from the point where the two rivers join. The mills erected along this river have furnished lumber, flour and meal for settlements along this and the Scioto river for many miles. The houses which are already built and which will be erected, will be sufficient to accomodate the General Assembly and the State Officers. A large academy is now being erected, which can be used for a public building. All may be used until the State buildings can be erected upon grounds donated, which may be selected.

"*Second.* The citizens and proprietors of the Worthington settlement and of other settlements in the northern portion of Franklin County, who subscribe their names to this article, do each of us, in our individual capacity promise and engage to pay to the treasurer of the State of Ohio, for the time being, the sum or sums annexed to our names, respectively, for the purpose of erecting a State House in said town of Worthington, for the accomodation of the Legislature and other officers of the State Government; provided, this offer shall be accepted by the General Assembly and the seat of government of this State be permanently fixed by law, at Worthington, within two years from the rising of the present General Assembly and not otherwise. The sums so subscribed to be paid in four equal annual installments, the first installment thereof to be paid due at the end of one year from the acceptance of the subscription and the passage of the law fixing the seat of government as aforesaid and the other three installments in annual succession thereafter, subject to such other restrictions only as shall be immediately annexed to our respective signatures; the money, or other property so subscribed, to be applied to the building of a State House in said Worthington and to no other purpose.

"Dated Worthington, Ohio, January 29, 1808."

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.

James Kilbourne	$2,000
James Kilbourne for Norton and Kilbourne	1,000
James Kilbourne for Jedidiah Norton	2,000
James Kilbourne, cash for Jonathan Dayton in land	1,000
Ezra Griswold	500
Lemuel G. Humphrey	100
Jesse Andrews	50
Truman Case	100
Robert Justice	50
Isaac Bartlett	25
Jeremiah Boardman	75
Avery Power	80
Nathan Carpenter	60
John Carpenter	30
John Patterson	100
Thomas Brown	100
Adna Bristol	200
Charles Thompson	100
Aaron Strong	120
George Case	100
William Watson	101
Joseph Sage	1,000
William Robe	200
Moses Maynard	300
Timothy Lee	200
Asa Gillet	200
Amos Maxfield	100
Samuel Wilson	100
Daniel M. Brown	100
Asahel Hart	100
John Goodrich	2,000
Noah Andrews	1,000
Joel Buttles	100
Glass Cochran	200
Josiah Topping	200
Chancey Barker	100
David Bristol	200
Azariah Pinney	150
Jophar Topping	300
Ebenezer Brown	50
Joseph C. Matthews	200
Roswell Wilcox	200
Azariah Root	100
Orlando H. Barker	10
Moses Byxbe	800
Moses Byxbe, Jr	400
Ralph Slack	28
Jacob Ay	26
Discovery Olney	20
Augustus Ford	10
John Murphy	50
John Helt	25
Michael Eli	25
Eli Manvell	200
Benjamin Carpenter	50
Cephas Cone	20
Daniel Alden	35
William Fancher	23
Enoch Dominick	10
Gilbert Carpenter	40
Gilbert Weeks	6
Daniel Weeks	70
Joseph Latshaw	30
Nathaniel Landon	10
David Landon	10
Samuel Landon	10
Jona Williams	40
Jeremiah Curtiss	150
Thomas Palmer	200
William Thompson, to be paid in lands	400
Isaac Fisher, to be paid in lands	200
Abial Case	100
Denman Coe	100
William Gormley	50
William McCurdy	100
Eliphalet Barker	200
Alexander Morrison, Jr	400
James H. Hills	100
James Russell	150
James Russell, Jr	100
Cruger Wright	150
Samuel Sloper	100
Israel P. Case	150
Israel Case, to be paid in boards and other property	150
John B. Manning	50
William Morrison	100
Simeon Wilcox	350
Bela M. Tuller	250
Alexander Morrison	200
Abner P. Pinney	100
Ezekiel Benjamin	25
Thomas Butler	30
Moses Carpenter	25
John Welsh	24
Nathaniel Hall	50
John Johnson	20
David Lewis	26
Philo Hoadley	20
Isaac Lewis	20
Chester Lewis	20
Amasa Delano, payable in land out of the third township and third section, 18th Range, when the building of the State House shall commence	1,000
Daniel Weeks, Jr	50
Stephen Maynard	100
Eber Maynard	100
Joab Norton	300
Edward Phelps	200
Oliver Clark	50
Reuben Carpenter	50
Samuel Beach	150

William Vining	100	Levi Pinney	50
Isaac Case	200	Ezekiel Brown	50
Daniel Benjamin	50	William Luce	25
Obed Blakely	100	Silas Dunham	25
Seth Watson	100	James Harper	25
Samuel Beach, Jr.	100	Hector Kilbourne	35
John Case	150	John Wilson	30
Levi Goodrich	50	Anijah Royce	40
David Buel	100	Nathaniel W. Little	100
Roswell Tuller	100	John Topping	150
George Case, Jr.	50	Daniel Munsee	25
Bela Goodrich	75		
Elias Vining	50	136 Subscribers	$25,334
Preserved Leonard	500		

"At a general meeting of the citizens of Worthington and its vicinity, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions towards erecting a State House in said town (in case the permanent seat of government should be there established) Major James Kilbourne was unanimously chosen agent to present the address adopted by this meeting to the Honorable, the General Assembly, as also to tender to the government, on behalf of said citizens, their proposed contributions for the purpose aforesaid.

WM. ROBE, *Clerk.*

Worthington, Ohio, February 3rd, 1810."

There were these different propositions to be considered. The propositions coming from John, Peter, Ludwick, Benjamin, Samuel and William Sells, George Ebey, Jacob King, Augustus Miller, Captain Daniel Mickey, Peter Millington, Daniel Brunk, Benjamin Britton and other citizens of the highlands along the Scioto River, about twelve miles north from Franklinton, where Dublin was later established, where the grounds were elevated above flood waters. Worthington, with its highland prominence three-fourths mile from the Whetstone, (later known as Olentangy River); and Columbus, the ones of all others nearest the center of the state, and situated on navigable rivers.

The proposition from the Sells's and others on the Scioto River twelve miles above Franklinton was the same location which was recommended by the five commissioners appointed by the legislature in 1810 to examine and select the most eligible site for the establishment of the permanent seat of government. There were, however, objections to that site for the reason that large flatboats could not float in the river up that far in low water seasons.

The following law was enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that the proposals made to this Legislature by Alexander McLaughlin, John Kerr, Lyne Starling and James Johnston, to lay out a town on their lands, situate on the east bank of the Scioto River, opposite Franklinton, in the County of Franklin, on parts of half-sections numbers nine, ten and eleven, twenty-five and twenty-six, for the purpose of having the permanent

seat of government thereon established; also, to convey to the State a square of ten acres upon which to erect a State House and another lot of ten acres upon which to erect a Penitentiary, as shall be directed by the Legislature, are hereby accepted and the same and their penal bond annexed thereto, dated the tenth day of February, 1812, conditioned for the faithful performance of said proposals, shall be valid to all intents and purposes and shall remain in the office of the Treasurer of State, there to be kept for the use of the State.

"SEC. 2. That the seat of government of this State be, and the same is hereby fixed and permanently established on the land aforesaid; and the Legislature shall commence its sessions thereat, on the first Monday of December, 1817 and there continue holding sessions until the first of May, 1840 and from thence until otherwise provided by law.

"SEC. 3. That there shall be appointed by a joint resolution of this General Assembly, a director, who shall, within thirty days after his appointment, take up and subscribe an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties enjoined on him by law and shall hold his office to the end of the session of the next Legislature; provided, that in case the office of the director aforesaid, shall by death, resignation or in any otherwise become vacant during the recess of the Legislature, the Governor shall appoint to fill the vacancy.

"SEC. 4. That the aforesaid director shall view and examine the lands above mentioned and superintend the surveying and laying out of the town aforesaid and direct the width of the streets and alleys therein; also, to select the square for public buildings and the lot for the Penitentiary and dependencies according to the proposals aforesaid and he shall make a report thereof to the next Legislature. He shall, moreover, perform such other duties as will be required of him by law.

"SEC. 5. That said McLaughlin, Kerr, Starling and Johnston, shall, on or before the first day of July next ensuing, at their own expense, cause the town aforesaid to be laid out and a plat of the same recorded in the Recorder's office of Franklin County, distinguishing therein the square and lot to be by them conveyed to this State, and they shall, moreover, transmit a certified copy thereof to the next Legislature for their inspection.

"SEC. 6. That from and after the first day of May next, Chillicothe shall be the temporary seat of government until otherwise provided for by law.

"Passed February 14, 1812."

And by an act amendatory to the above act, passed February 17th, 1816, it was enacted:

"SECTION 1. That from and after the second Tuesday in October next, the seat of government of this State shall be established at the town of Columbus and there continue, agreeable to the provisions of the second section of the act entitled "An Act fixing and establishing the temporary and permanent seats of government," passed February 14, 1812.

"SEC. 2. That the Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State, shall, in the month of October next, remove or cause to be removed, the books, maps and papers in their respective offices to the offices prepared and designated for them, severally, in the town of Columbus and the Treasurer shall also remove any public money which may be in his office and the said public officers shall there attend and keep their offices respectively; from and after that time, any law to the contrary, notwithstanding."

On the 19th day of February, 1812, at Zanesville, the proprietors, Starling, Johnston, McLaughlin and Kerr, signed and acknowledged their articles of association, as partners under the

law for laying out, etc., of the town of Columbus. The preamble recapitulates:

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

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

They were to have a common agent, to make sales of town lots and superintend their whole business. Each party was to pay into the hand of this agent the sum of $2,400 annually, on the first Monday of January, for five successive years, and such further sums as may be necessary to complete the public buildings. Each party was to warrant the title to the land by them respectively put into the stock, and each to receive a mutual benefit in all donations they might obtain on subscriptions, or otherwise; and when they should have completed their contract with the state, and be released from all obligations on account thereof, a final settlement and adjustment of their accounts was to take place and the profits or losses to be equally divided between them.

This agreement was faithfully abided by and finally canceled in April, 1817, when a division of the unsold property and of obligations for lots sold, took place and each party released the others from all the obligations of their articles of association and also released and quit-claimed to each other all the remaining parts of their several tracts of land originally put into the common fund that remained unsold by deed on contract. The amount of the donations obtained on subscriptions is variously stated at from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand dollars

Pursuant to a contract with Doctor James Hoge he deeded to the proprietors for their mutual benefit eighty acres of land off the south end of half section No. 11, in order to enable them to com-

plete the plat to the size and form desired. Of the lots laid out on this grant the proprietors retained a certain proportion and deeded the balance back to Dr. Hoge (who was the first Presbyterian minister to locate in Franklinton).

Pursuant to a similar contract with Thomas Allen, and for the same purpose, he deeded to the proprietors twenty acres out of the south part of half section No. 10, they deeding back a certain proportion of the lots and retaining the balance as a donation.

Thus the town plat, including outlots and reserves, covered the whole of half sections Nos. 25 and 26, and parts of half sections Nos. 10 and 11. McLaughlin and Kerr's half section No. 26 was the southern part of the original town plat, bounded on the south by South Public Lane (now known as Livingston Avenue), and on the north by a parallel east and west line, commencing at the river (a little south of where State Street now crosses) and crossing High Street, (which is to be 100 feet in width and runs 12 degrees west of north), runs east to the eastern boundary of outlots.

Starling's half section No. 25 also extends from the river to the eastern boundary of outlots, and includes all between the north line of McLaughlin and Kerr's half section and a parallel line running east from the river, (from a point a short distance in front of where the new penitentiary was later built and passing east across High Street just north of Long Street), to the eastern extremity of the outlots.

Although half section No. 9 was put into the common fund by Johnston, no part of the town plat was laid out on it. It lies between the penitentiary grounds and Olentangy River.

The east half of half section No. 10, put into the fund by James Johnston, butts on the north line of Starling's half section No. 25, from Water Street to Center Alley, bounded east and west by due north and south lines, cutting the lots obliquely. The part conveyed to Allen also butts on Starling's north line immediately east of Johnston's lands.

The contract being now closed between the proprietors and the state, and all the preliminaries thus arranged, in the spring of 1812, the town was laid out under the direction of Moses Wright, the agent of the state appointed for that purpose and styled "Director."

The streets all cross at right angles; those running northward bear 12 degrees west of north and consequently those running eastward 12 degrees north of east. High Street is 100 feet wide,

Broad Street is 120 feet wide, and all the other streets 82½ feet wide and the alleys 33 feet in width. The inlots are 62½ feet front and 187½ feet deep. The outlots on the east contain about three acres each.

Sometime after the laying out of the main town plat and eastern outlots the proprietors laid out some forty or more outlots north of the town plat, which lots are represented on the record by a separate plat. These contain a trifle over two acres each and form part of two of those lots which they conveyed to the town, an acre and a half for a burial ground.

On the 18th of June in the same year, (being the same day on which war was declared against Great Britain by the United States), public sale of the lots at auction commenced and continued three days. The lots sold were principally on High and Broad Streets and were generally struck off at $200 to $1000 each. The only cleared land on the east side of the Scioto River was a small plot on Front Street south of Broad, another where a cabin stood on the bank of the river farther south, and a small clearing south of the mound. Immediately after the sales improvements commenced and many small frame houses and shops were built, covered with split clapboards. Some of the roof clapboards were weighted down with hewn timbers, as iron nails were very expensive. They were made hand hammered by blacksmiths and hardened by being placed in cold water while the nails were hot.

Both the proprietors and the settlers were too much occupied with their own work to attend to the clearing of the trees or stumps from the streets and alleys. Thus for several years the streets remained impeded by trees, stumps of trees and logs, almost like a forest. Gradually, however, the inhabitants chopped the trees down and used the timber for building purposes and firewood. In about the year 1816 a subscription of $200 was raised and appropriated to the removal of the remaining obstructions out from High Street.

John Collett purchased a lot and built the first brick house at High and State Streets, in which Mr. Volney Payne kept a tavern in 1813. In 1814 Mr. Collett took possession and kept a tavern there until 1818. Later it was known as the Russell tavern. Daniel Kooser kept a tavern in a wooden building on Front Street as early as 1813. This tavern was almost directly west from Collett's. Mr. McCollum, in about 1813, commenced to keep a tavern at Broad and Front Streets. Several establishments

known as houses of entertainment and groceries soon were in existence as the population increased. At the south-west corner of High and Rich Streets William Day kept a house of entertainment and grocery.

Esquire Shields was a Justice of the Peace about that time, 1815. David S. Brodrick opened a tavern in 1815 and in 1816 James B. Gardiner opened a tavern at High and Friend (later known as Main Street). The National turnpike road came into the city later on that street and went out from the city west on Broad Street.) This was a frame house on what was known as the Howard lot.

As early as 1813 George McCormick, George B. Harvey, John Shields, Michael Patton, Alexander Patton, William Altman, John Collett, William McElvain, Daniel Kooser, Peter Putnam, Jacob Hare, Christian Heyl, and his father and mother, Lawrence and Mary, Jarvis Pike, George Pike, Benjamin Pike, Jeremiah Armstrong, John Brickell, William Long, Dr. John M. Edmiston, Rev. James Hoge, Lincoln Goodale, Joel Buttles, and many others were living in the town.

Doctor Edmiston was the first physician to locate in the town. Justice Shields was an eccentric personage coming from Ireland. He disposed of business without much delay. He could preach a good sermon, he could lay as many brick in a wall or chimney in a day as others would in two days. He was a surveyor and could take up any kind of work, but in all things he was very efficient.

Doctors Samuel Parsons and Ball resided in Franklinton but practiced on both sides of the river and out in the settlements. Dr. Parsons moved to the east side of the river about 1815.

The first real stores for the sale of goods were: one belonging to the Worthington Manufacturing Company and kept by Joel Buttles in a small brick building on the west end of the lot on West Broad Street where the Broadway Exchange building stood later; and one kept in a log house on the south side of Rich Street east of High Street, kept by McLean and Green. Christian Heyl had a bakery in two log cabins connected, or a double log cabin near to the store. Mr. Heyl and family resided in one of the cabins and kept tavern. In 1816 Mr. Heyl and his father built a large double log house on the east side of High Street just north of the alley between Rich and Friend (now Main) Streets, where the Franklin House stood later. Christian Heyl built and there kept hotel until 1841. In the spring of 1815 the census of the town was taken by

James Marshall. The population was a few more than 700. At that time there were several stores: Joel Buttles, Henry Brown, Delano & Cutler, and J. & R. W. McCoy.

A weekly newspaper, the "Western Intelligencer," owned and conducted by Philo H. Olmsted, Joel Buttles and Ezra Griswold, Jr. This paper was later known as the "Ohio State Journal." The Centennial Anniversary Issue of the establishment of this newspaper was on Thursday, October 26th, 1911.

The first silversmith and jeweler's shop was kept by William Platt about the year 1815. He was father of W. A. Platt, jeweler, who resided in 1843 at north-west corner High and Spring Streets.

The first birth of a son in the new town was to Mr. and Mrs. George McCormick, Francis Asbury McCormick, born 1814.

The first marriage was George B. Harvey and Miss Jane Armstrong; second, Joseph Dillo and Miss Polly Collett.

The first lawyers to locate were Henry Brush, Orris Parish, David Scott, David Smith, Gustavus Swan, William Doherty, T. C. Flourney, John R. Parish, James Cory and others. Homer Moore came in 1811 from Massachusetts but soon died, September 1st, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Phelps, who resided nine miles east of north. He was a relative of Mrs. Phelps. He was a young man well educated and intended practicing law here. He was buried in the Episcopal Cemetery at Worthington. He was twenty-four years old. Dr. Samuel Parsons treated him. A receipt for the payment for treatment will appear later.

The first school taught was in a log cabin that stood on the public square. The teacher's name is not now known. Uriah Case, John Peoples, W. T. Martin and Mr. Whitehill were early teachers. Joseph Olds, later a noted attorney-at-law, Dr. Sisson, later a noted physician, Samuel Bigger, later Governor of Indiana, and Rodolphus Dickinson, afterwards for a number of years a member of the Board of Public Works for the State of Ohio, were teachers of the common schools of Columbus.

The first building erected for public worship was a log cabin on a lot owned by Dr. James Hoge, the first Presbyterian minister. It was located on Spring Street west of High Street. In 1814 the Methodist Episcopal Church Society was organized in Columbus and erected a hewed log church the same year on the north side of Town Street between High and Third Streets.

The first penitentiary building was erected on the lot provided on the north side of Fulton Street and east of Scioto Street, some

distance west of High in 1813. It was built of brick, was three stories high, and sixty by thirty feet. The prison yard was one hundred feet square. Benjamin Thompson did the mason work and Michael Patton the carpenter work. Colonel McDonald, of Ross County, built the yard wall. The building was later used as a state arsenal when the new penitentiary was built on West Spring Street. The first penitentiary law took effect August 1st, 1815. Prior to that date the punishment for minor crimes was by whipping. Captain James Kooken was the first keeper and G. Thomas, of Perry Township, near Columbus, was the clerk.

There were four or five guards at first until 1818, when the prison buildings were enlarged and the yard was enlarged so as to embrace about ten times the area of the original yard. This improvement was made under direction of Governor Thomas Worthington, Auditor of State Ralph Osborn, Secretary of State Jere McLene and Treasurer of State Hiram M. Curry, Judge Jarvis Pike was agent and superintendent of the work.

The state house was built in 1814 on the square fronting on High Street, Broad extending to State Street and High to Third. The stone for the foundation, the window and door sills and caps, was taken from the quarry east of Reynoldsburg and drawn on wagons fourteen miles by oxen and horses through the woods and swamps.

The brick used were made partly out of clay taken from a mound beautiful in formation that stood on the summit of the high ground at the southwest intersection of High and Mound Streets. In this mound were found numerous human skeletons and bones, as has been in many other similar works of antiquity. Benjamin Thompson was the contractor for the stone and brick work; the stone cutting and dressing was done by Messrs. Drummon and Scott; George McCormack and Conrad Crisman were the contractors for the carpenter work; Gottleib Leightenaker, of the plastering; and Conrad Heyl, of the painting. This was a plain brick building, of two stories and seventy-five by fifty feet.

A two-story brick building one hundred and fifty feet in length by twenty-five feet in width fronting on High Street and about fifty feet north from the state house, was erected in 1815 for the secretary, auditor and treasurer of state. These buildings were constructed under direction of William Ludlow, the agent of the state. The buildings are well remembered by many present residents.

The public square of ten acres on High, State, Third and Broad Streets, was still covered with native timber and bushes, except where the state house and other buildings had been built along High Street. Mr. Jarvis Pike, during the years 1815–16, cleared off the timber and bushes.

The public buildings having been completed two years before the contract time, the General Assembly on February 17th, 1816, passed an act establishing the seat of state government at Columbus from and after the second Tuesday of October following. The state offices were removed accordingly from Chillicothe to Columbus, and the session of the General Assembly, beginning on the first Monday of December, 1816, was held in the new state house and Columbus became the permanent seat of the state government of Ohio.

On the tenth day of February, 1816, the town was incorporated as "The Borough of Columbus." On the first Monday of May following Robert W. McCoy, John Cutler, Robert Armstrong, Henry Brown, Caleb Houston, Michael Patten, Jeremiah Armstrong, Jarvis Pike and John Kerr were elected members of the first board of councilmen.

The proprietors having finished the public buildings and deeded the two ten-acre lots to the state, agreeably to their contract, they presented their account to the General Assembly at their session commencing on the first Monday in December, 1816, and by an act passed January 29, 1817, the Governor, Thomas Worthington, was authorized to settle and adjust the account, and the Auditor of State, Ralph Osborn, required to draw an order on the Treasurer of State, Hiram M. Curry, for the balance found due. After deducting the fifty thousand dollars, which the proprietors were by their contract bound to give, and deducting some six or seven per cent from the charge for carpenter work there was found a balance of about thirty-three thousand dollars due the proprietors, which sum was paid to them by the state; and thus closed the heavy and responsible enterprise of the proprietors.

There was much dissatisfaction among some of the citizens of the state for several years about the location of the capital situated as some of them said, amid swamps. The country was generally heavily timbered and much of the territory very level, holding the water in large bodies during the entire year as we have been informed by the early pioneer settlers. We remmember some of those swampy lands as late as 1860.

The Franklin Bank of Columbus was incorporated February 23, 1816, and organized for business on the first Monday of September following by the election of directors with Lucas Sullivant for president and A. J. Williams cashier. The directors were: Lucas Sullivant, John Kerr, Alexander Morrison, Abram I. McDowell, James Kilbourne, Joel Buttles, Robert Massie, Samuel Barr, Samuel Parsons, John Cutler, Robert W. McCoy, Joseph Miller and Henry Brown. The presidents and cashiers serving up to 1843, when the charter expired were: Presidents, 1816, Lucas Sullivant; 1818, Benjamin Gardiner, alias Barzilla Gannett; 1819, John Kerr; 1823, Gustavus Swan; Cashiers, 1816, Abraham J. Williams; 1818, William Neil; 1826, Josiah M. Espy, and others later.

THE WAR OF 1812–1814.

DURING the years 1812, 1813 and 1814, the time of the war with Great Britain and with the Indians, there was not much progress made, yet Franklinton became a lively war business place. It was headquarters for the American Western Army, although after General Hull's surrender of the American army at Detroit it was feared that the British and the Indians would advance on this part of the country, as it was known to be on the frontier. It was at that time that the block house was built on the north side of what is now West Broad Street and about sixty feet west from Foos Street. This was for the protection of the women and children in the case an attack was made. That block house stood and was occupied until within a few years ago. John Sinclair and family resided in the house for many years. The writer ate dinner in the house many times with the Sinclairs during 1870 to 1880.

Doctor Starling Loving pointed out the position where stood the elm tree under which shade General William Henry Harrison made the treaty of peace with the Indians. Dr. Loving said that Mr. Lyne Starling pointed out the tree to him and that it was some distance east of where Martin Avenue is now, near the alley between West Broad and State Streets. Mrs. George Sinclair, of No. 5 Green Street, says that it stood farther south near State Street. The stone monument erected in Martin Avenue by the Columbus Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, is some distance west or north-west from where the tree stood.

The following is copied from the "National Intelligencer," of date December first, 1813.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Every eye is now attentively directed to the operations of our army on the frontier, in which quarter the campaign must soon close, for already has the ground in that quarter been covered with snow more than a foot deep. It is our impression that, some untoward accident always excepted, to which the enemy is equally liable with ourselves, our army will by the 15th of this month be concentrated at Montreal and will before the first of July next be in possession of Quebec.

Then again:

Abner P. Pinney, Lieutenant, 29th Regiment U. S. Infantry, was in command of the barracks at Worthington, Ohio, June 19, 1814.

SOME OF THE EARLY PIONEER BUSINESS MEN.

DR. LINCOLN GOODALE came to Franklinton in 1805 with his widowed mother and his sisters. He immediately began to assist in the improvement of the village. He accumulated property and when it was proposed to make the east side of the river the site for the capital of the state he assisted with his means and his advice. He later gave to the city what is now known as Goodale Park. He never married and his large estate was inherited by his nephews and nieces whose heirs enjoy possession now.

Dr. James Hoge came to Franklinton in 1805 as a young man, a missionary in the Presbyterian Church, and commenced his work. After laboring for some time he organized a church society, and in 1807 was preaching regularly in a two story frame building in which the first sessions of the supreme court of the county were first held, a little ways north from the old courthouse on Sandusky Street. His salary was three hundred dollars a year, payable in half yearly payments. For this salary he was to give three-fourths of his time. Later a church was built of brick, one story, along the bank of the river west of Sandusky Street and near to the old Franklinton graveyard where so many of the first settlers were buried and where now a few gravestones still stand. Many of the bodies were removed to Greenlawn Cemetery, but many still lie there. The headstones have been removed while other headstones are still standing but the lettering has scaled off. The inscriptions taken in 1898 were published in Volume I, 1898, April number, page 67, O. N. W. Gen. Q. Dr. Hoge held services in that church until he moved to the east side.

Rev. Seth Noble came to Franklinton in 1806 from Machias, Mass. He had lived at St. John's, New Brunswick, previous to the time of the Revolutionary War and was true to the Colonists of America. He enlisted as a private soldier at Machias in Captain Jabes West's Company, Massachusetts. Volunteers, May 17th, 1777, and served on the St. John's River. His property in New Brunswick was confiscated by the English Government and he fled to Massachusetts. He was granted a warrant for land by the United States for his services. He located his patent for land in Range 22, Township 5, Section 23, one-half Section 32, Refugee

lands, in Franklin County. (In 1801 the United States Congress passed an act setting aside what was known as Refugee lands for the purpose of remunerating in part the refugees from Canada who were loyal to the American cause during the time of the war and whose lands were confiscated.) Seth Noble was one of the refugees and was allowed a land claim in these lands. He was a Presbyterian minister. He was united in marriage with Mrs. Margaret Riddle, (widow), of Franklinton, December 3, 1806. He died September 15, 1807, aged 64 years, and was buried in Franklinton.

Lyne Starling came to Franklinton settlement from Mecklenberg County, Virginia, in 1806. He was a brother to Mrs. Sarah S., wife of Lucas Sullivant, and was two years younger than she. He was then twenty-three years old and later became a very prominent and active man. He became very wealthy and made a tour of Europe. He died November 15, 1848, aged 65 years. He gave of his fortune to establish the Starling Medical College, at State and Sixth Streets, Columbus.

Joseph Kerr was a very prominent man. He was a member of the state senate in the third and fourth general assemblies, was a state representative in 1808–09 and 1819–20, was Adjutant General of Ohio troops from 1812 to 1815, was United States Senator from Ohio from December 1814, to March, 1815, (third session of the Thirteenth Congress), kept hotel in Chillicothe from 1815 to 1824. He was born in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1765, and died in Carroll County, Louisiana, in 1837.

R. W. McCoy came to Franklinton from Mercersburg, Pennsylvania in 1811, bringing a small stock of dry goods and opened a store. In 1816 he moved his goods over to Columbus, where he was engaged in business until the time of his death in January, 1856. He was the president of the City Bank of Columbus, succeeding Joel Buttles, who died in 1850.

Doctor Samuel Persons came from Reading, Connecticut, and arrived in Franklinton on January 1, 1811. He practiced in his profession and moved over to Columbus in 1816. He had a high reputation as a physician. In 1843 he was elected a representative to the state legislature. He was president of the Franklin branch of the State Bank of Ohio. He died December 30, 1857, aged 71 years.

Orris Parish came from the state of New York in about 1811. He was elected one of the associate judges of the common pleas court and after serving some time resigned and returned to the practice of law, in which he was very successful. He died in 1837.

Ralph Osborn came to Franklinton from Waterbury, Conn., in 1806. He was an attorney-at-law. He remained in Franklinton until after 1808, when he went to Delaware, Ohio. He removed to Pickaway County and in 1810 was elected clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives and served five sessions. He was elected auditor of state in 1815 and was re-elected several terms, holding that office eighteen years. In 1833 he was elected to represent Franklin and Pickaway Counties in the state senate. He died in Columbus on December 30, 1835, aged 55 years.

In 1815 a wooden bridge was built over the Scioto River, starting on the east side in what is now Broad Street and going direct across as the river ran then, and the west end farther south between what is now West Broad and State Streets, and the road leading westward was along a ridge, higher ground than where Broad Street now is. This bridge was built by Lucas Sullivant and was a toll bridge authorized by the legislature; therefore none but those who used the bridge were called upon to pay. Later other toll bridges were built over streams in the county. In about 1823 David Pugh built two toll bridges—one over Alum Creek and one across Big Walnut Creek three and eight miles east. Mr. Pugh kept a tavern just east of Big Walnut Creek.

There was much sickness during the years 1823–1824, many people dying with fevers.

Abram I. McDowell served through the War of 1812–14 in the American Army from Kentucky. He was at Franklinton part of the time and was so well pleased with the country that he settled in Franklinton. His home was one square south of Broad Street, nearly south from the old court house. His wife, Eliza Lord, was a member of the Starling family and they were probably married in Kentucky as there is no record of their marriage among the records of the early marriages in Franklin County, Ohio, up to 1825; yet there are records as follows: Ellis Jones and Jane McDowell, January 29, 1807, by Asa Shinn, Minister; Thomas Casey and Margarey McDowell, by William D. Hendren, J. P., March 1, 1812; Joel Abbott and Melinda McDowell, by John B. Johnston, November 4, 1813. This goes to prove that there were McDowell families residing in the county very early.

Mr. McDowell was a highly educated man, a gentleman in manners with a rather haughty appearance, yet he was of a rather jovial disposition. He had many warm friends as we are informed by General Theodore Jones, of 260 East Main Street, Columbus, Ohio, who was well acquainted with him and his family. He held the offices of clerk of the courts, 1815 to 1836, and of county recorder for one term, and was mayor of the city of Columbus in 1842.

He died in 1844 aged fifty-three years. He held the title of Colonel. Their son, Irwin McDowell, was born in Franklinton, October 15, 1818. He was educated in the public schools at Franklinton until the age of fourteen, having private tutorship at home by a French teacher. He was sent to Paris, France, in 1832, and attended college, then returning to the United States, and entering West Point Academy as a cadet in 1834. He graduated in the same class with William F. Barry, who became Chief of Artillery to the Union Army of the Potomac in the War of 1861–65, William J. Hardee, R. S. Granger, P. G. T. Beauregard, who stood second in the class, Barry, 21, McDowell, 23, Granger, 25, Hardee, 26. Other cadets at the Academy at the same time but not in same class were Braxton Bragg, Jubal Early, E. D. Townsend, B. H. Hill, Wm. H. French, John Sedgwick, Joseph Hooker, John C. Pemberton, Wm. H. T. Walker. In the class above and in a lower class were: H. W. Halleck, E. O. C. Ord, E. R. S. Canby, William Tecumseh Sherman, George H. Thomas, R. S. Ewell, H. G. Wright. He was assigned to the artillery and served in several departments under different commanders, twice under command of General Winfield Scott.

At the date of the breaking out of the war between the States in 1861 he held the rank of Brevet-Major, and had the full confidence of General Scott. He assisted in organizing the armies in April, 1861, giving advice to the department of war at Washington, also assisting Governor Dennison of Ohio about organizing the three months troops. He was commissioned Brigadier General. General Scott thought that he was being promoted too rapidly and did not want him to have command of the army of 35,000 at the battle of Bull Run, Va., (Manassas) but the authorities at Washington placed him there. He was not supported by the subordinate commanders as they should have done owing, as he said later, to inexperience, they did not know how to make movements

which would give confidence to under officers and men. The Confederates under command of General P. G. T. Beauregard, won a victory; 481 federals killed, 269 confederates killed, 1011 federals wounded, 1483 confederates wounded, 1421 prisoners taken by the confederates. General McDowell managed the retreat of his army towards Washington remarkably well. General Beauregard was not anxious to prolong the battle.

Other Columbus citizens quite prominent during the war were: Charles C. Walcutt, Brigadier and Major General; John G. Mitchell, Brigadier General; Henry B. Carrington, Brigadier General; James A. Wilcox, Theodore Jones, William L. McMillen, Brevet Brigadier Generals.

William T. Martin, born April 5, 1788, in Bedford County, Pa., came to Columbus in 1815, and became one of its most prominent citizens. He was county recorder in 1841–43. His residence was at the north-west corner of Friend (now Main) and Front Streets. He was the author of the "Franklin County Register." He aided Henry Howe, LL. D., in making up his "Historical Collections of Ohio" in 1847. He also assisted in making up the history of the business of Columbus which was published in some of the early "Columbus Business Directories." He wrote and published William T. Martin's History of Franklin County, with reminiscences of the county's early settlement and biographical sketches, in 1858. He had known the earliest pioneer settlers and was well qualified to write the correct history up to that date. It is a correct book for reference and very valuable. He passed away from this world February 19, 1866. Amelia, his widow, passed away January 16, 1885, aged 94 years. Their tombstone in Greenlawn Cemetery stands near to those of Jeremiah Armstrong and Joseph Foos, which seems very appropriate as they were close friends during this life.

William and Robert Neil, brothers, came from Kentucky in 1816. They were both very active men in the upbuilding of the city. William built the Neil House hotel which is still in existence, owned by his heirs. He was interested for many years in a stage route for carrying passengers and the United States mail from Cincinnati to Cleveland. He also had large landed property which made his heirs independent. They stand high socially and morally. His railroad transactions were written up in the QUARTERLY for July, 1911, (page 128).

Robert Neil confined his business mostly to real estate and owned large tracts of land, some of it still in the city. He married a daughter of Rev. Dr. James Hoge. A number of the descendants are among the foremost citizens of the city, and still own some of the original property. These two families and the Deshlers are perhaps the only owners of real estate in the city which was purchased a century ago and still remains in the same name.

Robert S. Neil, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Neil, now seventy-eight years of age, is president of the Franklin County, Ohio, Pioneer Association. He, with Mrs. Pamelia Sullivant Neil, a granddaughter of Lucas and Sarah S. Starling Sullivant, are enjoying the pleasant sunset of married life.

William and Robert Neil's grandfather, the great-grandfather of Robert S., the Rev. Robert Elkins, of Kentucky, preached the funeral sermon of the mother of Abraham Lincoln, and taught Abraham his first lessons in reading and spelling.

David Wagoner Deshler, born at Allentown, Pa., January 19, 1792, was united in marriage with Eliza Green, in Easton, Pa., June 17, 1817. She was born April 18, 1797. Soon afterward they started to come to Columbus, Ohio, traveling in the usual manner of that time in a covered wagon drawn by two horses. When they arrived they soon purchased the north-west corner lot at High and Broad Streets. They built a two-story frame house in the center of the lot facing Broad Street and resided there. Mr. Deshler was a cabinet maker by trade and worked at that business for three years, making many articles of furniture for the citizens, some of which are still in use. The lumber used was walnut, cherry and hard maple principally. He made much of the furniture and bookcases used in the Ohio State Library later. He engaged in mercantile business, in the meantime serving as Justice of the Peace. He later engaged in the fire and life insurance business representing the Pennsylvania Fire & Life Insurance Company. In 1834 he was chosen cashier of the Clinton Bank of Columbus. He was thus engaged until 1854. He then, with other men, established the Clinton Bank, a private banking firm. Later this was merged into the Franklin branch of the Ohio State Bank. He was president of that bank and of the Exchange Bank; the two were changed to national banks; he continuing to be the president of both up to the time of his death.

The son, William G. Deshler, succeeded his father as president of the National Exchange Bank. Thus, the Deshler family have

been prominent business men and bankers for ninety-five years in Columbus. It is arranged to build a large hotel on the corner so long owned by the Deshler family (the north-west corner of High and Broad Streets) commencing to take down the old buildings in 1915. The Million Dollar Hotel is to stand completed in 1917, just one hundred years from the time of the first purchase of the lot in 1817. That largest hotel of the city will probably be standing in 2017, but not then the largest and most elegant.

In August, 1817, President James Monroe and escort passed through Columbus on horseback. They came from Detroit, Michigan and were met at Worthington by Captain Joseph Vance, with the Franklin Dragoons. The President was received in the state house. He complimented the young city and the citizens upon the growth and enterprise. The Franklin Dragoons were organized during the War of 1812–14 and were commanded by Captains Joseph Vance, Abram J. McDowell, Robert Brotherton, Philo H. Olmsted, Joseph McElvain, David Taylor and others up to 1832, when they disbanded.

Peter Hayden became one of the most enterprising business men. He had an iron foundry and rolling mill. He also established a bank which is still doing business at 20 East Broad Street. At one time in 1873, when there was a money panic with the banks, Mr. Hayden's bank paid checks on their bank in gold.

John Otstott came from Lancaster County, Pa., to Columbus in 1824, walking a distance of five hundred miles, carrying the tools of his trade, that of a wagon maker, in a knapsack strapped on his back, the tools weighing fifteen pounds. He was one of the 1400 inhabitants who were voters in Columbus in 1824. His first work here was with Mathias Kinney. He was united in marriage with Miss Eleanor Van Voorhees on July 5, 1829. They resided at what is now 318 South Front Street, Columbus. He died May 7, 1897, aged 93 years. His first residence was a log cabin. Later, sometime after his marriage, he built a brick house on the same grounds. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the I. O. O. F. No. 9 for many years, was county treasurer 23 years and trustee 39 years. He was well known as a manufacturer of wagons for many years. He was a member of the Mechanics' Benevolent Association from the date of its organixation in 1825. In 1895 he was color bearer for the Uniform Patriarchs I. O. O. F. of Columbus in their attendance of the national convention in Chicago, although he was 91 years of age.

Mr. Harlow Park, of Logansport, Indiana, relates that he is the son of James and Margaret Agler Park who resided seven miles from the State House in Columbus, Ohio, north-east on the east side of Alum Creek on what is now known as the Sunbury Road. Mr. Park came into the township in 1830. He was born in Ontario County, N. Y. They owned a farm and a lumber saw mill. There was a postoffice there called Park Mills and James Park was the postmaster for many years. He furnished much of the lumber used in building houses and other buildings in Columbus. His two sons Horace and Harlow, the latter born July 3, 1836, (the former was older), drove the horse and ox teams to haul the lumber and timber. Mr. Harlow Park now relates that during the summer and in winter time when the ground was frozen or there was snow for sledding, their course was down along Alum Creek to a point south of where Shepard is now, then west on Shaw's lane which is now the road just south of the Franklin County Children's Home, the Rees farm, then southwesterly to Broad Street, striking the latter over the Alfred Kelly land just east of Fifth Street now. But when the ground was soft they kept on south to the National Road on Friend (now Main) Street, then west to High Street, then north to Broad Street, then west to the river, then going north on the John Brickell Road to the penitentiary, making fully eleven miles, whereas now the distance by the present good streets it is only seven miles. It was impossible to haul loads up along High Street north of Broad Street.

There was but one building between Broad Street and the penitentiary nearly one mile, and that was a paper mill. Then the house of John Brickell was near to the penitentiary. This was as early as 1846. The boys in those days commenced work when quite young.

He remembers the time when the first passenger train of cars came from Cleveland to Columbus bringing a delegation of citizens (this from records seems to have been February 21, 1851). At that time there was railroad connection from Cincinnati to Cleveland. (See the Old Northwest Quraterly for July, 1911, Vol. XIV, page 123). He says that there was a large crowd of people in Columbus on that day. Teams and wagons and carriages of every description brought the people to see the train of cars come in, many men, women, boys and girls riding on horseback. It was a wonderful sight to see an engine pulling a train of two or three cars, about the limit of the engine's power.

Mr. Park says that he heard men talking that day that now the railroad would take the business of passenger and freight hauling and there would be no demand for horses. Farmers would have to quit raising horses except for farm work. (From some old book accounts and from memory the price of the best horses at that date was $75 and $80.) Mr. Park's business kept right along just the same as before and he lived to sell horses for $200.

Mr. Horace Park was Colonel of the 43d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Harlow was a captain during the War of 1861–5. The father and mother were very loyal people and leading citizens. The parents of Mrs. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Agler, were the first pioneer settlers of Mifflin Township in 1798.

A son of Nathan and Electa Case Carpenter, Rev. George Carpenter, married Matilda, daughter of Rev. James Gilruth. They reside at Roxabell, Ross County, Ohio, R. F. D. No. 11. He was born on May 9, 1826. Their son, Dr. Willard B. Carpenter, resides at 106 Buttles Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. The Rev. James Gilruth mentioned was a noted Methodist Episcopal minister. He was a very powerfully built man and had a tremendous muscle power. When riding west once through Franklinton on his way to the place where he was to preach the next day he noticed a number of men standing near to the court house, while one man was attempting to throw an ax by its handle over the court house which he succeeded in doing. The Rev. Gilruth, feeling inclined to engage in the sport, alighted from his horse and taking up an extra heavy two-edged ax attached to a good hickory helve, he leaned back and running forward a few steps he swung the ax around his head and up the ax went clear over the top of the steeple of the court house. He then mounted his horse and rode away without giving any evidence of bravado. It was simply an evidence of great strength and dexterity which he delighted in.

He often read the Bible and hymn book while riding on horseback. The roads being bad the horse could move but slowly. He said that the journey was not so wearisome when he read while on the way.

In 1838 there was held a great camp meeting along Alum Creek about twelve miles north from Columbus where Westerville was established, then only a small village. The Rev. James Gilruth, Rev. Uriah Heath, Rev. Jacob Young, Rev. Nathan Emery and Rev. Ebenezer Washburn were conducting the meeting.

A set of rowdy young men led by a noted rough fellow coming in from the back woods regions committed some disgraceful acts and interrupted the meeting on Saturday evening. They undertook to put out the lights. This bully leader was caught by one of the guards, a large stout man, but the ruffian threw the man to the ground and then started to go near the puplit stand for the purpose seemingly to put out a light there. The Rev. Gilruth stepped from the platform and meeting the fellow took hold of him and threw him down on the ground. The fellow jumped up and caught at Gilruth who threw him again. The third time Gilruth fell on top of the bully who bellowed out asking his friends to take the preacher off. Mr. Gilruth got up and lifting the fellow up, took him to the creek, pulled him through the water to the opposite bank to the house of a Justice of the Peace, preferred charges, had a trial, and the fellow was sentenced to be confined in the county jail for a term, where he had time to reflect on the fact that there was one minister who could by main strength put him down and hold him there as well as he could preach the gospel. He became a better man and a good citizen, often declaring that the sermon of strength which the Rev. Gilruth gave to him gratuitously was worth while remembering. The Rev. Mr. Gilruth went back to the camp meeting grounds the next day and preached in his usual earnest manner. There was no further disturbance at the meetings. The leader of the rowdies was safely absent and the other members of the gang had gone to their homes.

The Rev. Gilruth was as fearless as he was powerful, both in mind and body. He made friends wherever he went and his preaching converted many men who were wicked and reckless. He loved children and young people and they loved him. He was ever welcome in the homes of the people. He resided for many years in the village of Worthington near the old factory grounds near the river in the southwest section.

Hon. Alfred Kelly was very prominent for many years in Columbus. His family residence was on East Broad Street between Fifth and Seventh (now Grant Avenue), the lot containing ten acres and extending north to Gay Street. A fine large stone mansion for that early day was erected. It was the most aristocratic residence in the town and many prominent people visited there. The Kellys came from New York. The house is still standing, being owned at the present time by the Catholics who have a parochial school there. Almost the entire original grounds

are built over. The Soldiers', Sailors' and Pioneers of Franklin County Memorial Building, a large structure, stands shadowing the Old Kelly mansion. None of the Kelly name reside in the city but descendants of the Kellys of other name do reside on a portion of the Kelly estate.

Mr. Kelly took an active part in caring for the state canals, and while the state agent for the canals went on an inspection tour. He found at one of the locks that some brush and trash had lodged. He called the attention of the keeper of the lock to this brush lodgement and said that the keeper ought to remove it. The keeper replied saying that as soon as he could secure some man to do the work he would have it removed. Mr. Kelly said: "Why not do the work yourself now, so that the lodgement will not work injury to the lock?" The man replied that he did not have to do that kind of dirty work. At this Mr. Kelly got down into the water and removed the brush and pieces of wood which were covered with mud. The keeper looked on with amazement thinking that the well dressed man must have escaped from some insane asylum and was pondering in his mind how to have the man arrested and thus receive the reward which no doubt would be offered. Mr. Kelly coming out from the water, put on his coat, took out his notebook and pencil and very calmly inquired the man's name and the number of the lock. This further amused the man. But when Mr. Kelly informed the man that he was the superintendent of canals and on an inspecting tour and that he, the keeper, might look out for some other job, that men who would not work were not wanted as keepers of the locks, the man was surprised and began to beg to be allowed to remain, but he was discharged.

Another time Mr. Kelly was assisting some workmen and was down in a ditch digging on his own premises when some gentlemen called to see him. They were directed to the place where he was supposed to be superintending the workmen. These men found him in the mud. He conducted them to the house, then going and changing his clothing, introduced them to his wife. Such were the characteristics of Mr. Kelly and many of the other prominent men of those days. In the performance of public duties Mr. Kelly was very punctual and conscientious.

THE BOROUGH OF COLUMBUS.

The First State House.

WHEN the town of Columbus was laid off in 1812 there were no white inhabitants on its site and it therefore needed no municipal government. There were several families residing on the east side of the Scioto River but outside the limits of the borough lines. In 1815, however, there was a population of about seven hundred but its affairs were controlled and regulated by the general laws of the state until February 10, 1816, when the legislature passed an act incorporating the borough of Columbus. By that act the corporate authority was vested in nine councilmen elected by the citizens of the borough.

The councilmen were authorized to elect a mayor, recorder and treasurer from their own number. The mayor was to be ex-officio president of the council. The council was authorized to elect or appoint a surveyor, marshal, clerk of the market and a lister and appraiser for valuing property for taxation. The marshal was required to collect the taxes.

The following is a list of names of members of the first council elected on the first Monday in May, 1816: Henry Brown, Michael Patton, Jarvis Pike, Jeremiah Armstrong, Robert Armstrong, John Kerr, John Cutler, Caleb Houston and Robert W. McCoy. Others elected during the following years until 1834 were: James B. Gardiner, Christian Heyl, William McElvain, James Kooken, Townsend Nichols, Ralph Osborn, Philo H. Olmsted, John Jeffords, Eli C. King, Lincoln Goodale, Charles Lofland, William T. Martin, John Greenwood, John Laughry, James Robinson, John W. Smith, William Long, Joel Buttles, Nathaniel McLean, Joseph Ridgeway, George Jeffries, John Warner, Robert Brotherton, Jonathan Neareamer, Robert Riorden, Samuel Parsons, John Patterson, Moses B. Spurgeon.

Jarvis Pike was the first mayor elected, R. W. McCoy recorder, Samuel King marshal, Robert Armstrong treasurer, John Kerr surveyor. Byron Kilbourne, by order of the council, surveyed the borough and planted corner stones at the street crossings. William Long was appointed clerk of the market.

The state house was built by John Kerr, Alexander McLaughlin and Lyne Starling by contract under the superintendence of William Ludlow, the director appointed by the legislature. It was located on the south-west corner of the public square. The excavation for the foundation was made in 1813 and the building was completed in 1814. Free stone from the quarry on Black Lick Creek fourteen miles east of the borough was drawn through mud and swamp roads the entire way a forest of trees. This stone was used for the foundation and the window and door sills. Brick made from clay taken from the mound south on High Street where Mound Street was later laid out, was used in building the state house, which extended seventy-five feet north along High Street and fifty feet east on State Street. The building was two stories in height, with a square roof, with a balcony in the center, from which rose a spire one hundred and six feet from the ground. Above the balcony hung a bell whose clear ringing sounds were heard in the winter season calling the members of the legislature to their duties. On two sides of the balcony were protected walks which afforded a good view of the town. The foundation walls were raised two feet before the brick laying began. There was a layer of dressed stone extending out over the brick at the top of the first story.

The principal entrance door was in the center of the south front facing State Street. Proceeding directly forward through an entrance hall a door opened into the hall of the House of Representatives, there were two committee rooms at the side. From the entrance hall there were stairs on the left leading to the gallery of the Representatives' Hall, and on the right leading to the Senate Chamber in the second story, having two committee rooms. On the west front there was an entrance door opening directly into the hall of the House of Representatives from High Street.

A door on the east side of this hall opened into the woodyard, for at that time wood was burned in fires; it was before the time of using coal for fuel. The legislative halls were warmed with great wood fires built in the spacious fireplaces ornamented with huge brass-topped andirons which held up the wood above the coals.

There was no marble used in the building of the first capitol. There were large wooden columns handsomely turned and dressed from large trees which were very plentiful and encumbered the land, which was desired to be cleared. These wooden columns were painted in imitation of clouded marble.

Over the west door there was built into the wall a well dressed stone slab with a surface of five feet by two and a half feet, upon which was engraved the following:

"Equality of right is nature's plan,
And following nature is the march of man;
Based on its rock of right your empire lies
On walls of wisdom let the fabric rise.
Preserve your principles, their force unfold;
Let nations prove them and let kings behold.
Equality your first firm grounded stand,
Then free elections, then union band;
This holy trial should forever shine
The great compendium of all rights divine.
Creed of all schools, whence youths by millions draw
Their theme of right; their decalogue of law;
Till man shall wonder (in these schools inured)
How wars were made; how tyrants were endured."
—*Barlow.*

There was another stone of about the same size over the south door, upon which was a quotation in verse of the same character, but there is no record of it in existence. Mr. William Ludlow, a staunch Democrat of the old school, caused a smaller stone to be placed over the east door, upon which was engraved an inscription of his own design:

"General good, the object of legislation,
Perfected by a knowledge of man's wants
And nature's abounding means applied,
Establishing principles opposed to monopoly."
—*Ludlow.*

The old statehouse was destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning, February 1, 1852. The fire was first discovered by the watchman on the floor in the center of the Senate Chamber. The fire soon got into the roof and the city fire department could not control it. Thus, after thirty-five years' service the building was reduced to ashes. The desks, chairs and other furniture of the hall of the House of Representatives were moved out. The papers and documents from both houses were saved but none of the furniture of the Senate Chamber could be saved. As the frame of the belfry began to totter the clear-toned old bell rang out a parting requiem.

During the remaining days of that General Assembly the sessions of the House of Representatives were held in Neil's Odeon Hall and the Senate in Ambos Hall, both on the west side of High Street. The sessions were held in those halls until in 1857, when the sessions were held in the new statehouse, the cornerstone of which was laid on July 4, 1839.

The First State Offices.

The original proprietors of Columbus erected in 1815, under the superintendence of William Ludlow, the state agent, a two-story brick building, one hundred and fifty feet front on High Street and twenty-five feet back and sixty feet north from the statehouse. The foundation was of stone and there was coping of dressed stone around the building at the top of the first story. It had a comb roof of jointed shingles of blue ash wood. There were four front doors. The center front door opened into an entrance or reception hall, on the left a door opened into the governor's office, and on the right a door opened into the office of the treasurer of state. From this entrance hall and opposite the front door a winding stairway led to the second story where the state library was kept. The adjutant general's, quartermaster general's and other public offices were on this floor. The door to the right was the entry to the office of the Secretary of State. The two front doors towards the south end of the building were close together, both opening into the auditor of state's office. This building was taken down during the spring months of 1857 and the offices in the new state house occupied.

A United States Court House.

This building was erected on the public square in 1820 in a line with the first state house and other state offices, about fifty feet north from them. It was a plain two-story brick material building about fifty feet square. The roof of wood shingles arose from the two sides. There was a circular dome in the center and from the dome to each end of the building there was a flat roof about eight feet wide where people could step out from the dome and stand on the roof, thus having a good view of the surrounding country from a height of about thirty feet. There was a good stone foundation under this building.

The building was erected in part through an appropriation made by the general assembly of uncurrent funds of the Miami Exporting Company then in the state treasury, but the larger portion of the cost was borne by the citizens of Columbus and vicinity by subscription in order to have the United States courts removed to Columbus from Chillicothe. Although there was a great and determined opposition by the citizens of Chillicothe, yet in 1821 the United States courts were removed to Columbus and continued

to be held there until 1855 when the state was divided into two districts and the place of holding courts were removed to Cincinnati and Cleveland. Soon after this the courthouse was taken down. It was in the spring months of 1857 when the grading of the public square was to begin.

(The writer remembers well those old state buildings. His parents, Homer M. and Elizabeth G. (Connelley) Phelps, who resided about eleven miles east of north from the capitol grounds, would go to Columbus with team and wagon about four times each year to make sales of farm produce and purchase goods. They were compelled to go around on the Alum Creek road and come into Columbus four miles on what is now Broad Street, a roadway then of mud except a few months of the year, deep mud at between Fifth and Ninth Streets. The direct road, which is Cleveland Avenue and the Westerville road now, was simply a track through the forest of timber and swamps. The team of horses was unhitched from the wagon and turned their heads to wagon where they ate hay and grain right in front of those state buildings in High Street. Fay and Kilbourne, McCoy, Woodbury, Gwynne and Lampson, Stewart and Osborn, merchants, I. N. Whiting and Huntington, booksellers, John Westwater and Sons, china, glass and queensware, W. B. Brooks, grocer, all had stores along High Street, and as I sat there in the wagon for several hours I would read the wording on the state buildings and above the doors of the stores. I read them over so many times that I well remember them. Then before we started home we went to Young's Coffee House and got some lunch of bread, meat and cheese. My earliest recollection is about 1845, when there was no street improvements and grass grew in High Street.)

The Public Square.

The ten-acre lot bounded on the west by High Street, on the north by Broad Street, on the east by Third Street, on the south by State Street, and called the public or statehouse square, was originally inclosed with what was called a worm rail fence, (old farmers will know what kind that is). The square was farmed for several years by Jarvis Pike; then it was out to commons until 1844, when under direction of Alfred Kelley, agent for the state, Jonathan Neereamer inclosed it with a substantial cedar post and oak paling fence which was painted white. About the same time

Mr. Kelley had elm trees brought from the forest and planted on the north, east and south sides of the square. These trees were taken up while the ground was frozen; thus large quantities of earth adhered to the roots and when planted in large holes lived and grew although the trunks of the trees were four to six inches in diameter.

The Present Statehouse.

The original capitol building completed in 1859 is a building of great solidity and magnitude. It covers about two acres of ground nearly in the center of the public square, standing a little nearer to the east line or Third Street than to High Street. The foundation is sunk nearly ten feet below the surface of the ground to a bed of gravel. It is built of gray limestone taken from a quarry owned by William S. Sullivant on the west side of the Scioto River about three miles from the capitol square. The total cost was about $1,400,000, and about twenty years in building.

The cornerstone was laid on July 4, 1837, by Ex-Governor Jeremiah Morrow. Prayer was made by Rev. Dr. James Hoge. Rev. Mr. Cressy invoked the Divine blessing. On January 6, 1856, the new capitol building was so far completed that some of the state officials could occupy the rooms designed for them. A banquet was given in honor of the opening of the new capitol of Ohio. Hon. Alfred Kelly, of Columbus, then representing the counties of Franklin and Pickaway in the State Senate, made the address of welcome. Rev. Dr. James Hoge offered prayer. Messrs. Henry C. Noble, Theodore Comstock, Decker and Reinhard, as a committee representing the city council, and Messrs. L. Buttles, Henry Wilson, W. G. Deshler, Robert E. Neil and Francis Collins, a committee of the citizens of Columbus, had charge. It was estimated that there were 10,728 visitors present.

There is a room in the statehouse where the flags which were carried by the cavalry, artillery and infantry, in the War of 1861–5, were deposited by Ohio troops when they returned home; they number 344. (See Jacob H. Studer's History of Columbus, O.)

The Annex or Eastern Part of the State House.

The Seventy-second General Assembly of the State of Ohio, knowing the necessity on account of the increasing business of the State, for additional rooms, passed House Bill No. 579, on April 27, 1896, for the improvement and enlargement of the

State House, carrying an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000).

The Seventy-third General Assembly passed House Bill No. 127, April 19, 1898, to provide for the erection of a suitable State building, suitable for the additional departments and authorized an appropriation of four hundred thousand dollars, ($400,000) for that purpose. A board to be known as the State Building Commission was constituted, to be composed of the Governor and Attorney-General, ex-officio, and three citizens of the State, to be appointed by the Governor within thirty days after the passage of the act, shall be the Commission.

Charles A. Bauer, of Clark County, Andrew D. Rodgers, of Columbus and Lewis P. Schaus, of Licking County, were appointed. Charles A. Bauer died June 12, 1899. Edwin L. Lybarger, of Coshocton, was appointed November, 1899, to fill the vacancy.

There was some controversy and a difference of opinion as to where the building should be located. One proposition was to purchase all of the property lying east of Third Street to the first alley, and between Broad and State Streets, except the Trinity Episcopal Church property at Broad and Third Streets. That would require a much larger appropriation than was mentioned in the act.

There seemingly was sound judgment in this proposition, as in the course of time all of the ground included will be needed for use of State buildings. The purchase price at that time was much less, while the old buildings were standing, than will be years hence, when the ground will be needed by the state.

It was finally decided to build upon the State-house grounds, sixty feet east from the Capitol building and extending east ninety-nine feet and two hundred and twenty feet north and south, leaving a space of eighty feet fronting on Third Street. Work was begun on the foundation October 13, 1898. The corner stone was laid February 16, 1899, by Governor Asa Smith Bushnell, of Springfield, Ohio.

The material used in the outside walls was stone gray in color, to correspond with the Capitol building. The structure is three stories in height, with a half story above.

The first floor is connected with the Capitol building basement, being on lower ground, the area covering is of stone. The inside finish is after the Grecian style of architecture, with Italian and

Tennessee marble. It is a structure of which the people of Ohio have great reason to feel proud, and the Commission deserves great credit in having it erected within the limits of the appropriation. The building was completed for occupancy, fifty-three rooms, October 1, 1901, and was accepted by Governor George K. Nash. Captain Wells W. Miller, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, occupied the suite of rooms on the ground floor, northeast, the first rooms furnished. They are still occupied by that department. The Judiciary, Board of Health, Board of State Charities, Board of Arbitration, Insurance Department and the State Law Library are located in the annex building.

From the third floor a good view can be had of the magnificent marble staircases, the paintings which adorn the ceiling and the elegant Court rooms.

There are good citizens of Ohio who still hold that the erection of this building on the State House Grounds has taken away much of the uniform symmetry of the Capitol and grounds.

Modern Improvements.

In 1813–14 Thomas Backus, father of Elijah and Lafayette, who were prominent here for so many years, erected mills on the Scioto River for grinding grain. They bore his name for many years, then were known as McCoy's Mills, later Mateer's and then Marble Cliff Mills, as they were near that place. The mills were of great benefit to the people and profitable to the owners.

In the cliff not far below on the river were the rattlesnake dens which were a terror to the neighborhood. There were openings in the cliff but no one dared to go into and fully explore them. There has been no snakes about there for many years.

For many years the only way to ship produce from this community, as well as from other portions of central Ohio, was by flatboat on the river. Grain and produce were loaded on flatboats and floated down on the waters of the Scioto River. Many goods were hauled in from eastern cities by wagons drawn by four and six horses.

There was much talk about canal building as there were canals in use in the eastern states. On July 4, 1825, the commencement of active work on what was called the Ohio Canal was begun by holding a public meeting at Licking Summit about twenty miles east from Columbus. Governor DeWitt Clinton and Solomon

Van Renssalaer, of New York, and Messrs. Rathbone and Lord, who made the first loan of money to the state for building canals, were there to talk favorably to the people and tell them how the canal could be built through the country and what benefits they would derive from a canal. The next week General Warner and staff, Colonel Philo H. Olmsted, with his squadron of cavalry, Captain Hurzel's Light Infantry, Captain Andrew McElvain's Rifle Corps and Captain O'Harra's Artillery, escorted Governor Clinton to Columbus. Governor Jeremiah Morrow welcomed the Governor of New York to the fertile State of Ohio. A dinner was served at Robinson's tavern on the west side of High Street between State and Town Streets. Governor Clinton urged the citizens of the state of Ohio to push the canal project

On April 27, 1827, the people of Columbus and from some of the other central Ohio districts, at the call of Governor Trimble met in Columbus and at two o'clock in the afternoon the Governor and staff and state officers, General Warner and staff, Captain Joseph McElvain's company of dragoons, Captain Foos and Captain A. McElvain's companies of riflemen, Captain O'Harra's artillery, marshaled by Colonel McDowell and Captain McElvain, marched from the statehouse to the river where the canal was to begin, and after an address was made by Joseph R. Swan, General McLane, the secretary of state, and Nathaniel McLean, warden of the Ohio Penitentiary, took shovels and dug and removed the first earth taken for the opening of the branch canal. The dirt was wheeled away by Ralph Osborn, auditor of state, and H. Brown, treasurer of state. Christian Heyl prepared the dinner on the high ground near by for the assemblage. One of the toasts, "The Ohio Canal—the great artery which will carry vitality to the extremities of the Union." Another, "The Citizens of Columbus—Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity; whoever envies this day let him slink back to his cavern and growl."

At that time the people were glad to get some means of transportation for goods going out or coming in and were not haggling about time of movement.

On the 23d of September, 1831, the first canal boat named The Governor Brown, arrived at Columbus from Circleville. The firing of cannon announced the arrival. There were a number of citizens of Circleville and Pickaway County on the boat. The

next day a public meeting was held and then the boat started on the return trip, many citizens of Columbus going on the boat accompanied by a band of music, to return on the next boat. Two days later two boats, the Cincinnati and the Red Rover, from Lake Erie, by way of Newark, came to Columbus. The boats entered the river and were drawn by the mule teams in tandem to a point just below the Broad Street bridge. A national salute of twenty-four guns was fired. Colonel Doherty welcomed the commanders of the two boats in behalf of the people of Columbus and central Ohio. A supper was served by John Young in Ridgeway's warehouse. On the next day after unloading the freight of goods, the boats were started on their return to Cleveland. A number of ladies and gentlemen of Columbus and vicinity, with a band of music, boarded the boats and went as far as the five-mile locks, where they met the boats "Chillicothe" and "George Baker," going to Columbus. They went on board of these boats and returned to Columbus. Columbus now was opened out to the lake and Ohio River and her citizens felt more independent.

The power used to move the canal boats was horse and mule. There was an even path called the towpath, made along the bank of the canal, upon which the horses and mules were driven. A long rope was attached to the side of the boat near to the front and the other end of the rope was attached to the harness on the horse. A man or boy rode the horse. Another horse or mule was hitched to the harness of the first horse, and thus driven by the man riding the horse or mule hitched to the boat the horses could be driven on the trot. Whenever there was a bridge over the canal the horses or mules were driven under the bridge. Wherever there was a rise in the ground there would be a lock built where the boat could be taken in. Water was then let into the lock to raise the level of the water to the height of the ground on the rise. This mode of travel was quite an improvement over the old way and was very satisfactory until railroads were built into Columbus. (See Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly, July, 1911, Vol. XIV, No. 3.—

Mr. James McDermont, of Westerville, Ohio, relates how he in 1865 had charge of the canal boat called "The Columbus Packet," running betewen Columbus and Chillicothe and brought about fifty passengers to Columbus to attend the Ohio State Fair. He says that they were a jolly set of people and enjoyed the splendid accommodations which were on the boat.

At that time the only modes of conveyance between Columbus and Chillicothe were the canal boats and the stage coach, about equal in swiftness of travel, but the canal boats drawn by horse and mule power, were the most comfortable and cleanly.

The canal boats did a thriving business both in passenger and freight traffic up to about 1872. Mr. McDermont, aged more than eighty years, is still in active business. He is a native of Franklin County and remembers many of the first pioneer settlers there. It is very interesting to listen to him when he gets into a reminiscent mood. The aqueduct which conveyed the water in the canal over the Scioto River at Circleville, was a very ingenious bridge and canal, a very strong structure which is still standing although not now used. It is a relic of improvements eighty years ago, thought to be great at that time.

The canal boats were run out from the canal through the locks at Columbus into the river and were conveyed farther north than Broad Street, passing under the bridge on the east side of the river. There was a broad wagon roadway there and the river bed was much wider than it is now.

Columbus Postoffice Established.

The Columbus postoffice was established in 1813 by United States authority. The first postmaster was Matthew Matthews, 1813–14; Joel Butles, 1814–29; Bela Latham, 1829–1841; John G. Miller, 1841–45; Jacob Medary, 1845–47; Samuel Medary, 1847–49. It was made a distributing office in 1838.

Churches.

In 1814 a log cabin twenty-five by thirty feet was built for use of the Presbyterian Church Society on a lot owned by the Rev. James Hoge, near Third and Spring Streets. This was the first building erected on the east side of the river to be used for church purposes. The Rev. James Hoge was born in Hardy County, Virginia, July 4, 1784, and has been referred to in former pages as having come to Franklinton in 1805. A frame building was erected in the spring months of 1818 at Town and Front Streets, later known as the "Trinity in Unity," being in three rooms. Dr. Hoge preached in this building and in 1821 the First Presbyterian Church Society congregation was organized. The salary paid to Rev. Dr. Hoge was eight hundred dollars. Later a church

building was erected (1830), on the southwest corner of State and Third Streets, which was used for many years, but now the Hartman Theater building stands on that corner.

The Methodist Episcopal Church Society was organized in 1814. George McCormick, George B. Harvey, Mrs. George McCormick and Miss Jane Armstrong, who later married George B. Harvey, formed the first society. The first church building was of logs on East Town Street, on the north side of the street about half way between High and Third Streets. The lot was donated by the proprietors of the town to George McCormick, Peter Grubb, Jacob Grubb, John Brickell and George B. Harvey, trustees, for the use and benefit of the Methodist Church of Columbus, Ohio. A hewed log house was built at a cost of $157.53 in money besides some volunteer labor. The house was chinked, daubed and underpinned. The building was used for a schoolhouse as well. William T. Martin taught school in that building in 1815. In 1858 he wrote and published a history of the first settlement of the county. Michael Patton, in 1818, built an addition to this house, adding a frame room. Some colored people had joined this society but in 1823 they withdrew and formed a society by themselves.

The first ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church were: In 1814, Samuel West; 1815, Isaac Pavey; 1816, Jacob Hooper; 1817, William Swayze and Simon Peters; 1818, William Swayze and Lemuel Lane; 1819, John Tevis and Leroy Swormsted; 1820, John Tevis and Peter Stevens; 1821, Russell Bigelow and Horace Brown; 1822, Russell Bigelow and Thomas McCleary. At this date there are a greater number of members of the M. E. Church in Columbus than of all other denominations.

The Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1817 by Rev. Philander Chase. Trinity Church was located in several different buildings but finally east of Capitol Square. Orris Parish, Joel Buttles, Benjamin Gardiner, Alfred Upson, Philo H. Olmsted, John Kilbourne, John Warner, Thomas Johnson, John Webster, George W. Williams, Cyrus Fay, Charles V. Hickox, John Callitt, Amasa Delano, Silas Williams, Christopher Ripley, Austin Goodrich, Daniel Smith, Josiah Sabin, Cyrus Allen, Abner Lord, James K. Cary, John C. Broderick, James Pearce, Matthew Matthews, William K. Lampson, Cyrus Parker, William Rockwell, Abram J. McDowell, Jr., and Lyne Starling, were the signers to the incorporation.

The Rev. George Jeffries, a Baptist minister, came to Columbus in 1823 and in 1824 organized a Church Society. The meetings were held in the houses of the members until 1830 when the Rev. Mr. Jeffries built a house which could be used for school purposes and for holding church meetings, the church society giving $4.95 in money and three days' work in fixing up the inside of the house which was located near Mound Street, in the rear of where the St. Paul's German Lutheran Church was built later. In 1831 the society built a small brick church on Front Street near Mound Street.

A German Lutheran Church society was organized in 1821.

The first Roman Catholic Church organization was in 1833. During that year there were many laboring men working on the National Road. They with a few German farmers desired a place to worship. Services were first held in the Paul Pry House on Water Street, then in the house of John Burke on South Street between High and Third Streets. Michael Reinard and wife, George Studer and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Turney, Mr. J. D. Clarke and wife, Cornelius Jacobs and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacobs, and Mr. and Mrs. Russell and family, were members. The Dominican Fathers of the Convent at Somerset, Perry County, Ohio, had pastoral charge. There have been large additions in numbers since.

St. Joseph's Cathedral stands at the north-west corner of Broad and Fifth Streets. Two lots 120 feet front on Broad Street and 200 feet running north to the alley, were purchased in 1866 for $13,000. The Cathedral stands on the east side next Fifth Street. The cornerstone of the building was laid on November 11, 1866. The Right Reverend Bishop Sylvester Horton Rosecrans, then Coadjutor to the Most Reverend J. B. Purcell, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati, officiated. Bishop Rosecrans was born at Homer, Licking County, Ohio, but was taken to Kingston, Delaware County, when quite young. (See Vol. IX, page 311, October, 1906, Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly.)

In 1852 steps were taken to organize a Congregational Church Society. A society of Presbyterians calling themselves the Third Presbyterian Church, was organized, which adopted rules of government partly Presbyterian and Congregational. It continued under that name having the services as pastor of Rev. William H. Marble for more than three years; then Rev. Anson Smyth had

charge for a few months. The elders were: Warren Jenkins, M. B. Bateham, J. W. Hamilton and L. L. Rice; trustees, T. S. Baldwin, L. L. Rice, F. C. Sessions.

On November 3, 1856, the members unanimously voted to make the change of name to that of First Congregational Church of Columbus and the polity of that denomination was adopted. Rev. J. M. Steele, from New Hampshire, was installed as pastor November 7, 1856. On April 5, 1857, while he was in New York City on business he died with small-pox. Rev. N. A. Hyde, of New York, officiated as stated supply, from December, 1857, to June 1, 1858.

The Church on East Broad Street opposite the statehouse square, was dedicated on December 21, 1857. Rev. Henry B. Elliott, from Connecticut, was installed as pastor, November 9, 1858. He continued as pastor until May 11, 1861, when he resigned. Rev. Edward P. Goodwin, from Vermont, was installed as pastor February 26, 1861. Mr. Goodwin continued as pastor until December 15, 1867, when he resigned to accept a call from Chicago. Rev. George W. Phillips, from Massachusetts, Rev. Robert G. Hutchins, of Brooklyn, New York, were pastors for several years. Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden held the pastorate for a longer time than any other pastor—more than twenty-five years. He is now pastor-emeritus, has a national reputation and delivers lectures in many different cities. He is a noted clergyman.

The United Presbyterian Church organization has a large membership.

The Welsh Presbyterian or Congregational Church was organized by the Rev. Dr. James Hoge in 1837. David Davis and wife and William Jones were among the first twelve members. The Rev. Hugh Price was the first pastor; he also preached at Dublin. There are a large number of Welsh people in Columbus. They are good business people and prominent in good citizenship.

The Universalist Church Society was organized in 1837–8. The first minister was Rev. A. A. Davis. The meetings were held in a building owned by Mr. Buttles on the north-west corner of High and Friend (later Main) Streets. In 1845 a more complete organization was incorporated. The trustees under that organization were Demas Adams, James W. Osgood, John Field, John Greenwood and William Bambrough; later A. B. Robinson, O. F. Evans, George W. Sinks, Isaac Eberly, E. T. Hancock,

Thomas Lough and B. F. Martin, as well as many other prominent citizens and their families were members. Rev. Nelson Doolittle, Rev. Mr. Eaton, Rev. N. M. Gaylord, Rev. H. R. Nye, Rev. Thomas Gorman, Rev. J. S. Cantwell, Rev. A. W. Bruce, Rev. E. L. Rexford and others have been ministers. There are a great many families divided in faith between Universalism and the other denominational churches.

The Israelites formed a congregation in the fifties. Joseph Gundersheimer was president. Simon Lazarus, a good shrewd business man, a clothier of Columbus, acted as minister. He had filled that position in his native land before coming to America. In 1868 a congregation of nineteen members was formed under the name of B'nai Israel which has grown to a very large assemblage. In 1870 the building committee, Messrs. Nathan and Joseph Gundersheimer and Jacob Goodman entered into a contract with Messrs. Hall and Fornoff to erect a temple on their lot. The corner-stone was laid on Sunday afternoon, May 1, 1870. Rev. Isaac Wise, of Cincinnati, Ohio, delivered a discourse, subject, "Human Dignity." The temple was dedicated on September 16, 1870. Miss Ada Gundersheimer presented the key to the chairman of the building committee, Nathan Gundersheimer. The preliminary exercises were held in Walcutt's Hall, where the Rev. J. Wechsler delivered an address. There was seating room in the temple for three hundred persons. The place of worship now is in a magnificent temple erected on Bryden Road, east of 18th Street, 5663—July 19th, 1903.

The Methodist Protestant Church has not been in strong force. They have one fine church building and a good congregation. They are gaining in numbers of membership. Many who have been members for many years reside here in the city

The First United Brethren in Christ Church was organized in 1866, the first building being on the south side of Town Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets. Rev. W. B. Davis was the first pastor; trustees, Samuel Hively, John Helpman and Isaac Winter. There are several churches now with a large membership.

The first building for the Central Christian Church, Disciples of Christ, was located at the south-east corner of Third and Gay Streets. T. Ewing Miller, James G. Archer and F. D. Prouty were the building committee, and William Williams the builder, of a church there in 1872. A new church was erected in 1906–07 on

the south side of East Broad Street at Twenty-first Street. The corner-stone was laid on Sunday, July 29, 1906, and the church was dedicated September, 1907. There is a large congregation. There are several other churches of the same denomination in the city.

There are several Independent German Protestant Churches and Evangelical churches in the city.

The Christian Science Church has made great progress in the city. The Church of Christ Christian Scientists have a church organization.

The Spiritualist Societies have houses of worship in the city with a large attendance.

All Soul's, an independent liberal church, has for its creed, "Do Good and Live." Dr. E. L. Rexford is the pastor.

There are several other church organizations.

The Soldiers', Sailors' and Pioneers' Memorial Building of Franklin County, Ohio.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF OHIO.

[Senate Bill No. 2.]
[Senate Bill No. 234, Amendment.]

AN ACT

To provide for the construction and maintenance of a county memorial building to commemorate the services of the soldiers, sailors, marines and pioneers of the several counties of the state.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That whenever the commissioners of any county shall certify to the governor that in their opinion it is desirable to erect, furnish and maintain a memorial building to commemorate the services of the soldiers, sailors, marines and pioneers of said county and to expend for such purpose an amount to be named by them not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) in any one instance, the governor shall appoint a board of trustees composed of five citizens of said county, not more than three of whom shall belong to the same political party, to be known as the Memorial Association of ——— County, Ohio .

SECTION 2. Said trustees shall receive no compensation but shall be entitled to be repaid their necessary expenses out of the fund hereinafter provided. All vacancies in the office of trustees shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. Said trustees shall select from their number a chairman and a secretary and shall hold regular meetings at such times and places as they may agree upon and special meetings under such regulations as they may prescribe and cause to be kept a full record of their proceedings.

SECTION 3. Immediately upon the appointment and organization of said board of trustees, they shall certify to the deputy supervisors of election of the county in which such board is organized the fact of their appointment and organization and direct the submission to popular vote at the next regular county election of the question of the issue of bonds in the amount specified by the county commissioners in their original resolution, and of the erection and maintenance of the memorial building contemplated. The deputy supervisors of election of said county shall submit said question to popular vote at the next regular county election with such forms of ballot as said

deputy supervisors may prescribe and shall certify the result of said election to the board of trustees. If a majority of the votes cast upon said question is in favor of said issuance of said bonds and the construction and maintenance of said memorial building, said board of trustees shall proceed as hereinafter authorized.

SECTION 4. Provides that the commissioners of the county shall issue the amount of bonds required and they shall sell the bonds for not less than par value with accrued interest.

SECTION 8. Provides that the trustees shall advertise and let the contract for building to the lowest responsible bidder and upon land secured by them by purchase or gift, the land to be deeded to the county commissioners and their successors in trust for the county.

SECTION 10. Provides that when the building is completed it is to be turned over to the county commissioners, who shall provide for the maintenance of said building as a memorial for the purpose aforesaid in the same manner as they are authorized to maintain other property of the county.

SECTION 11. The commissioners of any county in this state may permit the occupancy by any society or association of soldiers, sailors, marines or pioneers, or any historical association, of any county building or part or parts thereof not necessary for other county purposes.

Passed March 12, 1902.

March 31, 1902, while George K. Nash was governor, bonds to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000), were voted and issued in this, Franklin County, Ohio, for the purpose of building a Memorial. The bonds were sold at a premium of seven thousand dollars, ($7,000). A large lot situated on the north side of East Broad Street, east of Fifth Street, three squares east from the State House square, was purchased for thirty thousand dollars ($30,000).

A large building was erected during the years 1904 and 1905; dedicated January 4, 1906.

The building cost two hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars, ($253,000), thus totaling two hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars, ($283,000). The General Assembly authorized by act, the County Commissioners to issue bonds sufficient to make up the deficiency. A fund of six thousand dollars, ($6,000), raised by tax formerly for a memorial building, had been used.

This, the first building erected under the provisions of the law, has in it an auditorium and gallery with seating capacity for four thousand people; three large assembly halls; a large parlor and reception room; library room; Memorial room with marble tablets for names and records; banquet room, seating one hundred and sixty persons; kitchen with ranges and table supplies; ten toilet rooms. Every part of the building is free for use of all the societies and their auxiliaries mentioned in the law creating the structure. The auditorium is rented out for meetings of all kinds, musicales and concerts. The "Old North-

west" Historical and Genealogical Society has its library of four thousand volumes in the library room. The Women's Music Club has placed an eighteen thousand dollar pipe organ on the rostrum of the auditorium, which is used on all public occasions.

Many of the large taxpayers and others who did not really understand the uses to which this building could be put, voted against the issue of the bonds, but since the many times that the city and county have been benefitted by the use of the large and commodious auditorium, they have expressed their thanks for the determined efforts of the fifteen ex-soldiers, sailors and marines of the Union army and navy of 1861-65, the Women's Auxiliaries and the members of the pioneer society who labored so earnestly and faithfully in the interest of the issue of bonds for the erection of this monument, which can be and is of use to the living.

The soldiers, sailors, marines and their auxiliary societies, the pioneer, the "Old Northwest" Historical and Genealogical Society and the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution societies express their thanks to the taxpayers of the county for their expression of respect and love.

Louis Kossuth Visits Columbus.

Louis Kossuth of Hungary, by invitation of the General Assembly of Ohio, visited Columbus on February 4, 1852, while on his visit to the United States and remained until the ninth of the month. He was received with honor. Dr. Robert Thompson was sent to Washington, D. C., to invite Kossuth to visit Columbus. When Kossuth arrived at the depot many thousands of citizens of Columbus and central Ohio were there to welcome him. The colors of the United States and those of Hungary and Turkey were carried in the parade. A Franklin County Hungarian Association, consisting of friends of Hungary, had been formed and they waited upon the distinguished visitor. He received and thanked them for their kindly expressions.

Governor Wood and others accompanied Kossuth to the statehouse and the General Assembly on the 7th, where he was addressed by Lieutenant Governor William Medill, President of the Senate, welcoming him to Ohio. Kossuth replied, saying that he was very much pleased with his visit to America and with the expressions of sympathy which the people had shown towards his countrymen.

Hon. Henry Clay's Death.

Hon. Henry Clay died in Washington City, D. C., on June 29, 1852. His body, which was being conveyed to his late home in Kentucky, arrived in Columbus, July 7, and was taken to the Neil House, where it remained until the next morning when it was taken on to its destination. Henry Clay had visited in Columbus many times and had rested in the Neil House. There was a large number of citizens in the procession escorting the remains. Many of the business houses were draped in mourning, bells were tolled and minute guns were fired by the artillery. At the Neil House addresses were made by prominent men, among others being Governor Jones of Tennessee.

Greenlawn Cemetery.

Greenlawn Cemetery Association was organized by act of the General Assembly of Ohio during its sessions in the winter of 1847–48. William B. Hubbard, Joseph Sullivant, Aaron F. Perry, Thomas Sparrow, Alfred P. Stone, William B. Thrall and John W. Andrews were elected the first board of trustees. William B. Hubbard was chosen president and Alexander E. Glenn clerk. John W. Andrews resigned as trustee on February 1, 1849 and William A. Platt was elected to fill vacancy.

Eighty-three acres of land were purchased, situated about two miles and a half southwesterly from the statehouse. Thirty-nine acres were purchased from Judge Gershom M. Peters for forty dollars per acre, and forty-four acres from William Miner for fifty dollars an acre; total $3750.

Howard Daniels, architect and civil engineer, laid out the grounds during the summer of 1849. He was also the superintendent. Leonora, daughter of Aaron F. Perry, was the first person buried in the grounds on July 7, 1849. Dr. B. Gard was buried there on July 12, 1849.

The dedication of the grounds took place near the center on July 9, 1849. Invocation was made by Rev. H. L. Hitchcock, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church and an original hymn was sung by Benjamin T. Cushing. The title papers were presented to Rev. Dr. James Hoge for the purpose of dedication with appropriate remarks by the president, Wm. B. Hubbard. The dedicatory address was delivered by Rev. James Hoge. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Brooks, of the M. E. Church. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Nelson Doolittle, of the Universalist Church. In 1872 sixty-two acres of land was purchased for $13,350.

SOME OLD RECEIPTS

Now in Possession of H. Warren Phelps, Grandson of Edward Phelps, Sr., the First Pioneer Settler in Blendon, Franklin County, Ohio, in 1805.

(The writing is not punctuated.)

WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT, March 10, 1794.

Received of Edward Phelps, Twelve Shillings in full of Timothy Phelps, Deceased. Estate and County tax list of 1792.

Per GEORGE WOLCOTT, *Collector.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Hartford, within and for the District of Hartford, State of Connecticut, on the 11th day of March, 1794. Edward Phelps, Administrator of the Estate of Timothy Phelps late of Windsor, deceased, now moves for an order of distribution of said estate, whereupon this Court appoints Henry Allyn Esq., John Fithy and Captain Joab Griswold, all of Windsor, or any two of them, to make distribution of the Real Estate of said deceased, to and among his several heirs according to his last will and testament and to cause a return of their doings to be made to this Court. Certified from record.

JONATHAN BULL, *Judge.*

WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT, March 12, 1795.

Then Rec'd. of Edward Phelps, Administrator on the Estate of Timothy Phelps, late of Windsor, Dec'd.; the sum of Eighteen Shillings, lawful money on the distributing and drawing the Distribution of said Estate and also the sum of seven shillings and six pence in full of a debt due from said Estate.

Rec'd. by MR. HENRY ALLYN.

To Mr. Edward Phelps, treasurer for the First Meadow Common Field Proprietors:

SIR:—Please to pay to Timothy Phelps Five Shillings, lawful money and we will account for the same.

JOB PHELPS,
EDWARD PHELPS,
Committee.

Dated, Windsor, Conn., March 12th, 1798.

WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT, May 23rd, 1801.

Received of Edward Phelps twenty-eight dollars ($28), in full, of demands I have against him, a school committee in the south district of Poquonnock, for instructing their district school. The school was kept three months and three-fourths.

ISRAEL STOUGHTON.

1807, April 8th, Edwards Phelps, Dr.
To R. D. Richardson, Chillicothe, Ohio.

To inserting your advertisement concerning your petition for the setting off five hundred acres of land to you in Franklin County, Ohio, in the "Fredonian," 6 weeks, making 3 squares, $5.25. September 20th, 1809. Received payment in full of the above account.

R. D. RICHARDSON.

FRANKLINTON, OHIO, Sept. 28, 1811.

Received from Edward Phelps, Adm., $4.50, Four Dollars and Fifty Cents for medical treatment of Homer Moore, during his last sickness, in September, 1811.

SAMUEL PERSONS.

Mr. Edward Phelps to Sam'l. Persons, Dr.

October 1, 1813, to visit and Medicines		$4.50
October 5, 1813, to visit and Medicines		.75
October 5, 1813, to visit to daughter	$2.50	
To reducing a dislocation of the Catilla, or knee cap for daughter	3.00	
		5.50
October 16, 1813, to visit and Medicines		4.37½
October 19, 1813, to visit and Medicines		3.87½
		$19.00

Received at Franklinton, January 15, 1814, amount of above bill.

SAM'L. PERSONS.

NOTE: This Dr. Samuel Persons, as he signed his name, seems to be the identical person with Dr. Samuel Parsons, so well known in the early history of Franklin County, the name continuing as Parsons. See later on.

Rec'd. July 22nd, 1812, of Edward Phelps, One Dollar, in full for my services digging grave for burial of Homer Moore, as witness my hand.

MATTHEW MATTHEWS.

FRANKLINTON, OHIO.

Rec'd. Nov'r. 9th, 1807, of Mr. Edward Phelps, Four Dollars and Fifty Cents, being the amount of tax on 500 acres of land charged to himself and one-half of the tax on 650 acres charged to Phelps and Palmer; and Palmer and Phelps, property tax this present year, $4.40.

E. N. D. LASHMUT,
Collector Franklin County, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, September 19th, 1814.

For value received, I promise to deliver in Franklinton, twenty-four cords of wood to All Donald in part pay for four stacks of hay received of Martin Bartholomew.

TRUMAN FORD.

Received for collection, August the 3rd, 1815, one note on Truman Ford, for the sum of $12 Dollars, in favor of Martin Bartholomew, the note dated the 19th of September, 1814, due 1st of December after. Also one other note of the same date for $12 Dollars, in favor of said Bartholomew against said Ford, due the first of March after; also one note in favor of said Bartholomew against William Long, the note dated the 12th of September, 1814, due five months after date for the sum of $12 Dollars, with a credit of $3.07, dated the 17th of September, 1814. Received the said notes for collection from the hands of Uriah Case.

JAMES MARSHALL, J. P.

August the 30th, 1816, this day received on the within receipt Ten Dollars. 1816, December the 6th, Received from James Marshall, Twenty-six Dollars, by an order on Uriah Case, when paid is the full amount of the within receipt.

EDWARD PHELPS.

MONTGOMERY, October 14, 1815.

MR. PHELPS—Sir: Let the bearer, Mr. Moore, have the bed to fetch to me and you will oblige, Yours,

MARTIN BARTHOLOMEW.

MONTGOMERY, May 22, 1818.

Received of Benjamin Moore, One Side Saddle, One Bed, One Coffee Pot, One pair Tongs, several Books.

MARTIN BARTHOLOMEW.

Received November 5, 1819, of Martin Bartholomew, by the hands of Edward Phelps, Two Dollars, sixty-two and one-half cents, tax for 150 acres of land in Range 22, T. 5, Q. 32, for the present year.

JACOB KELLER,
Collector Franklin County.

Due Edward Phelps from me, Ten bushels corn, to be delivered at his house in forty days, in the ear, as witness my hand this 20th day of September, 1813.

EBEN'R. BUTLER.

April 13th, 1817.

Mr. Edward Phelps, sr., Harrison Township, Franklin County, Ohio:

SIR:—You have a request from Mr. Bartholomew to pay the taxes on three rights of land belonging to the heirs of Rev. Seth Noble. I wish to pay the taxes on the fourth right, belonging to John A. Noble, the boy who made his home with my wife. I have made an attempt to pay the taxes on his share. This was refused unless I would pay for the whole four rights. This I could not do at that time. If you should be in Columbus soon I wish you would pay the taxes for the whole and then call on me, or send to me the receipt of the sheriff for John Noble's right separate from the others. I will forward the money to you immediately, if that suit you. If you will call on me before you go, I will pay the money to you, or I will go with you.

Very respectfully,

URI BEACH.

Worthington, Ohio.

Received of Seth Noble's Heirs, by Edward Phelps, Three Dollars, tax on 150 acres of land in Range 22, Section 5, ½ Section 32, for the year 1823. A. BUTTLES, *Collector.*

The following receipt is from Columbus merchants in 1822:

Received, Columbus, March 29th, 1822, of Mr. Edward Phelps, Eleven Dollars and Forty-three Cents in full for all accounts in our books up to this date against him. JOHN & R. W. McCOY.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Oct. 29, 1829.

Rec'd. of Edward Phelps, the sum of three dollars, 15 cents, 3 mills, tax on 170 acres of land in R. 17, T. 2, Qtr. T. 3, Lot 1; also 18 cents, 9 mills, on 13 acres in R. 17, T. 2, Qtr. T. 3, Lot 3; also ten dollars, 8 cents, 2 mills on 252 acres in R. 17, T. 2, Qtr. T. 2, Lot 4; also two dollars, 36 cents, 6 mills on 150 acres in R. 17, T. 2, Qtr. T. 3, Lot 15; also one dollar, 66 cents, 4 mills on 4 horses and 12 head of cattle for the year 1829.

Also 66 cents on 35 acres in R. 17, T. 2, Qtr. T. 3, Lot 4; also 20 cents 8 mills personal tax.

$17.454
.663
.208

$18.325

C. HEYL,
Treasurer Franklin County.

November 9th, 1827.

Received of Edward Phelps for Seth Noble's heirs, two dollars and thirty-three cents, 5 mills, State tax on one hundred and four acres of land in Range 22, Township 5, Section 3, for this present year.

$2.335.

SAM THOMPSON,
Per Christian Heyl, *Collector.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Dec. 16, 1830.

Rec'd. of Seth Noble's heirs, by Edward Phelps, the sum of Two Dollars, 46 cents, 5 mills, tax on 104 acres of land in R. 22, T. 5, Q. 23½, L. 32, for the year 1830.

$2.465.

C. HEYL,
Treasurer Franklin County.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, Dec. 8, 1835.

Received of E. Phelps, for Seth Noble's Heirs, the sum of Four Dollars, 05 cents, 9 mills, State and County tax on 104 acres of land in R. 22, Tp. 5, S. 23, ½ S. 32, for the year 1835.

$4.059.

G. MCCORMICK,
Treasurer Franklin County.

The original tax receipts, of which the foregoing are copies, are in the possession of H. Warren Phelps, grandson of Edward Phelps, sr. They show the form and methods of a century ago.

WILLIAM LUSK'S ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1817.

Copied from the Ohio Register No. One and Western Calendar. Containing an Almanac for the Year of Our Lord 1817.

Calculated for the Meridian of Columbus, in Latitude 39.56 North; Longitude 83 West. Also Civil, Judicial and Military Lists in Ohio. Likewise Attornies-at-Law, Physicians, Merchants, Inn-keepers and Postmasters; Seats of Justice with the times of holding Courts; a List of Literary and Banking Institutions in Ohio. Also Catalogues of the Officers of the General Government with its several Departments and Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States. By William Lusk. To be continued annually. Columbus, Printed and published by P. H. Olmsted & Co.

District of Ohio, to-wit:

Be it remembered, that on the second day of December in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixteen, and in the forty-first year of the independence of the United States of America, William Lusk of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof, he claims as author and proprietor, in the words following viz:

"The Ohio Register and Western Calendar, containing the Almanac for eighteen hundred and seventeen; also Civil, Judicial and Military Lists in Ohio. Likewise Attornies-at-Law, Physicians, Merchants, Inn-keepers and Postmasters; Seats of Justice with the times of holding Courts and a list of Literary and Banking Institutions in Ohio. Also Catalogues of the Officers of the General Government, with its several Departments and Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States. To be continued annually."

"In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States of America, entitled An Act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned: And also of the act entitled An Act supplementary to an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned and extending the benefit thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

A copy teste.

[SEAL] HUMPHREY FULLERTON,
Clerk of Ohio District Court.

NOTE—The above was copied just as published.

THE OHIO GAZETTEER, 1819.

THE following is copied from the Ohio Gazetteer or Topographical Dictionary, containing a description of the several counties, towns and villages, settlements, roads, rivers, lakes, springs, mines, etc., in the state of Ohio. By John Kilbourn, Columbus, Ohio. Printed by Bailhache & Scott, Chillicothe, Ohio, 1819.

Preface.

The State of Ohio is rapidly rising into importance, both in the estimation of the neighboring states of the west and in the eyes of the eastern members of our Columbian Republic. Much solicitude has been evinced and much inquiry recently elicited in the east concerning this state, respecting its extent, soil, climate, navigableness of its rivers, the relative fertility, population, healthiness, advantages and disadvantages of different districts and sections of the country. Considerable expenditures of time and money are consequently frequently incurred in personally exploring the country by those interested here, or those contemplating a removal hither, when much of them might be avoided and the acquisition of the desired information greatly facilitated by having some concise and correct topographical sketches of the different places and most common objects of enquiry at hand for immediate reference.

Such a work, too, if properly executed, would likewise be particularly beneficial to the people of this state generally, by enabling them not only to gratify a laudable curiosity, but also duly to appreciate those natural advantages and those acquired resources which they actually possess. In every point of view, therefore, a portable compend of such sketches would prove useful and constitute an object in which the public generally would be interested. No such publication concerning the State of Ohio has before appeared. A work of the present nature seemed therefore, an important desideratum. To obviate this want was one primary object of the present publication. How far justice is done to the subject, others must determine. But in forming a correct estimation of the merits of the present performance, even if some errors are discovered, it must be borne in mind that the State is very large, which circumstance renders procuring the requisite information tedious and difficult and the internal changes and improvements are very extensive and multifarious, even descriptions of towns, which in fact, are correct one year, become far otherwise the next, so that perfect accuracy cannot be reasonably expected; still, however, the following work may generally be pronounced substantially correct.

The sources from whence the materials for the subsequent sheets were drawn are the following: Personal observation and research of the writer at divers periods during the space of eight years past; Messrs Hough and Bourne's large and elegant map of the State of Ohio; Dr. Drake's valuable picture of Cincinnati and the Miami Country; the Ohio and Mississippi Navigator, verbal information derived from intelligent people residing in various parts of the State and written communications addressed to the author relative to the topography of the country from the Hon. Return J. Meigs, Post-master General at Washington City, comprising a list of all the post-offices in the United States, up to the 1st of January, 1816—also in this State from the following gentlemen: Timothy R. Hawley, esq., of Ashtabula county; Edward Paine, jr. and Charles C. Paine, esqrs., of Geauga county; William Tappan and John Harman, esqrs., of Portage; Joshua

Henshaw, esq. and Gen. Simon Perkins, of Trumbull; G. Endley, esq., of Columbiana; Samuel Coulter, esq., of Stark; Dr. Thomas Townsend, of Wayne; Dr. Moore B. Bradley, of Richland; Gilman Bryant, esq., of Knox; William Pelham, esq., of Muskingum; Christian Espich, esq., of Tuscarawas; David Larrimore, Isaac Jenkinson and Thomas George, esqrs., of Jefferson; E. Ellis, esq., of Belmont; Amos B. Jones, esq., of Monroe; Cyrus P. Beatty, esq., of Guernsey; George Dunlevy, esq., of Washington; Francis LeClergg, esq., of Gallia; Dr. Eliphaz Perkins, of Athens; Jacob D. Dietrick, esq., of Fairfield; Roswell Mills, esq., of Perry; Dr. John J. Brice, of Licking; A. Bourne, Q. Williams and A. Latham, esqrs., of Chillicothe in Ross county; Isaiah Morris and Nathan Linton, esqrs., of Clinton; N. Sinks and David C. Bryan, esqrs. and Mr. Edward Sinks, of Clermont; Major Alexandr C. Lanier, of Preble; Banjamin Van Cleve, esq., of Montgomery; James Towler, esq., of Green; Mr. S. F. Bacon, of Champaign, and Abraham Scribner, esq., of Darke county. Most of them residing at the place of justice of their respective counties and a majority of whom are clerks of Court of said counties respectively, so that they would probably possess the means of furnishing correct accounts of the various objects of description in their several vicinities.

Although this list of correspondents is respectable, yet it will readily be perceived that returns have been received from but about half of the counties within the State, there being fifty-six in all. Yet this deficiency of returns is the less to be regretted, since personal acquaintance and information from other sources has, to a considerable extent, supplied the chasm, which would otherwise have existed in the performance.

Very few extracts are made from original letters received, but the ideas and statements of facts are embodied in my own language, excepting in a few instances, and then those parts selected are always included in quotations.

In adding to the foregoing a considerable mass of useful information in manuscript was politely furnished by numerous members of the Ohio Legislature, during the recent sessions in Columbus and from several other intelligent gentlemen, who were also then, or have at other times been here, from various parts of the state, among whom the names of the following gentlemen are particularly recollected: Alfred Kelly, esq., of Cuyahoga county; William Kerr, esq., of Geauga; John Myers, esq., of Stark; Hon. John Sloan, of Wayne; Rev. Joseph S. Hughes, of Delaware; C. Atwater, G. Doane and G. Wolfley, esqrs., of Pickaway; Col. Jared Strong, of Jackson; Maj. Gen. Robert Lucas, of Pike and Scioto; Allen Trimble, esq., of Highland; Mr. B. Ellis, of Clermont; James Shields, John Reily and Joel Collins, esqrs., of Butler; Col. Thomas B. Vanhorne, of Warren; Sylvanus Ames, esq., of Athens; John Leist, esq., of Fairfield; Ezra Osborn, esq., of Scioto; David Boggs, esq., of Gallia; Robert Morrison and William Middleton, esqrs., of Adams; Reuben Wallace, esq., of Clark and Dr. Asa Coleman, of Miami.

The longitude of places are given for the meridian of Washington City, which is 77 degrees west from London, so that only by adding 77 degrees to the given longitude, we have the distance from London.

It has also been an object of solicitude to give either concise or more extended descriptions of places according to their relative population, magnitude and general importance. For the purpose of shortening descriptions of the several towns and yet conveying a tolerably correct idea of the amount of business transacted therein, some one item of human pursuit has been sought after, the mere statement of which should convey the wished for information, without going to scrupulous exactness. A mention of the number of stores has been deemed a sufficiently correct criterion.

Considerable perplexity has arisen in settling the proper manner of spelling the names of several streams and creeks, especially since different people, even in their immediate vicinities, write them differently from

each other, and doubts are still entertained whether the most correct manner of writing them all is yet ascertained. An exemplification of this uncertainty may be noticed in the article "Mohiccan," which is sometimes written "Mohecan," etc.

The estimates of the number of inhabitants in the several counties and towns have been made from the officially returned number of voters in the summer of 1815, by multiplying those numbers by five, which, however, by many is deemed too small a ratio. But as the exact ratio is somewhat conjectural, a too limited statement was preferred to an exaggerated one.

A few returns have, however, been received and inserted, of the census taken in May, 1819.

During the session of the Ohio Legislature, in this town, in 1817-18, the six new counties of Morgan, Perry, Hocking, Brown, Clark and Logan were made, and in 1818-19 two more, called Shelby and Meigs, which has rendered necessary a great number of alterations in the previous descriptions, besides the mere addition of descriptions of those new counties, under their respective heads.

A rapid and extensive sale of the five former editions of the present work four of which were published in Columbus and one in the city of Albany, N. Y., within less than three years, while it has evinced a solicitude among the people generally to acquire a useful species of information, has likewise induced the publication of this sixth edition, enlarged, considerably improved and more worthy of that extensive circulation, which it has obtained.

JOHN KILBOURN.

Columbus, July, 1819.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

Name—The name of the State of Ohio is derived from that of the Ohio river, which washes nearly all its eastern and southern borders, as will be seen by reference to the map. The name is of Indian or aboriginal origin. As to its real signification, in the Indian language, it is not so easy to determine. Some writers have imagined it to signify handsome river, because about the middle of the eighteenth century, some French emigrants from Canada, who found the stream a pleasant one to sail upon and fine lands along its borders, called it "la belle riviere," or the "beautiful river." But that circumstance could have had no influence with the Indians at a more ancient period, in inducing them to give it a name of that signification. Another meaning which has been attributed to the word Ohio, as applied by the Indians to the river of that name, is bloody, from the circumstance of numerous bloody battles, which are said to have been fought among many tribes, along its banks in centuries past. Another definition is also given, to-wit: That it is an aspiration indicative of severe exertion among the Indians, as oho or ohio, which they formerly used, while pushing their skiffs or bark canoes up the river stream which required a push or pull altogether. These definitions, however, are all conjectural and the assumption of persons who got some idea from the Indians.

Boundaries.—The State of Ohio is bounded on the north by Michigan Territory and Lake Erie, which separates it from the British province of Upper Canada; east by Pennsylvania and the Ohio river; south also by the Ohio river, which separates it from Virginia and Kentucky and west by Indiana.

Situation and Extent.—It is situated between 38 degrees, 30 minutes and 42 degrees of north latitude and between 3 degrees, 32 minutes and 7 degrees 50 minutes of west longitude from Washington City; or between 80 degrees 32 minutes and 84 degrees, 50 minutes of longitude west from London. It is about 220 miles in extent both from east to west and from north to south. It contains about 25,600,000 acres.

Divisions.—First Civil Divisions, for civil purposes, the State is primarily divided into fifty-six following counties, namely, with date of organization:

Adams	1797	Jefferson	1797
Ashtabula	1818	Knox	1808
Athens	1805	Lawrence	1816
Belmont	1801	Licking	1808
Brown	1817	Logan	1817
Butler	1808	Madison	1810
Champaign	1805	Medina	1812
Clarke	1811	Meigs	1819
Clermont	1800	Miami	1807
Clinton	1810	Monroe	1813
Columbiana	1803	Montgomery	1803
Coshocton	1811	Morgan	1818
Cuyahoga	1807	Muskingum	1804
Darke	1809	Perry	1817
Delaware	1808	Pickaway	1810
Fairfield	1809	Pike	1815
Fayette	1810	Portage	1807
Franklin	1803	Preble	1808
Gallia	1803	Richland	1813
Geauga	1803	Ross	1798
Greene	1803	Scioto	1803
Guernsey	1810	Shelby	1818
Hamilton	1790	Stark	1808
Harrison	1814	Trumbull	1808
Highland	1798	Tuscarawas	1808
Hocking	1819	Warren	1803
Huron	1809	Washington	1788
Jackson	1816	Wayne	1796

Franklin county was among the tenth in date of organization.

RAFTING TIMBER, LUMBER AND FARM PRODUCE TO SOUTHERN MARKETS BY JOHN SELLS AND BROTHERS IN 1821.

DURING the winter of 1821 John Sells and brothers built a raft of logs of good timber by sawing into the logs and blocking out a piece, then boring holes in each log, placed long timbers across the logs and pinned with good hickory pins, thus fastening the logs together. Then, with good lumber and plank, they built on this raft rooms in which they placed 500 barrels of flour, several thousand pounds of pork in barrels, and many bushels of corn. This raft was sixty feet in length and sixteen feet in width. They started from Dublin with this cargo at a time when the water was high in the river and the raft easily passed over the dam which had been built at the mill on the river and over the places where there were large rocks in the riverbed where the river spread out over wide areas where the banks were low.

Their destination was New Orleans. They had four men as helpers with them. They used long poles to aid in guiding the raft, pushing it into the current of the stream away from shallow water places. When the raft went over a dam the men would all stand on the rear end or stern, then as the raft went over they would run to the front. When night came on they would steer the raft into still water near some timber and tie to trees. They found good sale for their cargo, lumber and logs, when they arrived at Maysville, Kentucky, and sold out there. They walked back home.

Some of the old settlers of Franklinton related many years ago about rafts of logs and flatboats loaded with grain and pork being drifted down the rivers to New Orleans and there sold. It was the only means of getting such produce to a market and receiving value in money.

Later cattle, horses and hogs were driven eastward to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and there sold. They were driven short distances six to ten or twelve miles each day and actually gained in weight in flesh and fat by good feeding. The cattle and hogs were taken in droves of 150 to 200 head, the horses by tens to thirties.

JONATHAN ALDER

A Prisoner With the Indians for Thirteen Years. He Had an Indian Wife.

JONATHAN ALDER, in March, 1782, was nine years of age and resided with his widowed mother in Virginia in that part which was later set off as West Virginia. He, with an older brother, was in the woods near their home when a party of Indians came upon them. His brother, in attempting to escape, was killed by the Indians, but Jonathan was led away and was finally adopted by a Chief of the Mingo tribe name Succopanus. His wife's name was Winecheoh; she was a Shawnee. They had a son who died and they adopted Jonathan and intended to treat him as their son. As Jonathan told the story this couple had three daughters. He said:

The day before I was taken to my new home, my Indian mother gathered a great quantity of various kinds of herbs and roots and on the morning of my adoption, she put them all into a pot or kettle and boiled them in water for a long time. She then took the pot from off the fire and strained off all the water into another pot and set it aside until it had cooled to about blood heat and after stripping the clothing off me, she commenced rubbing me with soap and washing me with the herb water. She used the finest kind of British made soap. She kept talking all the time that she was washing me; never for a moment did she quit talking until she was done washing me, which was perhaps an hour. Her talk was in the Indian tongue and I could not understand what she said, but one thing I do know and that is that I never was washed and scrubbed so clean before nor since. I learned the Indian language afterwards, but never could make out what she said that day. After she got through washing me, she wiped me off dry and brought out a suit of new clothes that she had made for me in expectation of adopting me. The clothing was of the finest goods and made in Indian fashion. Brand new moccasins, very finely made and covered with beads of several colors. They had large silver buckles on them, which were polished bright. A large and beautifully colored silk handkerchief was tied around my head. In fact, I was dressed from head to foot equal to any of the sons of the chief, or a young prince. There was no boy in the village that could come up to me by a long ways so far as dress was concerned. I did feel somewhat vain and proud of my clothing, but notwithstanding, I was very unhappy. There was something lacking which no kindness that the Indians could show towards me would satisfy. I longed to be at home with my own mother and brothers.

A white man and a white woman, Mrs. Martin, who had been taken prisoner, were in the camp where I was kept before my present parents had adopted me, had been very kind to me. I never saw her again, and only saw the white man once in a long while.

There was not a living person near who I could talk to or understand what they said. I would occasionally meet with a white prisoner, but none that I knew or that came from near where my parents lived. I was very lonely indeed. I would sit for hours and think of home, my mother and my two little brothers. I would get so full of grief sometimes that I

could not help bursting out crying just wherever I was. I made it a rule every day for a whole year, about three o'clock in the afternoon, to go down into the bottoms along the river to one certain large walnut tree and sit down and cry for an hour or more, until I had given vent to my grief. I would then get up, wash my face to prevent the Indians knowing that I was in so much worry. It was surprising to know how much relief those crying spells gave me.

Notwithstanding all of my efforts to conceal my grief, my Indian mother could see that I was unhappy. She would frequently talk to me about my grief and tell me not to be so troubled. In fact, she did everything that she could to make me comfortable and tried to make me understand that she loved me, which I really believe she did.

I learned the Indian language very rapidly, for the boys and girls of the village all took an interest in my welfare and were ready to answer all of my questions and explain everything to me as best they could. All of them seemed to try to teach me to talk the Indian language. I seemed to be a great favorite with all of them. It seemed that they wanted me to join with them in all of their sports and plays. I could not have been treated better by my own brothers than I was by the boys and girls of that village.

About the first words that my parents taught me was to call them father and mother and I did not call them by any other name so long as I remained with the Indians. My Indian mother often catechised me on my adoption into the Indian tribe after I learned their language. She explained to me all about the ceremony and its importance and use. My father and mother being of different tribes, each spoke different languages, although each could speak the other's language and understand each other. Yet such was their partiality for their tribe that when Succopanas spoke to Winecheoh, he spoke in Mingo and when Winecheoh spoke to him she spoke in the Shawnee tongue, and when either of them spoke to me, they always spoke in their native tongue, and in that way I learned both the Mingo and the Shawnee languages, replying and speaking to them each in their native language. My adopted father was determined that I should be a Mingo and my mother was equally as determined that I should be a Shawnee and in their desire to accomplish their purpose there were frequent family jars, but no serious quarrels. My mother would not continue in the disputes. I do think that she was one of the most splendid and best women that I ever saw—at least she so appeared to me after I had become fully acquainted with her. My sisters were very kind to me, especially Mary. She would take as much care of me as if I was the most tender infant and would have protected me, I verily believe, with her life, but Sally would sometimes torment and tease me very much and when she wished to say something, as she supposed very bad, she would call me a "nasty prisoner." Those spats with Sally were always indignantly resented by Mary and Hannah, who always took part with me.

Thus I passed the first years of my adoption. I had not been adopted more than two or three weeks when I was made to understand that there was a white man, a prisoner, to be burned alive. I had an opportunity of going to see the execution. The place was only a short distance from where our village was. I had no desire, however, to see so horrible a sight as the burning of a man, so I did not go. Nearly all of the Indians, men, women and children of the village, did go. The particulars I did not learn at the time, only that it was Colonel Crawford, an officer of high rank in the American army. The Indians said that he had commanded an army that had massacred many Indians a short time before. I have been on the grounds on the Big Tymochtee river, not far from Upper Sandusky, Ohio, where he was burned, many times. Colonel William Crawford was the last white man burned, to the best of my recollection. I frequently heard the subject discussed in council afterwards when the Indians took prisoners, but there was always a majority against burning. The main argument against burning being that when the whites took prisoners they always treated them well and gave them an opportunity to get back to their tribe.

So after the burning of Col. Crawford, they commenced the more humane plan of exchanging prisoners, through the assistance of Indian traders. I do not think they were very exact as to exchanging man for man, but after a battle they would propose to give up all the prisoners that they had taken in exchange for all that the whites had taken of the Indians. There was no compulsion. If a white man prisoner wished to stay with the Indians they were glad to have him remain with them and they would treat him well.

Jonathan Alder remained with the Indians and when he grew to manhood married an Indian girl. He was finally in sympathy with the Indians, having been with them for many years, and really liked their manner of living. He was at Mac-o-chee Valley in what was later in Logan County in 1786, when General Benjamin Logan, with a company of Kentuckians, attacked the Indians there. He was in the attack on Fort Recovery, now in Mercer County, in 1794. He says in his account:

The morning after the attack was made, he with others were sent out towards the fort to bring away a wounded Indian.

Big Turtle Chief knew where the Indian lay and led the party. As soon as we came to the edge of the cleared ground the men in the fort began shooting at us. We then ran crooked, from one tree to another, the bullets flying about us like hail. While standing behind a big tree, Big Turtle ordered us not to stop any more, but run in a straight line as we were only giving the enemy time to load their guns when we were standing behind trees. We then ran straight to where the Indian lay through a shower of bullets. We found the Indian within about sixty yards of the fort. We seized the man and retreated carrying him, dodging from one side to the other, until out of danger. No one but Big Turtle was wounded. A ball grazed his thigh, a number of bullets passed through his wamus, which hung loose around his body. The Indian which we carried out had been shot in the belly. The flesh was green around the bullet holes. We had risked our lives for a dead Indian.

Jonathan Alder, after Wayne's treaty with the Indians in 1795, did not take advantage of being adopted as a son into the tribe to obtain a reservation of land which was to be given to each of the Indians. Peace having been restored, he said: "I can now lie down without fear and rise up and shake hands with both the Indian and the white man." He settled on the west side of Big Darby Creek in what is now in Madison County about seven miles from Hilliard, in Franklin County, and about ten miles north from West Jefferson, on what was later the Dominey farm, where a fine spring was located.

In the fall of the same year, 1795, Benjamin Springer moved from Kentucky and selected land near Alder's settlement and built a cabin, and in the spring months of 1796 moved his family there. In 1797 William Lapin, Joshua and James Ewing settled near by. At that time Alder could speak but few words of

English but he began to learn again from the settlers who were very kind to him. Big Darby was named by the Indians. A Wyandot (Wandot) chief named Darby resided along that creek near where the counties of Madison and Union join, for a long time.

Alder, being a good marksman, supplied his white neighbor settlers with venison and bear meat. He also saved those people from being killed by the Indians. He began to raise corn and other grain and vegetables like the white settlers did. He kept horses, cows, hogs and sheep, sold milk and butter to the Indians, and horses, cattle and pork to the white settlers who moved in.

In 1800 he built a hewed log house 18 feet square, one story, with loft two logs high, near Big Darby Creek east from where the Foster Cemetery is now, in which he lived with his Indian wife and children. He became dissatisfied with his wife as he saw more of the white people. He wanted to live like white people did. He began to think more about his mother and brothers. He remembered them as he left them and desired to know if they were still living. He made inquiries of the settlers as they came and finally when talking with John Moore the latter asked him where he had lived before being taken prisoner. The only name that he could remember was Greenbriar and that it was near to a lead mine where he went to see the men dig ore. Then he remembered a family by the name of Gulion. He had been taken across a wide river. Mr. Moore remembered that he with his father were traveling in Virginia one time and stayed over night with a family by the name of Gulion. Mr. Moore later went to that part of Virginia and made inquiries about the Alder family and learned that they had resided there but had moved away. He had advertisements printed and posted up and sent into other counties asking about the Alder family and stating where Jonathan could be found. Sometime later a letter came to Franklinton addressed to Jonathan Alder who had been a prisoner with the Indians. This letter was written by Paul Alder, saying that he had seen one of the advertisements and that his mother and brother were living. He wrote that he believed that Jonathan was the long lost son and brother.

Jonathan began to make preparations to go to Virginia. He also made a proposition to his wife to separate from her, divide their property equally, and take her and their children to Sandusky and leave her with her own tribe of people. They finally

came to an agreement, the wife to have all of the fourteen cows, seven of the nine horses, reserving two horses and all of the hogs for himself. They had a box in which they kept their money, all silver, amounting to about two hundred dollars. This he wanted to keep but she said that the box was hers before their marriage and she must have it and all of the money. This he finally agreed to if she would promise to never trouble him nor come back. This she agreed to and they separated without shedding tears, although he had thought a good deal of her before he had made up his mind to go back to his own people. Their two children died.

Alder and Moore started to go to Virginia on horseback. They arrived at the place as directed by the brother's letter about noon on Sunday after New Year's, 1805. They made inquiries as to who lived there and asked to have their horses fed; then going into the house began a conversation about the country. Jonathan said:

"I think I would know my mother, as I remember that she had very black hair and she had a mole on her face. I now saw an old lady with hair nearly white sitting in a corner of the room.

The man who I supposed was my brother, I could not recognize by any remembrance. Two young women were sitting in the room. I noticed that they were looking at me very closely. I heard one of them whisper to the other, "He looks very much like Mark." I turned towards my brother and said: "You say that your name is Alder?" "Yes,— he replied, "My name is Paul Alder." "Well," I said, "my name is Alder, too."

It is hardly worth while to try to describe our feelings just then. My brother arose as I did and we clasped hands. We could not utter a word. My mother arose and ran to me, threw her arms around me, while tears ran down her cheeks. The first words she spoke after she grasped me in her arms were: "How you have grown!" She had been thinking about me those many years just as I was when she last saw me a little boy of nine years. She said: "I dreamed that you had come to visit me, and you were a little mean looking fellow, looking like the Indians, and I would not own you for my son, but now I see you as you are. You look like our family and I am proud to own you as my son."

I told her I could remember some things which occurred which would prove to her that I was her son; that before I was captured the negroes, on passing our house on Saturday evenings, to spend Sunday with their wives, would beg pumpkins from her and get her to roast them for them by the time of their return on Monday morning.

She recollected these circumstances and said she had now no doubt of my being her son. The two half-sisters had recognized me as resembling my brother, Mark. The family had been noticing particularly every stranger that came along after they had learned that I was living. We passed the balance of the day in conversation about my captivity and life with the Indians. I related to them how I was captured and the death of my brother—my mother had recovered and had buried the body of my brother—then the long walk to the Indian village, my grief and misery while alone with the Indians, the burning of Colonel Crawford, my becoming used to life with the Indians and the losing all hopes of ever seeing my mother and brothers.

My brothers at this time were both married. Mark and my half-brother John, had moved away. They were sent for. Mark came to see me, but John had moved so far away that I never got to see him.

Alder married a lady in Virginia, Mary, daughter of Adam Blount and wife, in January, 1806, he having remained there with his mother and brothers and sisters who were very much attached to him. One of his half-sisters married Henry Smith. His mother and brother Paul concluded to sell their farm and go to Ohio with Jonathan and his wife. Henry Smith and wife concluded to go. They started in August, 1806, with a six-horse team and wagon on their long and tedious journey, and after eight weeks arrived at the cabin where he had resided. In a few days the son of the Rev. Lewis Foster, minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, informed Alder that his (Foster's) father had purchased 1000 acres of land and that this cabin was on the land.

Alder, not being acquainted with the ways of white men and the law, had neglected to secure a title to the land. He went to Franklinton and purchased from Lucas Sullivant as agent, the adjoining lands on the north, in the southeast corner of Canaan Township and bordering on Big Darby Creek. He then with the assistance of his brother Paul, his brother-in-law Smith and others, chopped down trees, scored and hewed the logs and built a cabin eighteen feet square and two logs in height above the eight foot story in eight days, where he with his wife and mother resided for many years, until a more modern house was built. Then the cabin was moved about thirty rods to the west and south and on the southwest corner of the road running north and south and the road running west and about one mile north from the Alder and Foster Chapel's Cemetery, and four miles east of north from West Jefferson. The cabin is still standing in a good state of preservation. His brother Paul and brother-in-law Henry Smith, purchased land on Three Mile Run, not far from Alder's land. Paul married a Miss Francis. They all became valuable citizens.

It has been said that Alder's Indian wife, Barshaw, the daughter of Chief Big Turtle, came back into the neighborhood and made threats to injure Mrs. Alder, but was persuaded not to.

In 1815 Alder's wife's parents, Adam Blount and wife and their other children, came from Virginia and were among the first settlers in Brown Township, Franklin County, Ohio, just across the creek from the Alder settlement. The mother of the Alders lived happily with her two sons and daughter. She died in 1817 and was buried in the Alder-Foster Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Alder were prominent in the new country and became possessed of much landed as well as personal property. A number of children were born to them. Grandchildren and great-grandchildren are now residing in Franklin County.

Mr. Alder served as County Commissioner of Madison County. He died January 30, 1849, and was buried in the central part of the Alder-Foster Cemetery. Mrs. Mary Blount Alder, his widow, removed to Iowa, then to Illinois, where she resided with her daughter Hannah, and son-in-law, William Foster. She died and was buried there.

(The above is as written down by Henry Alder, son of Jonathan and Mary at the dictation of his father, although the original writing was lost in part, Henry's memory supplying the lost portion and additions several years prior to his death.)

In a cemetery where the Foster Methodist Episcopal Chapel built in 1861 stands and the Alder Chapel erected in 1860, standing about twenty rods south, both edifices of brick material and located on the east side of the first road west of the Big Darby Creek and three miles north from the Old National Road, twelve miles west and northerly from Old Franklinton—Columbus—called Alder-Foster Cemetery, we find the old flinty slab headstone broken into three pieces upon which is the following inscription: "Jonathan Alder, born September 17, 1773; taken by Indians in 1781; returned to his mother in 1805; died January 30, 1849, aged about 76 years." On another stone to the left appears the following: "In memory of Ruth, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Alder, who died October 28, 1838, aged 19 years, 8 months and 11 days." The next to left: "In memory of Mark Alder, who died April 22, 1840, aged 23 years, 6 months and 7 days." Not far away is another headstone with this inscription: "Isaac Alder, born November 27, 1836, died September 24, 1894." The last is probably a grandson. There are many very old headstones in the cemetery, many names of the very early pioneer settlers who were neighbors of the Alders.

Mr. G. M. O'Harra, an aged man who has resided for many years in Franklin County, about one mile east from the Alder cabin, says that many years ago he was assisting in the survey of land about two miles east from his residence. Much timber was still standing in the forest. The surveyor found an oak log which had two marks about three inches in length on it. Mr. Henry Alder, son of Jonathan, was with the surveying party and he remembered being out when a lad with his father who was assisting Lucas Sullivant in making a survey of that land, and that his father made marks on standing trees with his tomahawk. That log should have been preserved.

JOHN BRICKELL

Prisoner With the Delaware Tribe of Indians for Four Years. One of the First White Settlers in Franklinton.

The following sketch of the life of John Brickell was published in the "American Pioneer," an Ohio publication, in 1842:

I was born on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1781, near a place then known as Stewart's Crossing, on the Youghiogheny river and as I learned in after life, about four miles from Beesontown, now Uniontown, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. My father was of Irish parentage, my mother German descent.

My father died when I was quite young and I was placed in the family of an elder brother, who was settled on a pre-emption claim, on the northeast side of the Allegheny river about two miles from Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh. On the breaking out of the Indian war, a body of Indians collected to the number of about one hundred and fifty warriors, and spread up and down the Allegheny river about forty miles, and by a pre-concerted movement, made an attack on all of the settlements along the river, for that distance, in one day. This was on the ninth day of February, 1791, when I was nearly ten years old. I was alone at work clearing brush out from a fence row, about one-quarter of a mile from the house, when an Indian came to me and took my axe from me and laid it on his shoulder by the side of his gun and then let the lock of his gun down, which it appears he had cocked on approaching me. I had been on terms of intimacy with the Indians and did not feel alarmed at his movements. They had been about our house almost every day and had been very friendly. He took one of my hands in his and pointed the direction that he wanted me to go, and although I did not know him, I thought that he only wanted me to chop some tree or log for him, and I went without fear of harm. We soon came to where two logs lay close together and there I saw where some one had lain on the leaves for some time. There was no signs of there having been a fire. I then suspected that there was something wrong and I started to run from him, but he threw me down on my face and I expected to feel a blow from his tomahawk on my head. I thought that he was going to kill me. He had a rope with which he tied my hands together behind my back and then let me get up and pointing, gave to understand that I must go in front of him. After going a little distance we fell in with George Girty, son of old George Girty. He spoke English and told me that white people had killed Indians and now Indians had begun to kill white people, and now there was war. You are a prisoner; we will take you to our village and make an Indian of you. If you go peaceably you will not be killed, but if you try to run away, we won't be troubled with you. We will kill you and scalp you and take your scalp on belt. I told him I would go along with him and not try to get away.

I was worried; did not know but that the Indians had killed my brother and my mother and other relatives.

We traveled to the crossing of Big Beaver creek. We made a raft of logs and crossed the creek by pushing the raft over with poles. Then it was late in the evening; we had nothing to eat and were very hungry. We laid in a hole in a rock all night without any fire. They would not make a fire for fear it would be seen by white people, who may have heard our chopping to make the raft.

In the morning the Indian who took me delivered me over to Girty and went away in one direction, while Girty and I went toward the Tuscarawas. We traveled all day. We were hungry and cold; camped that

night, then started the next morning and traveled until about three o'clock in the afternoon. I was very hungry and weak; had had nothing to eat for more than two days. I felt very angry towards Girty and thought if I got a good chance I would kill him. We made a fire and Girty told me if he thought I would not run away, he would leave me by the fire and go and find something to kill, that we might have something to eat. I told him I would not go away from the fire. "But," said he, "I better tie you." He tied my hands together behind my back and tied the rope to a sapling some distance from the fire.

After he had gone away I untied the rope while sitting with my back to the tree and then went near the fire and lay down. In about an hour he came running back, but he had no game. He asked me why I untied myself. I told him that I was cold and wanted to get near to the fire. "Then you no run away?" he said. I said "no." He said "there are some Indians close here and me's afraid they would find you." We then started and went to the camp of the Indians. I met Indians there who I had known as well as anyone, as they had been at our house many times. They were glad to see me and gave me meat and corn bread to eat. I was terribly hungry; had not had anything to eat after crossing Beaver creek. They treated me very kindly. We stayed all night with them and the next morning all took up our march towards the Tuscarawas river, which we reached on the second day in the evening. There we came up to the main body of hunting families and warriors from the Allegheny, that being the meeting place to hold council. I supposed these Indians all to be Delawares, but at that time I could not distinguish between the different tribes. There I met with two white prisoners, Thomas Dick and his wife Jane. They had been our nearest neighbors. I was led to the lower end of the camp grounds and allowed to talk with them for about an hour. They told me about the Indians killing two of our neighbors, Samuel Chapman and William Powers. One was killed in his cabin and the other near his. The Indians showed these men's scalps. I knew Chapman's scalp, as he had red hair. The next day about ten Indians started back.

Girty told me that they were going to pretend that they were friendly Indians and trade with the white people. Among these was the Indian who took me prisoner. In about two weeks they returned well laden with store goods, whisky and other goods. After these traders came back, the Indians divided and those who came with us to Tuscarawas and the Indian who took me, marched toward Sandusky.

When we came within a day's journey of an Indian village, where Fort Seneca was afterwards established, we met two warriors going to the frontiers to war. The Indian that I was with had whisky. He and the two warriors drank so much that they got very drunk, then one of the warriors commenced to beat me. I thought that he was going to kill me. The night was very dark; I ran out into the woods and lay down under the side of a large log. The Indians soon missed me. They got bark and lighting it, hunted for me. The Indian who had me in charge called out "white man; white man." I did not answer him, but the next morning I saw the two warriors start on their journey, then I went into camp. The Indians seemed to feel sorry for me when they saw my bruises.

The next day we arrived within one mile of the Seneca village and encamped for the night. The custom of the Indians who have been out gathering supplies of any kind, is, when they return, they stop some distance from their home village and then make a grand entry into the village, displaying the provisions and trophies of the hunt, or the scalps of white people.

At about two hours after sunrise the next morning, the ceremony of the grand entrance began with whooping and yelling. We were met by the old men and women, the boys and girls dressed in some articles of clothing or wrapped with blankets. We were halted. Two lines were formed facing inward about ten or twelve feet apart, the line running towards the river. The Indians then made signs for me to run between the two lines.

I started to run, not knowing what they intended to do, although I saw that many of them had clubs and sticks in their hands. As I ran they beat me until I was bruised all over my body and limbs from head to feet. Finally a very large Indian took me and led me rapidly; lifted me along so that my feet scarcely touched the ground until we came to the river. No one dared to strike at me while he had me. Then they all did what they could to cure me, as they seemed to think. The very ones who beat me the hardest were the most kind to me. They bathed my bruises and fed me. This process seemed to be their manner of adopting me into their tribe. The Indian who owned me did not interfere in any way. I was nearly killed and did not get over that beating for two months. The Indians seemed to believe that the man or boy who lives after the beating which they get is worthy of adoption.

My impression is that the big Indian who pulled me through that day was Chief Captain Pipe, who assisted in the burning of Colonel Crawford.

(Colonel William Crawford was taken prisoner by the Delaware tribe of Indians and was tied to a tall post. The rope was tied to the post high above Crawford's head, then his hands were tied together behind his back. The end of the rope was then tied to the rope which bound his wrists. The fire was built of green hickory poles. It became a red hot fire, but did not blaze high. This was on June 11. 1782, on the low land along Tyemochte creek. about eight miles from Upper Sandusky, near Crawford Station. This account of the burning was told by Dr. Knight, who was present as a prisoner and condemned to suffer the same fate, but later escaped. There are families living near Upper Sandusky who have this story handed down by tradition. There were Indians who remained there when the tribe went away.—EDITOR).

We stayed about two weeks at the Seneca village. The Indian who owned me took himself a wife while there and then started with his wife and me through the Black Swamp toward the Maumee villages. We parted with the Indians that I had known at our home in Pennsylvania, at Seneca and never saw nor heard of them after.

When we arrived at the Auglaize river we met an Indian who my owner called brother, to whom he gave me. I was adopted into his family. His name was Whingwy Pooshies, or Big Cat. I lived in his family from about the first week in May, 1791, until my final release in June, 1795.

The squaws do nearly all the labor. They take care of the meat which is brought in by the hunters and they dress the skins and stretch them. They plant and tend the corn, gather and house it. The young boys assist them in such work, but as soon as they are old enough to use a gun, they are too old to work with the squaws. The men are faithful at hunting, but when in camp they lay around lazily, seldom assisting in family affairs. The marriage ties are strictly kept, and seldom any trouble occurs, even with the young people.

Besides the common practice of using barks for light, they made candles of tallow, by dipping strips of cotton cloth in melted tallow, which they got from wild animals, but they seldom had any kind but fire light at night.

Deer come to the water along the rivers at night to eat a kind of grass which grows under water. They sometimes put their heads down under the water to get the grass. The Indians watch for the deer and blind them with lights and thus get near to them and stab them or cut their throats. A canoe can be floated near to the deer by carrying a light. I have practiced that way of hunting deer much since I came to live where Columbus now is, and one night killed twelve fine deer.

The fall after I was adopted there was a great scare in the village about an army of white men coming to fight the Indians. The squaws and boys, with the goods, were moved down the Maumee river and there waited until the battle was over, while the men went to war. They met St. Clair's army and came out victorious. They returned loaded with whatever they captured. Whingwy Pooshies came and moved us back to the villages.

We found ourselves a rich people. Whingwy's share of the capture was two fine horses, four tents, one of them very large, which made us a fine house in which we lived during the remainder of my captivity. He had also clothing of all descriptions in abundance. I wore a soldier's coat. He also had axes, guns, ammunition and everything necessary to make an Indian feel rich and proud. There was much joy among the Indians. I did not see any prisoners that were taken in that battle and I believe there was none taken by the Delawares.

Soon after that battle, an Indian and I went out hunting. We came to a place where there lay a human skeleton stripped of the flesh clean, which the Indian said had been eaten by the Chippewa Indians, who were in the battle.

In the month of June, 1794, three Indians and myself started on a candle-hunt hunting trip. We were out about two months. When on returning we found the villages vacated, we did not feel alarmed, as we supposed that the Indians had gone to the foot of the Maumee Rapids, as they annually did, to receive presents from the United States government. We encamped in the midst of the corn growing in a field, which corn the squaw Indians and boys had planted and cultivated. We feasted on the corn, roasted in the husk by placing it in the ground under where fires had been burning and covering the ears with hot dirt, then ashes and coals of fire. The corn thus roasted was delicious.

Next morning an Indian runner came down along the river and gave the alarm whoop, which is a kind of yell they use for no other purpose.

The Indians had different kinds of calls for different purposes. The two Indians answered the call and one of them went towards the runner; he soon returned and said that the white men were coming and we must run. We scattered in different directions, like partridges when scared, leaving our breakfast cooking over the fire. The white men had seen the smoke from our fire and came to it. They just missed seeing me, as I passed them in running through the corn field. The white men took possession of all the skins which we had taken during our two months hunt; also the jerked bear and deer meat.

General Anthony Wayne's army was only a few miles from our camp. The advance scouts had found us. The Indian boy who was with us on the hunting trip and I kept on the trail of the fleeing Indians until we overtook them, but the other Indian did not get with us until we got to Maumee Rapids.

Three days after we arrived, five of General Wayne's spies rode right into camp among us and boldly fired on the Indians. The Indians returned the fire and drove the whites away. One of them named May was chased to the smooth rock in the bed of the river, where his horse slipped and fell. He was taken prisoner, but the others escaped. May was taken to camp. The Indians knew him; he had formerly been a prisoner with them and had escaped. They said to him: "We know you; you speak Indian. You no like to live with us. Next sun we take you to tree; Indian tie you up, make mark on breast and try what Indian can shoot nearest mark."

The next day they tied him with back to a tree, made a mark on his breast, then began to shoot. They riddled his body with bullets, shooting at least fifty. Thus ended the life of May, a brave man.

A battle took place the day following, in which many of the Delawares were killed and the rest were forced to retreat. All of their means of support were cut off. They could not get any assistance; it was nearing winter. They went into winter quarters at the mouth of Swan Creek, about where Toledo now stands. They were entirely dependent on the British, who did not half supply us. The almost starving condition of the Indians made them exasperated at the British and they concluded to make a treaty with the Americans.

They found the Americans willing to treat and an exchange of prisoners was agreed upon. The Indians agreed not to fight the Americans. Rations of food were issued to the Indians and they were satisfied and well pleased. They lived well during the winter.

On the breaking up of winter, the Indians delivered me into the hands of the Americans. I had learned the language of the Delawares. I can speak it as well as English. It was in June 1795, that I parted with Whingwy Pooshies. I remained with the American army until 1797, when I came to the settlement of Franklinton.

I met Miller, McClelland, Wells, Mahaffy and one other man whose name I forget, who were Wayne's spies, who made the attack with May on the Indians, at the time when May was taken prisoner, while with the army. Miller had been wounded in that attack. They did not know what the fate of May was until I informed them.

When I came to Franklinton settlement I met Jeremiah, John and Robert Armstrong, who had been taken prisoner by the Indians when young, and had lived with the Indians. The party of surveyors were also there. I made up my mind to settle there.

I have resided here ever since, enjoying good health. It has never cost me a dollar for medical aid and without ever wearing anything like a stocking inside my moccasins, shoes or boots, from the time that I went among the Indians to this day, and I can say that my feet were never cold.

JOHN BRICKELL.

Columbus, Ohio, January 29, 1842.

John Brickell married Susanna Stokes at Chillicothe. Her parents had resided at North Bend on the Ohio River west from Cincinnati, where Mrs. Brickell was born. Her father died there. The farm was later purchased by General William Henry Harrison who gave it to one of his daughters for a wedding present. Mrs. Brickell's widowed mother, Susan Stokes, resided with her daughter and son-in-law. She died at their home and was buried in the Franklinton graveyard.

John Brickell, after being released, came to the Franklinton settlement in 1797 and being there in 1798, at the time of the great flood, was not well pleased with the location on the west side of the river and would not accept the offer of a lot on Gift Street free and build a cabin there. He later selected land on the east side of the river and built a cabin on the bank south from the front entrance to the present Ohio State Penitentiary, that being then above high flood waters. He gave a roadway from there along the east side of the river to Broad Street. He owned land extending north to where Brickell Street is now, between Lincoln and Buttles Avenue.

As the population increased on the east side of the river it became necessary to secure land for a burial place. One acre and a half was donated to the mayor and council of the borough of Columbus and their successors in office, this to be used as a public burying ground. This act was done on July 2, 1813, and burials were made there soon after but the deed for the land was not executed until April 21, 1821. John Kerr was authorized to make the deed. In February, 1830, William Doherty conveyed to the

borough of Columbus about eight and one-half acres south and east around the original acre and a half. This was then called the "North Graveyard." John Brickell and wife added a strip of land on the north thus making about ten and a half acres, but the Brickell tract was not deeded to the borough.

This "North Graveyard" was on the west side of High Street and north of the railroad which was later built and took off from the south end about one hundred feet by condemnation process. The bodies buried there were removed to Greenlawn Cemetery. This was in 1871. John Brickell died July 10, 1844, and was buried in his addition to the North Graveyard. He was aged 63 years. Spruce Street was laid out right over where his grave was. His daughter, Mrs. Dean, had the bodies taken up and interred in Greenlawn Cemetery. No burials were made in the old graveyard later than about 1860. The bodies were all taken up and buried elsewhere, mostly in Greenlawn Cemetery. The old grounds are now solidly built over. The North Market House is located on the grounds.

The daughter, Susan Brickell, born September 30, 1826, married James A. Dean, who came to Columbus with his uncle, General John Patterson, in 1847, to manage the building of a section of the National Road. This Mr. Patterson was the father of James Patterson, who was general freight agent of the Bee Line C. C. C. Railroad for many years at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Dean and Miss Susan Brickell were married March 18, 1849. He was Deputy Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary for thirty-four years after 1850. Mrs. Ida Dean Watters, of 536 Kiefer Avenue, Columbus, is a daughter.

The Logan Historical Society Magazine of Chillicothe, Ohio, of issue, 1842, has in it a sketch of John Brickell's life. Mrs. Susan Brickell died May 10, 1851, aged 69 years. Mrs. Susan Brickell Dean was one of the leaders in Columbus Society and attended the reception at the Ohio Statehouse at the time of its dedication. She was one of ten brothers and sisters. The following notice appeared in the Columbus, Ohio, "Evening Dispatch" of date Wednesday, December 29, 1909:

Mrs. Susan Brickell Dean, widow of the late James A. Dean and pioneer resident of Columbus, passed out from this life at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. D. Shaw, 37 Gill Street, Tuesday afternoon, December 28, 1909, after a lingering illness of twenty weeks, following a stroke of paralysis. She was in the eighty-fourth year of her age. Her husband preceded her about twenty years. She was the daughter of John and Susanna Brickell. Her father was taken prisoner by the Indians when a small boy and was

released about the time of the first settlement of Columbus, or old Franklinton, in 1797. He came here and remained during his lifetime, thus she was of a real pioneer family. She was a remarkably bright woman and retained all of her faculties and her memory up to the last. She numbered among her friends the oldest inhabitants of the city and was beloved by all who knew her. Funeral services will be held Friday afternoon. Interment will be in Green Lawn Cemetery. Two daughters, Mrs. A. D. Shaw and Mrs. J. H. Watters, of 536 Keifer Ave. and one son, James A. Dean, of Gill Street, survive her.

The strip of land which John Brickell and wife added to the graveyard was never deeded to the city and there seemed to have been claims in his favor against much of the land which Mr. Brickell had owned. Mrs. Brickell had not signed some of the deeds of transfer and Mr. Brickell held mortgages on some of the lands which he had sold. Many years after the death of Mr. Brickell these titles to lands had to be quieted and Mrs. Dean and the other heirs willingly signed quieting titles without demanding any recompense, when they could have demanded for value which was really theirs. Much of the property is very valuable now, worth many millions of dollars.

Mr. Brickell was a very kind-hearted man. The writer often heard him spoken of by people who knew him well. He sold property, taking notes and mortgages but was very lenient about demanding payment. He gave liberally to help the town. He had lived the simple life with the Indians, then in this forest country, seeing it improve slowly. He died before steam power was used here. He had no thought of this ever being a great city and had he held the lands which he once owned, which he could have done, his grandchildren would have been millionaires today. There is a great difference in people about holding on to property.

The following notice appeared in the "Ohio State Journal" of May 10, 1851:

Mrs. Susanna Brickell, relict of the late John Brickell, died at her residence on State Avenue, Columbus, on Sunday morning, aged 69 years.

State Avenue ran south from the southeast corner of the Ohio Penitentiary. Thus the Brickell family resided on the grounds selected by Mr. Brickell about the year 1800. During the lifetime of the two parents they were safe above high water floods. The river was much wider from bank to bank when property was much less valuable than it is now. Encroachments have been made along the river until the water course has been very much narrowed and the result is dangerous flood waters destroying property and life by thus confining the water to such a limited channel. There was ample space provided for the escape of all water which would gather here.

JEREMIAH ARMSTRONG

His Captivity and Life With the Indians. One of the First White Settlers of Franklinton.

THE following is a brief narrative of the family relations and captivity of Jeremiah Armstrong. Taken from William T. Martin's History of Franklin County, Ohio, published in 1858.

I was born in Washington County, Maryland, March, 1785. I had a sister, Elizabeth, and three brothers, William, Robert and John, older than myself. We moved to the Mingo Bottom and from there to Virginia, opposite the upper end of Blannerhasset's Island.

The Indians made frequent incursions into that neighborhood and my mother was in constant dread of being killed by them. She seemed to have a presentiment that she would have the fate of her parents, who were both killed by the Indians in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. Sometime in April, 1794. (I perfectly remember all the circumstances of that eventful night). My brothers, William and Robert, had gone to a floating mill, which my father owned on the Ohio river, near the house. The younger children were in bed. Father had gone down to the river to examine a trot line; my mother stood in the door-way, holding a lighted candle for him to see the way. I shall never forget her appearance. It was the last time I ever beheld her. She stood trembling like a leaf, so that the candle shook in her hand. I suppose that she was afraid of Indians, for I then thought there was nothing else to fear. Father returned safely; barred the two doors of the cabin, front and rear, as was his custom, and then retired. Elizabeth, John and I slept in the loft of our log cabin.

About three o'clock the next morning we were awakened by the barking of our dog. Father sprang up and without waiting to put on any clothing, unbarred one of the doors and ran out. He hissed the dog, but in a moment he saw several Indians start from behind the trees. He hallooed Indians and ran into the house, barred the door, then took one of his guns from the hooks on the wall.

By this time the house was surrounded by Indians. The faithful dog had kept them away until he was disabled. The Indians had cut the dog in the mouth; his under jaw hung down and he could not close his mouth. As the savages approached the cabin, father fired the gun at them, then caught a bullet pouch and sprang to the loft of the cabin, put his bullet and powder into his left hand, but in attempting to put the bullet down after the powder, found that he had taken the wrong pouch; the bullet was too large. He threw down the gun, but hearing the Indians in the room below, he tore open the roof of the cabin and sprang to the ground. Fortunately, he was not discovered by the Indians, who were then mostly in the house.

The Indians commenced their bloody work by killing the three small children. Mother attempted to escape by climbing up the chimney, but it is supposed that her clothing caught, for she fell and (as the Indians afterward told me) in attempting to raise her they found that she could not stand. One hip was broken. Had she been able to travel the Indians would have taken her with them, but they killed her. They scalped her and the two oldest of the three young children. They took two scalps from mother's head.

After killing my mother and my two young sisters and brother below, they came up to where my sister Elizabeth, brother John and I were and took us down to the room below. Oh, who can describe our feelings on entering that room where our mother and the small children lay dead! I was led over the floor which was slippery with the blood of mother and the children and was placed between the knees of one of the savages whose hands were still reeking with the blood of my dearest relatives.

Mr. Misner, who lived about a hundred yards above us on the river, hearing the noise at our cabin, took a canoe and started to go to the settlement at Belpre, on the Ohio side, to raise an alarm. When half way across the river, I suppose that he saw the Indians and my sister. She was standing in the doorway and the house was lighted by the candle. He called "What is the matter?" One of the Indians told her not to say anything. She being afraid, said nothing in reply.

After plundering the house, they started towards the south-west, taking my sister, my brother John and I. They went rapidly for a mile or two, then halted, formed a ring around and lighted their pipes and began smoking. Several of them made speeches, apparently in great haste. We watched their gestures and listened anxiously, but we could not understand their language. I was afterwards told that I was the subject of their debate. They expected to be pursued by the people of Belpre. They thought me too young to travel as rapidly as was necessary for them to flee for safety. Some of them proposed killing me, but a young Indian who had led me had observed my activity in jumping over the logs, said he thought I would make a good Indian. They might travel as fast as they would and if I could not keep up, he would carry me. So my life was spared and we continued our journey at a fast rate, the Indian sometimes carrying me and I sometimes begging of my sister to carry me. She, poor girl, could scarcely carry herself. I was quite small for my age.

When we arrived opposite the mouth of the Little Hocking river, they found their canoes which they had secreted in the bushes, got into them and hastened to paddle across the river. When they gained the Ohio bank they gave a whoop never to be forgotten by us. They felt safe then.

The next day we had dinner of bear meat, which they had killed the day before. The oil of the bear was put into a deerskin sack. They gave us some of the oil to drink; we would not drink it. They then gave us some of the bread and sugar which they had taken from our house—the bread which my mother had so lately made. We cried at the thought. Oh, how our hearts ached to think of mother, dead!

The Indians treated us very kindly and while the bread and sugar lasted we fared very well. After eating our dinner, we started again and our next stop was near where Lancaster now stands. There we saw young Cox, a man they had taken from our neighborhood a few days previous. We learned from him that it was the Wyandot tribe that we were with. We spent the night there.

The next morning two of the most savage of our captors took brother John and myself and started. I missed my sister and the young Indian who had carried me. I had already begun to consider him to be my friend, although I did not then know that he had saved my life. Our two Indian conductors seemed to delight in tormenting us. They compelled us to wade streams of water where the water would come up to my chin, brother John being two years older than I and taller, would lead me. The Indians would laugh at our fears of the water. We had nothing but roots and herbs to eat.

When we came near to their village in Upper Sandusky, the Indians stripped our clothing off and tied a small portion of them around our bodies in Indian style. When I cried at being stripped of my clothing, one of the Indians whipped me severely with his pipe stem. The Indian squaws and children came running from all directions to see us and we were no sooner in a wigwam than the door was completely blocked up with Indian children. This frightened me very much.

A few days after our arrival, the party we had left behind came into the camp, and when I saw them coming, ran to meet my friend and was as glad to see him as if he had been my brother. My fondness for him, no doubt increased his fondness for me.

The next morning we started out again. In passing through the Seneca nation, the pole upon which the scalps were tied was hoisted. A little Seneca Indian ran to us took the pole from the bearer and carried it to an old squaw, who was sitting in the doorway of her hut. She examined the scalps, then handed the pole back to the boy and he returned it to the Indian. Then he struck John, knocking him down, then knocked me down. It was a privilege they had, as they belonged to another nation.

After leaving the Seneca nation, we came to some of the Wyandots. There they formed a circle before we ate and a prisoner who spoke both languages, gave me a gourd with shot in it, telling me that I must say grace, so he put some Indian words in my mouth and bid me go around the circle knocking the gourd with my hand and repeating the words, which I did as well as I could. But my awkwardness made them laugh, so I got angry and threw the gourd down. I thought to myself it was very different from the way that my father said grace.

On arriving at Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, and before entering the town they halted and formed a procession for Cox, my brother and sister and myself to run the gauntlet. They pointed to the house of their chief, Old Crane, about one hundred yards distant, signifying that we should run to and into it. We did so and were received kindly by the old chief. He was a very mild mannered Indian, beloved by all.

I was then adopted into his family, the Deer tribe. My brother John was adopted into the Turtle tribe and my sister into another tribe. We were thus separated. I was then painted all over my body; a broad belt of wampum—a strip of tanned deer skin with beads made of different kinds of shells sewed on with fine deer skin strings—was put around my body.

The Indians dry the scalps which they take from the heads of the white people and all of their enemies, on little hoops of wood about the size of a silver dollar. (That is the size about of the skin with the hair which they take from the center of the top of the head. There is very little chance for a person to live after the scalp is taken, even if there is no other injury to the person). When the skin is dried they paint them and fix them on poles to raise as trophies of victory, when entering their villages after being out on a campaign.

When seeing the pole with the scalps on raised, I recognized my mother's hair. There were two taken from mother's head. I asked the Indians why they had taken two from my mother's head. They said because the baby's hair was not long enough to carry by and they did not scalp the babe, but to show how many they killed, they took two from mother's head. It was a sorrowful sight for me to see my mother's scalp and long hair as the Indians exhibited them as trophies of their bravery. But I knew that they were not brave. They fought only when they could take the advantage in the night time and would murder women and children. They were taught in that manner from their childhood to take advantage of other Indian tribes.

I was quite an important personage with my painted body and wampum belt. If my dear sister and brother had remained with me, I would have been happier; yes, happy; for I thought now the Indians were my friends, I had nothing on earth to fear. But my sister and brother were gone and I was alone with the Indian tribe. I cried much of the time; I was so lonesome for father and mother and the little brothers and sister who I would never see again. An old prisoner tried to comfort me. He said I must not eat while the paint was on my face. If I did it might kill me. It was the paint of my adoption by the Indian tribe, and I suppose that while it was on me I was considered neither white nor red, and according to their superstition, if I remained in that state I would die. The prisoner took me to the river and washed the paint off me, then led me back to the house.

After parting from my brother and sister, as they were taken away, I knew not where. I heard so little of my own language that I forgot it entirely and became attached to the Indians and their ways. In fact, I became a very good Indian. They called me Hooscoatah-jah. (Little Head) A short time afterward, they changed my name to Duh-guah. They often change their names.

In late summer time, after I had been a prisoner about four months, in the month of August, 1794, as I learned afterwards, General Anthony Wayne conquered the Indians in that decisive battle on the Maumee. Before the battle the squaws and children were sent to Lower Sandusky. Runners were sent from the battle grounds to inform the squaws of the defeat and to order us to go to Sandusky Bay. The Indians supposed that General Wayne would come with his forces and massacre the squaws and children. There was great fear and confusion and I (strange infatuation) thinking the Indians enemies mine, ran and got into a canoe, fearing they would leave me at the mercy of the pale faces. I can only account for my taking up with the Indian ways so soon by the fact that living in the forest and associated only with Indians and wild animals, we go back to nature's instinct.

We all arrived safe at the Bay; and there the Indians conveyed their wounded, Old Crane being one of the number. He was wounded in one arm by gunshot. My friend, the Indian who saved my life by carrying me on our first day's travel, was killed.

Wayne, instead of molesting us, withdrew his forces to Greenville. We returned to the old camping ground of the Indians (where Franklinton now is), below the dam, where there is a deep hole in the river, known as Billy's Hole, named for Billy Wyandot, an Indian.

The only war dance I witnessed was near where the Penitentiary now stands, when a party of the Indians were preparing to leave for Kentucky in quest of prisoners and scalps of the whites. They returned with three prisoners and five scalps. I had by that time become accustomed to seeing the scalps of white people. Billy Wyandot and others were then preparing to leave to go to Greenville, to form a treaty (August 1795). By that treaty a great portion of the present limits of the State of Ohio was ceded to the white people and the Indians were to give up all white prisoners that they held, which was done where found and recognized. My brother and myself were still held in bondage, our friends supposing us to be dead.

We raised corn on what was a prairie, no timber, now called Sullivant's prairie, west and south from the Scioto river and west of where Franklinton settlement was later made, west of Sandusky street. My home, while with the Indians was back and forth from there and Lower Sandusky (now called Fremont). The first night that I spent in the camp where Franklinton is now, the Indian men all got drunk. The squaws put me up on a scaffold made of poles, to keep me from being killed by the Indian men. The squaws had good enough judgment to not taste of liquor until the men were too drunk to harm any one, then they began to drink. Then what a time they all would have while the rum lasted and what a time for me, but when the liquor was gone and they sobered up, they were very kind to me as I assisted them.

When the lands acquired by the Greenville treaty were being surveyed by Generals Massie and McArthur, Mr. Thomas, a former neighbor of my parents in Virginia, being one of the surveying party, saw me and recognized me. He sent word to my brother William, who was then residing in Kentucky. As soon as my brother learned that I was alive, he left Kentucky to search for me, having only six dollars in his pocket.

He expected to find me here in this camp, but not finding me here, he went on to Upper Sandusky. The Indians were on a hunting tour and I was with them. The corn was then in the silk. He was told that we would not be back until the corn was in roasting ear time. He went back to Chillicothe, where he remained until the time appointed, then he came to Lower Sandusky, where he found me feeling quite happy and so much of an Indian that I would much rather have seen him tomahawked and scalped

than to go with him. Old Crane would not consent to give me up. He said according to the treaty they were not obliged to release any prisoners who were willing to remain. I had been with the Indians in their camp and on their hunting trips and had become fascinated with their kind of wild free life.

The Indians agreed to go to Brownstown and examine the treaty. Brother William, knowing the uncertainty of the Indians, went to Detroit for assistance. He there applied to General Hamtramack, who sent an officer and twelve men with him to Brownstown, sixteen miles. We had gone there and I had found my brother John there. He was as unwilling as I was to leave the Indians. We were strutting back and forth on the porch. I had a large bunch of feathers tied in my hair at the crown of my head and rings in my ears and nose. I was feeling very proud and defiant.

When I saw William coming I said to John: "There comes our white brother?" He came towards us and put out his hand to shake hands, but we drew ourselves up scornfully and would not allow him to touch us. Oh, how little we knew or thought of the toil and suffering he had endured for our sake.

We were both determined not to go with him. They took us by force. William took one and the officer the other. They dragged us along to the boat. I well remember our setting one foot back to brace ourselves and pulling back with all our strength to get away from them, but they succeeded in getting us into the boat and pushing off from shore, leaving the old squaw who had the care of me, standing on the bank crying. There she stood and I could hear her crying until we were out of hearing. I cried until I was quite exhausted, then fell asleep.

My brother John, having been with a tribe who traded with the white people near Detroit, now in Michigan, did not forget his native tongue.

Some days after we started, William related to us the story of the murder of our mother, sisters and little brother and about our capture. Brother John repeated it to me in the Indian language. Oh, what a sudden change it wrought in my mind. It brought back the whole scene so forcibly to my recollection, that I clung to my brother William with affection and gratitude for his efforts to get us away from the Indians and I never more had a wish to return to them.

At Detroit we left our boat and were kept in the garrison there for four or five days, until a vessel came which took us to Erie, Pennsylvania. We went from Erie to Pittsburgh and from there to near our old home, at Mr. Gillespie's, one of our parents' old neighbors. We there changed our Indian clothing and put on the clothing of white people, and after remaining several days, we left for Chillicothe, and from there to this place, where Franklinton was established later.

My brother John was taken to a tribe at Brownstown and sister Elizabeth to Maumee. I did not see either of them for about four years, when my brother and myself regained our liberty. My sister remained with the Indians but a few months. She was stolen from them by a gentleman who was searching for his sister, who had been taken prisoner by the Indians. She was taken to Detroit by this man. As she had no means of returning to her former friends nor of communicating with them, she went to live with a family by the name of Dolson, in Canada. She later married one of the sons. When I saw her next, she had a family of children.

But to return to my father's escape. When he jumped to the ground from the roof of the cabin, he ran to the river, took a canoe and crossed over to the island, went to the house of Mr. James, and informed that family of what had taken place. He then went to the mill and awakened my brothers and with them returned to our cabin. They said that a horrible scene presented itself. There lay our mother and the babe on the ground; in the house the other two children were lying in their gore. My little brother was still alive and he asked my father why he pulled his hair. The Indians had scalped him while he was asleep and his head was still smarting from the cut.

I saw Mr. John James (a resident of Jackson County) in Columbus some years ago. He said that he was one of the twenty men that followed the Indians down along the river, saw their canoes and where they landed and also discovered by the tracks that we were still alive. They were afraid to pursue the Indians farther for fear that they would kill us in order to get away more easily. They knew that they were not far behind us; the water in the river was still muddy from the paddling of the Indians, so they went back.

To pursue the Indians might cause our deaths and then other Indians might be attacking their homes. There were continual dangers surrounding the early settlers.

I have been living here since that time. My residence is 256 East Rich Street.

JEREMIAH ARMSTRONG.

Columbus, Ohio, April, 1858.

The following inscription appears upon the Armstrong monument in Section D, Lot 23, Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio:

Armstrong, Jeremiah: died October 21, 1862, aged 78 years. His mother two sisters and one brother were killed by Indians in Wood County, Va., in 1794. He, with his brother John and Sister Elizabeth, were taken prisoners and were taken to the Indian village of the Wyandots, at Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, Ohio, and were there at the time of the battle between General Anthony Wayne's forces and the Indians. He was with the Indians at the forks of the Scioto and Whetstone—Olentangy—rivers when the first white settlers came there in 1797. Mary-Polly-Minter, wife of Jeremiah, died September 18, 1828, aged 40 years. They were married April 12, 1807. Three children of J. & M. Minter, b. July 20, 1823, died Sept. 7, 1824; Elizabeth, b. Sept. 4, 1825, d. Sept. 10, 1826; Jonathan K., b. July 28, 1827, d. July 27, 1830. Lucy A. Armstrong, wife of H. Miser, died Dec. 21, 1838, aged 24 yrs. 1 mo., 5 d. Jeremiah Armstrong, jr., died March 9, 1853, in the 37th year of his age. Margaret, wife of Robert Armstrong, jr., born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 16, 1822, died May 12, 1858. Aunt Sarah Armstrong, born January 10, 1808, died March 14, 1864. Mary Armstrong, born October 2, 1851, died April 22, 1854. Jeremiah Armstrong, Grandma's dear little boy, aged 7 years, 6 months, March 26, 1857.

Lucy-Bill (widow of Abram Phelps), second wife of Jeremiah Armstrong, sr., born March 31, 1800, at Rocky Hill, Connecticut, came to Ohio with her parents in 1815; settled in Worthington; then removed to Alum Creek, near Berkshire, Delaware County. She was united in marriage with Abram Phelps, of Blendon, February 15, 1821. He died August 16, 1834. She became the second wife of Jeremiah Armstrong, 1838. They resided at 256 East Rich Street, Columbus. She died May 30, 1876.

The three, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and Aunt Sarah Bill, sister of Mrs. Armstrong, lived very contentedly in the home, receiving their many friends. It was a delightful home to visit. The body of Aunt Sarah lies in the Armstrong lot in Green Lawn Cemetery.

THE EXECUTION OF LEATHERLIPS.

The Execution of the Wyandot—Wandot—Indian Chief, Sha-tey-ya-ron-yah, or Leatherlips, in 1810; and the Good Feeling Existing Between the White Settlers and Some of the Indians. Block Houses.

MR. WILLIAM H. DAVIS, an aged man who has resided on his farm one mile south from Dublin on the west side of the Scioto River during his entire lifetime, said in 1912 that he had heard his grandfather William Sells say that he was present and witnessed the execution of the Wyandot Indian Chief, Sha-tey-ya-ron-yah, Leatherlips, who had his wigwam on the east side of the Scioto River about three miles north from the Dublin settlement. The Indian seemed to be a very mild-mannered, peaceable, quiet citizen and a good friend to the white settlers. He lived alone rather than with any tribe.

On the morning of Monday, June 4, 1810, a number of Indians came to the Dublin settlement from the west and made inquiries where to find the Indian Leatherlips. The white settlers informed them where he was located and the Indians went on in that direction. Soon the white settlers began to suspect that those Indians meant some injury to the old Indian; and a number of the white men, John, Peter and William Sells, and others started and rode horses to the Indian's cabin. There they found that the Indians had preferred some kind of charges of witchcraft against the old Indian chief and after a council lasting about two hours in which the six Indians spoke with much bitterness of feeling, while Leatherlips was very calm and mild in his replies to the charges. The sentence of death was pronounced upon him. The white men made great efforts to save the Indian Leatherlips from being executed, making offers of presents of value. The Indians counseled together, but shook their heads. Then John Sells made them an offer of a fine dappled gray horse stallion of fine style, which seemed at first to please them but after a few minutes' counsel the spokesman said: "No white man's business; Indian's, we know. Old Chief must die. White man let alone."

The old Indian was told that he must die. He then walked to his wigwam, ate some food, jerked venison, went to the spring,

washed his hands and face, drank some water, painted his face, wrapped his best blanket about him, placed some gay feathers in his hair, which was gray, and started eastward toward higher ground in the forest, chanting in a strong melodious voice the death song. He was closely followed by the Indian warriors, timing their slow march with the music of his voice. At a point about three-fourths of a mile from the river they came to an open grave which had been dug by the Indians. The old chief knelt down and prayed to the Great Spirit. The leader of the Indians knelt beside the old chief and prayed, then rising quickly and stepping behind Leatherlips, who was still kneeling, he drew a tomahawk from under his blanket and raising it high, with a quick motion struck downward sinking the tomahawk into the aged chief's head, who fell by the side of the grave. The Indian then struck a second blow. then noticing drops of sweat upon the face of the dying chief he pointed to them with exultation as if they were proof of the guilt of the old Indian. The body was pushed into the grave and covered with earth.

The Indians then went away towards the west from whence they came. The white men went back to the settlement and reported what had taken place. They did not feel that they were strong enough in the settlement to undertake to resist the Indians in their mode of punishment of one of their race, for the Indian tribe might have retaliated and murdered the entire settlements of white people. It was thought that this execution was ordered by the chief of the tribe of Indians who were at Tippecanoe as the Indians came from that direction.

For many years there was a pile of rocks and stones covering the grave of this Indian, as there were many stones lying about on the surface of that field. A monument was placed on the ground where the grave was supposed to be, by the celebrated Wyandot Club of white men, of Columbus, Ohio, of which Captain Edward L. Taylor, a very prominent man and historian, was a member, in 1888. This monument is of granite material with the name of the Indian chief and date of his death and the means engraved thereon; also the name of the Wyandot Club and date of erection of the monument. It stands on lands purchased by the Wyandot Club, a part of the land which was given by the United States to Thaddeus Kosciusko, a Polish engineer, who did service to the American Colonies during the War of the Revolution. He sold

his title to the land but it is still known as the Kosciusko Lands, in all transfers of title.

Mr. William H. Davis says that the monument stands a few rods farther north from a small ravine than was the pile of stones which once marked the grave which, in 1810 and for many years later, was in a dense forest of timber. As the land was cleared of the trees and was cultivated the stones very likely were removed and there is nothing now to indicate the exact location of the grave except the small ravine and the spring of water which was near to the wigwam of the Indian Chief, perhaps forty rods to the west from the monument which stands near to where the Indian's body was buried. Wandot was the real Indian name.

The murder of this Indian chief, as the white settlers termed it, who was so well known as a lonely friendly Indian, caused a feeling of distrust of the Indians. Many of the settlers' cabins were far apart and great fears were felt about Indian depredations. It was thought by the white people that this old chief was suspected by the Indians of being too friendly with the white settlers, who the Indians thought were taking their hunting grounds away from them. Wild game was getting scarce.

The editor says that Grandfather Edward Phelps, Sr., a pioneer settler of Blendon, nine miles east from the Dublin settlement in 1806, knew about the execution of the Indian Chief, Leatherlips, who had often been at his cabin and seemed to be very friendly with the white settlers and loved to exchange venison for wheat, rye and corn bread; also, cracklings—the dry, crispy pieces after the lard had been pressed out of them.

Sometime during the War of 1812–14 an Indian who had been very friendly came to the Phelps family cabin and sitting down, took his pipe, filled it with tobacco and then going to the fireplace hearth, took up the tongs and getting a live coal of fire, (the usual manner of lighting the tobacco in the pipe), and placing it on the tobacco, began to smoke. Then handing the pipe to Mr. Phelps, said to him: "Smoke, peace." Then he motioned to have the other members of the family smoke the pipe. He then sat a short time and got up and went away.

About that time the Indians made a raid towards central Ohio from the north. The families along the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers left their cabins and started towards the Franklinton settlement. The families residing at Dublin and south came

down along the west side of the Scioto River several miles. It became dark before they reached a small creek about two miles from the Franklinton settlement. A large log was used as a foot-bridge well known by the settlers. Harmon Grooms was in front and about half way across when he saw a large dark object on the log in front of him. The object arose and seemed to be about the height of a man. The man gave a yell, supposing that the object was an Indian, but a deep growl was heard as the object, which was a black bear, leaped down from the log and ran away. The man and wife and children then proceeded on to Franklinton. The Indians did not make their appearance.

This was related to the writer by Joseph Grooms who then resided in Worthington, Ohio, and was grandson of Harmon Grooms and son of Charles, but the notes taken down at the time have been mislaid and the names of the families are not remembered, but the writer thinks that the other families were Britton and Brunk, who resided about nine miles north from Franklinton settlement.

Betsy West, who resided north-west from the Dublin settlement, gave the alarm of the Indians coming. Mrs. Grace, a widow, who resided on Indian Run, went with her children on horseback by a path through the forest to Franklinton. One of the children William, had one leg broken by the horse falling. The other children were Jessee, Josiah, Benjamin, Lair. The Indians did not attempt any attack on the settlement at Franklinton.

Charles Grooms, one day in 1813, when coming near Franklinton with his parents, Harmon Grooms and wife, and their other children from New Jersey, all on horseback, saw on the ground the shadow of something moving and upon looking upward saw a panther lying on the limb of a tree with its tail waving. The panther was about ready to spring down when Charles, aiming his gun, shot the panther which was about to come down upon Mrs. Grooms. These were some of the dangers of traveling through the forests.

Joseph Grooms further stated that his father, Charles Grooms, was present at the time of the execution of the soldier, William Fish, in June, 1813, for desertion, after threatening to kill the captain of the company of which he was a member. He, with another soldier who was charged with desertion, were tried by courtmartial, found guilty and were sentenced to be shot. They

were taken to a place on the south side of the Scioto River in Franklinton just west of the old graveyard, (which is still in existence west of Sandusky Street), and there seated on coffins, with handkerchiefs tied over their eyes, after they had seen six soldiers with guns in their hands standing in front of each. Three of each six guns were loaded with powder and ball and three with only powder, the soldiers not knowing, as the guns were loaded by one soldier and the muskets stacked. When the command was given to fire and the reports of the twelve muskets sounded, the soldier, William Fish, fell over dead but the other soldier still sat upright on the coffin; the six muskets fired in his front were not loaded with ball. The handkerchief was taken from his eyes and a pardon was read to him. He was terribly frightened. Two other soldiers who were tried for desertion at the same time were pardoned.

All of the soldiers in the camp were ordered out to witness the execution as an example. Sometimes the arbitrary actions of the officers commanding companies or regiments were almost sufficient reason for desertion. During the period of the war of 1861–5 many of those officers resigned their commissions and left the service without friends. They were undesirable and an injury to the service.

The original block house built earlier of round logs was torn down during the year 1812 and a larger house of large sized logs hewn square built on the same ground along the north side of where Broad Street is now west of Foos Street. This was a very substantial safe retreat for the citizens at the time when the men were called into service in the army during the Indian War of 1812–14.

There were several of those block houses built in different sections. One was built on the west side of Alum Creek about twenty-one miles northerly from Franklinton where there was a settlement of white people near where Cheshire, Constantia P. O. was later and is now, in Delaware County. That house was built on lands later owned by George Ridgeway; ———— Slough was a son-in-law. Another such house was built on a lot given for a graveyard on the east side of Alum Creek in Blendon Township, about twelve miles from Franklinton, near John Cooper's farm, now one mile south from Westerville.

These houses were built with heavy hewn logs with an overshoot of two feet all around. About eight feet above ground holes

were bored through the logs and spaces left between logs in the overshoot so that a watch could be kept by the sentinels and any one approaching below to enter the building or to set fire to it, could be seen and fired upon. The writer remembers of seeing the old logs in the decaying building near Cheshire as late as 1867.

The pioneer people who were living here sixty years ago conversed with the younger people about those block houses and about the Indian scares, when reports would be circulated that the Indians were coming in force and would kill all of the white settlers. Can we now, after reading the true history of pushing the Indians back from their native hunting grounds, blame them for having an instinctive bitter feeling against the white pioneer settlers?

THE PROPOSED CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF COLUMBUS AS THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

IT IS proposed to hold a centennial celebration of the location of the capital of the State of Ohio, at Columbus, during the month of September, 1912. What is now the city of Columbus with its 185,000 inhabitants was in 1797 a wilderness of forest trees and the camping, hunting and fishing grounds of the native Indians. This large territory of which the State of Ohio is now a part, was at that time the free hunting grounds of the Red tribes who wandered about enjoying life in their natural way. There were sparse settlements of white people along the Ohio River but not many had ventured far into the interior. The Indians were alarmed; instinctively they felt that the white people were infringing upon their right of domain.

So much of the history of the settlement of Franklinton, Columbus and Franklin County has been published by W. T. Martin, 1858, Jacob H. Studer's Columbus in 1873, Williams Brothers, 1880, and the Historical Publishing Company, S. A. Vesey, compiler, in 1901, that it seems unnecessary to relate more in this volume. The Old Northwest Genealogical Society has published much original history of the settlement of what is now Columbus.

As we neared the time when one hundred years would elapse from the time of the location of the capital of the state at Columbus

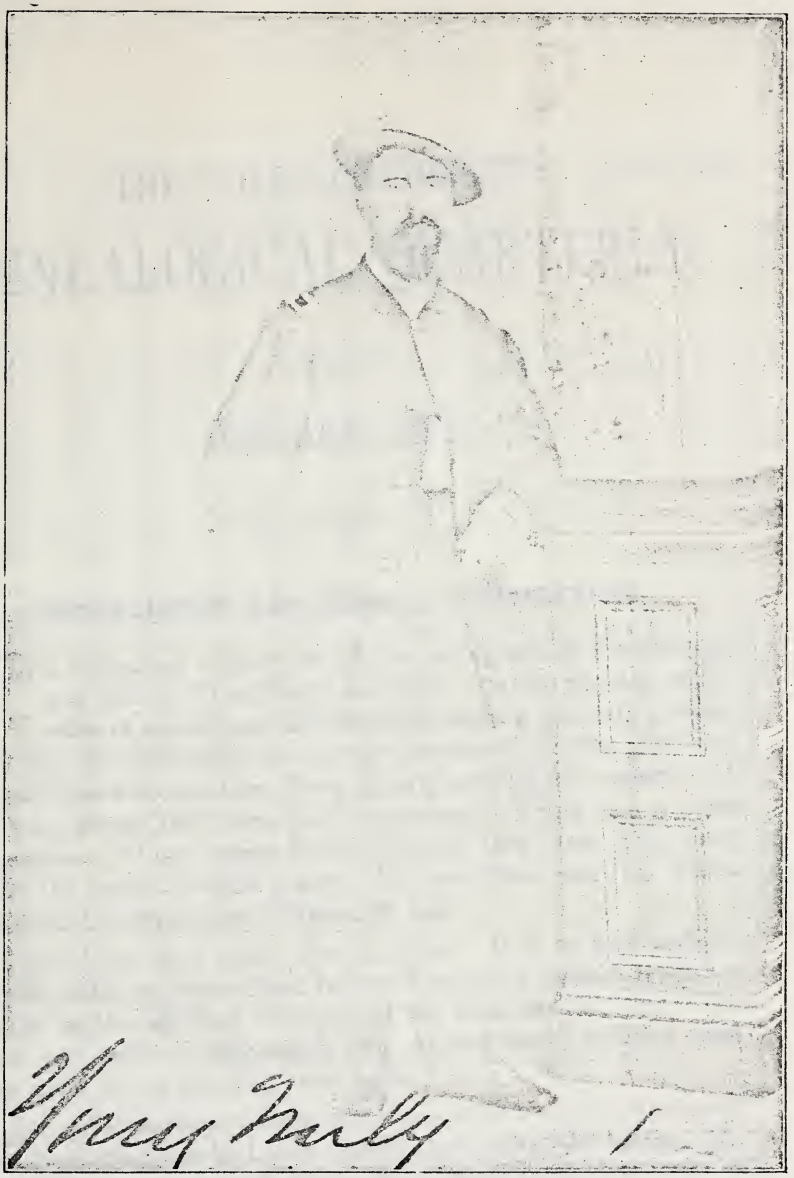
the General Assembly of Ohio made an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for an appropriate and suitable celebration of the event. Arrangements are now being made for that occasion. The positions held by noted first buildings are being marked and relics used in the olden times are hunted up. The memories of the oldest people living here are put to test to bring out whatever they can remember of the old times and what they heard their parents or any other persons relate.

We have copied from original records and papers. All of this should be placed upon record so that the record may be placed in many state and other public libraries throughout the United States so that the people and the descendants of those who once resided in Columbus or in Ohio may have an opportunity to read and know.

The Old North-west Genealogical Society Quarterly has such wide circulation in such prominent places that it is a good medium for such information. In quoting from other historical publications and mentioning them we hope to advertise them and we together thus benefit the present and future generations of people.

There seems to be a great interest taken in what has occurred and what our ancestors did in the early history of these states which constituted what was once known as the North-west Territory.

The Old North-west Genealogical (now known as the Historical and Genealogical) Society Quarterly, goes into 41 state and other public libraries, 54 historical society libraries and 58 exchange society publication libraries, besides to many members.



BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM LINN MCMILLEN.

Born in Hillsboro, Ohio, October 15th, 1829; graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, 1852; practiced medicine and surgery in Columbus until 1861; was Surgeon in Russian Army in Crimean War; Surgeon in 1st O. V. I. in 1861; Colonel of 95th Regiment, O. V. I., July, 1862, to July, 1863; Brigadier General until August, 1865; was distinguished for competency and bravery; married, April 18th, 1861, Mrs. Elizabeth I. King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Neil, pioneer settlers of Columbus, Ohio. General McMillen became a cotton planter in Louisiana in 1866; member of Louisiana Constitutional Convention in 1868; Postmaster at New Orleans, 1877 to 1881; Surveyor of Port of New Orleans, 1889-1893; died in Columbus, Ohio, February 8th, 1902, at the residence of his stepson, Mr. William N. King, 52 Jefferson Avenue.

THE "OLD NORTHWEST"
GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY.

OCTOBER—1912.

FRANKLINTON CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

THE centennial celebration of the settlement of Franklinton was held in Franklinton in 1898. On the grounds many relics of implements and furniture used in the early pioneer days were on exhibition, but not one person of the first pioneers, not even one who was born there as early as 1806 was present. If any were living they were not represented. There was a large attendance. Many people were living at that time who knew about the many historic places. No complete record of places was kept, however, that is accessible now.

There have been many changes since. It is as well perhaps that the old houses have been removed and more modern buildings erected as the old ones were not of the kind desired now. The wants and needs of the present time are of a vastly different kind than those of one hundred years ago.

The old Franklinton Cemetery was visited by many who knew that their ancestors had been buried there along the bank of the Scioto River on grounds above flood water-mark just west of Sandusky Street, but the grounds had not been cared for, many of the headstones having been thrown down and carried away.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF OHIO AT COLUMBUS.

Written by H. Warren Phelps.

THE Seventy-ninth General Assembly of Ohio enacted a law, Senate Bill No. 107, date June 11, 1911, appropriating $25,000 and authorizing a commission to expend the money in a manner commendable to the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the location of the Capital of the State. (See State Laws, Vol.102, page 465). A large sum of money was given by the business men and women and other citizens of Columbus for this same purpose, which was placed at the disposal of the same commission. Very early in the spring months preparations were begun to plan for a successful and satisfactory reminder to the people of Ohio, that one hundred years had elapsed since the Capital had been established. Two men were selected and were sent to Madrid, Spain, conveying invitations to the Spanish Government to send delegates to represent Spain, in honor of the memory of Christopher Columbus. There was no response by delegation.

The work of preparation went along and finally it was announced that everything necessary for success was completed Many of the old landmarks were temporarily marked, but not all of the very historic places were so designated. The time selected for the display and exhibit was, beginning Saturday, August 24, and continuing for ten days, during the time of the Ohio State Fair and Exposition.

No public building or monument had been erected which would stand or be used as a reminder that Columbus had been the Capital of Ohio for one hundred years—a century This was a surprise to the many visitors and many of the members of the old families—the first pioneer settlers of the territory which now constitutes and is included within the limits of the corporation of the City of Columbus. Many people had anticipated that there would be some kind of a permanent State Memorial building erected with the funds provided, although there was no provision made in the act providing for the fund as to how the money should

be used. The centennial committee were authorized to proceed to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the location of the Capital of the State.

Careful preparations were made for depicting the life of the pioneers, showing their manner of dress and the implements which they used. Everything was done which would attract crowds of people, instruct and amuse them. A large number of men and women were given employment in the preparation for the great carnival which was to continue for five days and nights.

On Monday, August 26, 1912, the carnival and pageant was opened, a great crowd of people being present in the city. The State had been canvassed; flaming advertisements had been posted and distributed, so the people had been informed of what could be seen in Columbus during this week of festivities. Large numbers of men, women and children were in the city during the day and night. The entire week was taken up with the splendid entertainment, which was appreciated by all citizens and visitors. The attractions in connection with the great exhibits at the State Fair made one of the liveliest times the city has known since the Soldiers and Sailors reunions in 1880, 1883 and 1888.

There is no monument left to show to the present or future generations of citizens of Ohio that there ever has been any money expended to mark the centennial period of Columbus being the Capital of the great State of Ohio and we have been informed by the committee who had charge of the funds provided for the centennial celebration, through the daily press, that the said funds have been expended.

It would be quite a satisfaction if there was a bronze tablet or simply an inscription cut into the wall of the State House, indicating the year when the Capital was located at Columbus.

The Ohio State Fair Grounds.

There was a large attendance at the Ohio State Fair, in 1912, on the superbly fitted up grounds of 115 acres, situated about three miles from the union depot and nearly opposite the Ohio State University grounds.

The State Fair grounds have been built up during the past twenty-eight years from vacant ground along side and on the east of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big 4) railroad.

The Ohio State University grounds contain more than 400 acres, extending west from High Street about three fourths of a mile, then across the Olentangy river. Many fine buildings have been erected on the eastern or highland portion of the grounds for college uses. There are about one hundred acres of good rich deep-bottom land along the east side of the Olentangy river, which was included in the first purchase of land in 1867, and is used in producing crops of grain, vegetables and hay.

A portion of this farm upon which the great flowing spring of fine water is located, was owned in 1815 by the surveyor, Joseph Vance, who came to Franklinton in 1800; he died June 8, 1824, aged 48 years. The northern portion of the grounds was owned by Adam Zinn in an early day. He was one of the proprietors of a line of stage coaches through Ohio long before railroads were built here.

SAMUEL McELVAIN, ONE OF THE FIRST PIONEER SETTLERS OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, IN 1797.

The McElvains of Columbus, Ohio.

By Col. Frank C. McElvain, Urbana, Illinois.

Writing from his home at West Point Grove, near Lincoln, Logan County, Illinois, November 30, 1856, Col. Andrew McElvain states in a letter to William T. Martin, the early historian of Franklin County, Ohio:

"I emigrated with my father, Samuel McElvain, to Ohio, from Kentucky in the spring of 1797. In the fall or winter of 1797–8 a family by the name of Dixon was the first white family to settle at the forks of the Scioto and Whetstone Rivers, where Franklinton was later established. Lucas Sullivant and his party of surveyors returned to Chillicothe, Ohio, after examining the lands at and near the Forks and returned again early in the spring of 1798. The Armstrongs, Skidmores, Deardurffs, Dunkin, Stokes and Robert Balentine, the McElvains, Hunters, Browns, Cowgills and Benjamin White were all there with Sullivant in the spring of 1798. (For the entire letter of Col. Andrew McElvain see the July number, 1912, Vol. XV, O. N. W. Quarterly.)

Samuel McElvain, the pioneer, was one of the party of surveyors who came north from Kentucky with Lucas Sullivant, who had a commission to survey and lay off the Military lands of the "Virginia Military District," and he, like Sullivant, decided that the soil and other conditions were attractive enough to them to make the forks of the Scioto their permanent home. They later brought their families there.

Samuel McElvain, the pioneer, was, like Lucas Sullivant, Scotch-Irish, the term being one applied to those Scotchmen who went over into Ireland at the time of the Covenanters, but who never inter-married with the native Irish. The reason for not doing so was that the Scotch were Presbyterians of the most exacting type, while the Irish were Roman Catholics, and there were frequent battles between them, some of which resulted fatally. The Scotch, even though born in Ireland, married Scotch and the Irish married Irish.

The subject of this sketch descended by direct line from the McIlvaines of Grimet, Ayrshire, Scotland, who go by record tradition back to the time of Henry I, 1060, while the first of record is the Baron Gilberto M'Ylvene, 1333, who had a castle in Ayr. The houses and lands of Grimet were very extensive and

ran for miles along the Doon in sight of Ailsa Cliff and the Firth of Clyde. Some members of the family have traced without a break back to Alan McIlvain, 1520, who received his castle at Thomastowne, from his wife, a Kennedy, a neice of the Earl of Cassilis, the castle being of the medieval type, with turrets, an immense, deep moat and draw bridge. It was erected by a nephew of Robert the Bruce.

Alan McIlvain was a staff officer under The Bruce. The castle is now in ruins, although an idea of its massive construction can still be obtained from parts of the ruins. The estate has reverted to the Earl of Cassilis, although there are members of the family still living in the neighborhood.

The coat of arms used by descendants of the family is that adopted by Sir Patrick McIlvain, son of Gilbert and grandson of Alan McIlvain, who was knighted on the battlefield of Lady Corse, where his son John was killed in battle "just before the Brig o' Doon." It is described in Guillam's and Burke's Heraldry as "Gules: Two cups, covered, or; in chief a star, argent."

Samuel McElvain was born about 1755 in Pennsylvania, either in Cumberland, Lancaster or Chester county, the boundaries changing frequently at that period. His entire life was that of a pioneer, his home being always on the frontier. He first comes into notice as a Soldier of the Revolution on the western boundary of Cumberland county, his home being in Fermanagh township, which later became Mifflin county, and now is in Juniata county. He was one of the first to join the Revolutionary Army and he served under different captains as private, corporal and sergeant and finally became a Second Lieutenant, or what was then termed Ensign, under Captain McAllister, in Colonel James Purdy's regiment.

In 1779 he married Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel James Purdy, from whom he purchased a farm on Lost Creek, near Mifflintown, and where his first four children were born.

About 1790 he moved to Kentucky, traveling down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh or Wheeling and locating north of Paris in Bourbon county, where he purchased a farm with John McIlvain, a distant relative. There he was an intimate friend of Andrew Jackson, Daniel Boone, the first Benjamin Harrison, who was his neighbor, the Logans, Hunters and others. In 1794, when the new county of Harrison was formed from Bourbon,

Samuel McElvain, Benjamin Harrison and others were selected as the first county magistrates, as related in the history of those counties. In 1791 he served as sergeant in Captain Brown's mounted company for defense against the Wiaw Indians in Kentucky.

As related by Col. Andrew McElvain in his letter, the McElvains came north to the forks of the Scioto in 1797, stopping over the dead of winter at Chillicothe. When they arrived at the forks, it is related that they were forced to make barricades of their wagons for protection from Indians, until they could put up their pioneer shacks, nails, window glass, hinges and hardware being unknown at the time.

Samuel McElvain is frequently spoken of in the early history of Franklin county, but his death occurred February 3, 1806, and the record of his estate settlement is on file at the court house at Columbus.

He never saw the fruits of his labors in the virgin field, and his remains lie on the bank of the river in the old Sullivant graveyard, along with the first Joseph Vance and other pioneers of Columbus—a place which I regret to say the municipality has neglected terribly. Only recently has this God's Acre, the church yard of the First Presbyterian Church of Franklinton, been enclosed, and vandals were permitted to drive their wagons among the headstones, to remove them at will for door-steps and to permit the place to grow up with weeds and shrubbery. Truly, shocking tribute from a great city to its founders.

Margaret Elizabeth Purdy, wife of Samuel McElvain, lived to see her sons and daughters grow up and have children. She was born in Pennsylvania, October, 1761, and died at Columbus, Ohio, April 24, 1840.

Although Samuel and Elizabeth McElvain had a family of twelve sons and daughters and their sons and daughters nearly all had large families, it is remarkable that the only descendants known by the name now living in Columbus are Miss Margaret McElvain, for years principal of the Bellows Avenue School and her brother, Mr. Joseph McElvain. It is also remarkable that of some two hundred descendants, there are probably not more than four boys of the last generation.

Samuel McElvain and his wife, Elizabeth Purdy, had the following sons and daughters:

1. Judge William McElvain, born in Pennsylvania, September 26, 1780, died at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, August 31, 1843. He was married to Rebecca Riddell, April 11, 1810, by the Rev. James Hoge, and they had children—(1) Amanda (Sells); (2) Louise (Sites); (3) Elizabeth; (4) Martha (Clark); (5) Rebecca; (6) Carolina (Slusser) and (7) Cynthia (Taylor). He served as a private in Captain Joseph Vance's company of Dragoons, war of 1812. He was a justice of the peace for Clinton township in 1811, purchaser of town lots at the first sale for the new city of Columbus in 1812, county commissioner in 1815, associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas, 1829-1831 and 1837-1843, when he died. He was also one of the contractors for the dam across the Scioto river and the locks for the canal, with his brother, Col. Andrew McElvain and his brothers-in-law, Benjamin Sells and Peter Sells, parents of the Sells of circus fame. He was an original member of the Presbyterian congregation, an official of the new lunatic asylum at the laying of the corner stone and a director of the city schools.

2. Martha McElvain, born in Pennsylvania, November 1, 1782, married Samuel King, of Columbus, born November 7, 1777, January 8, 1800. Children—Elizabeth, born September 6, 1801, married Jehial Fiske, October 16, 1823; Magdalena, born April 20, 1803, married David Reese, February 9, 1826; Thurzza, born March 21, 1805, married Abraham Reese October 12, 1825; Samuel, born October 1, 1807, married Nancy Doherty, April 25, 1836; Robert, born November 27, 1809, married Sarah Ann Anderson, April 24, 1836; William, born April 19, 1812, married Mary Ann Eastwood, June 28, 1831. Deaths—Samuel King died March 27, 1846, Martha-McElvain-King died April 3, 1846, Magdalene-King-Reese died February 10, 1839, William King died November 20, 1881.

3. Col. James McElvain, born in Pennsylvania, December 28, 1784, married Margaret Lisle, November 10, 1808 and was killed by Black Hawk Indians near Wiota, Wis., (Fort Hamilton), June 14, 1832. Margaret Lisle was born May 20, 1790 and died July 24, 1847.

Col. James McElvain is given that title presumably in connection with his Indian fighting, although he was not killed in battle, but while looking after some corn in a field near Fort Hamilton, from which place he and five other soldiers had come.

Two of the party escaped. He had moved from Columbus to Vincennes, Ind., and had been attracted to the lead fields at the outbreak of the Black Hawk war. His son, Lieutenant Joseph McElvain, was killed at Albuquerque, New Mexico, just before riding into battle against a band of Indians, July 10, 1847. This young man was a graduate from West Point in the class with U. S. Grant, and had previously distinguished himself in command of his troop of U. S. Dragoons. The sons and daughters of Col. James and Margaret Lisle McElvain were: (1) Nancy, married John Powell, has descendants at Arthur, Ill.; (2) John Lisle, married Frances Smith; (3) Samuel Purdy, (former Commissioner of the Poor for Franklin county) married Levonia Risley, and his sons and daughters are the last to live in Columbus, of this name. (4) Lieutenant Joseph; (5) William and (6) Agnes. Col. James McElvain, named for his grandfather, Col. James Purdy, was a soldier of the war of 1812 in Captain Vance's company, is frequently mentioned in the early history of Franklin county and his tragic death is given several pages in the Wisconsin historical collections and Frank E. Stevens' History of the Black Hawk War.

Murder of James McElvain.

From History of the Black Hawk War, by Frank E. Stevens, Dixon, Ill., 1903, page 181:

"No sooner had the men (Dodge's troops) reached Fort Defiance than one David, an express, arrived with news of the murder that day (June 14, 1832) of Spafford, Searles, Spencer, McIlwaine and an Englishman nicknamed John Bull at Spafford's Farm, six miles southeast of Fort Hamilton. Captain Hood at once despatched an express to Dodge at Dodgeville and ordered Lieutenant Bracken with a detachment to Fort Hamilton which was reached late that night. The following morning, under guidance of Bennet Hillion, a survivor of the party which had been attacked, Bracken took the detachment over to Spafford's farm and buried the dead men who as usual, had been shockingly mutilated.

From Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. II, page 343:

"The mounted men had just arrived at Fort Defiance when the sad intelligence arrived by David Gilbert as express, that five men had been killed at Spafford's farm on the Pecatonica, six miles southeast of Fort Hamilton. A dispatch was immediately sent to Colonel Dodge and all the men at the fort that could be mounted were soon in readiness to proceed to the scene of the murder under the guidance of Bennet Hillion, who was one of the party which had been attacked and had almost miraculously escaped, after a chase of fifteen miles and after having swam the Pecatonica five times during the chase. He at length arrived at Fort Hamilton in full lope, an hour by the sun. The first thing that presented itself at the scene of the murder was the headless body of the unfortunate Spafford, who it seems from Hillion's statement was killed at the first fire of the Indians and was found near where the attack was made. Except where shot and the decapitation, there were no mutilations of the body. We found the missing head on the bank of the river some hundred yards from the body, with pretty

much all the hair taken off. This was of a fine glossy appearance, hence the reason for taking it all. The bodies of McElvaine and Searles and an Englishman called Johnny Bull were found upon the opposite bank of the river, most shockingly mangled and mutilated. The body of Spencer, who was supposed to have been killed at the same time, could nowhere be found. The other four bodies were brought together and buried in one common grave, presenting a most appalling spectacle, such as only men of nerve could have witnessed with any degree of composure. After burying these unfortunate friends, who had fallen victims through their anxiety to raise a crop of corn, we continued our search for Spencer.—*Burnett's Memoirs, June 14, 1832.*

Page 366:

David Gilbert communicated the melancholy information that on that day (June 14, 1832) Spafford, Spencer, Bennet Hillion, McIlwaine and an Englishman named John Bull, had been surprised by Indians while at work in a cornfield on a farm owned by Spafford and Spencer, about six miles southeast of Fort Hamilton, now Wiota, and that all the party had been murdered except Hillion, who had by his fleetness of foot, made his escape. On our arrival there the first object that presented itself was the headless body of Spafford who had died facing his foes. Cool as he was brave, he at once saw from the number and position of the Indians that flight was useless. Seizing his rifle he calmly awaited their approach and his unerring aim sent one of his foes to eternity. Then like the lion at bay, he died covered with a hundred wounds. While the Indians were thus partially checked by Spafford, the others fled under cover of a ravine which appears to have been an ancient bed of the Pecatonica, to the river. On reaching the shore, McElvain and John Bull attempted to escape across it and were shot in the water. Their bodies were taken out of the river by us; they had been scalped and horribly mutilated. (*By Lieutenant Bracken.*)

Page 375:

The company then proceeded to the farm and found the murdered men as described by Lieutenant Bracken, with the exception of the headless body of Spafford, which had no wounds upon it as I recollect. The position of the body when found indicated that he had been running as the rest of his comrades, when he was shot. Whether he killed an Indian before he himself was shot, I think no one can tell. Hillion crossed the river at the same place and the same time that McElvain crossed it. (Editor—The Indians had respect for one who had exhibited great bravery as an enemy.

Vol. VI, page 404:

Devise went to Wiota and joined a militia company under William S. Hamilton and assisted in building a block house called Fort Hamilton. While they were forted there occurred the Massacre of Spafford's Farm in which Omri Spafford, James McElwain, Abraham Searles and a man called John Bull were killed by Indians. They were attacked in a corn field. Spafford would not run, but stood at bay and was killed in the field. Francis Spencer, who owned a part of the field, escaped through the field, as did also another of the party. The other men swam the river and were shot, as it seems, while trying to get up the farther bank. When the body of John Bull had been fished out of the stream, his watch had not yet stopped. Spencer was found some days later under the floor of an old stable or hog pen, nearly crazed with fright.

Note.—Wiota, or Fort Hamilton, is in the lead mining country which includes the district from Galena, Illinois, north into Wisconsin, and Wiota is only a few miles from the Illinois line. These men, like many others, had gone there in the hope of mending their fortunes by prospecting and had apparently done a little farming on the side in order to keep their pack animals during the winter, as well as to get corn to exchange for food during the winter. The James McElwaine mentioned was James McElvain,

second son of Samuel McElvain, who, with his family were pioneer settlers of Franklinton, and a brother of Col. Andrew McElvain, mentioned in Martin's history. James McElvain moved from Columbus to Vincennes, Ind., and while there joined those who had been attracted north by news of the finding of lead mines. While he was gone, his family went to live with the family of Mrs. McElvain's father, Mr. Powell, in Vermillion County, Illinois, but after the tragic death of Colonel McElvain, they all returned to Indiana. Later a son of James, Lieutenant Joseph McElvain, U. S. Army, also met a tragic death, being accidentally killed in battle during the Mexican War, at Albuquerque, New Mexico. The above account is the first authentic account of the death of James McElvain that the family have ever been able to secure, and the first time the exact location was ever known.

4. Gen. John McElvain, born in Pennsylvania, December 27, 1787 and died at Columbus, July 31, 1858, was married to Lydia Havens, February 4, 1816, she having been born in 1798 and died in 1854. They had children: (1) Eliza, married (Clark); (2) John Purdy, died in South America; (3) Allan, died young; (4) Lydia, married Dr. Latham of Indianapolis; (5) Mary, married (Kelsey), of Columbus, and (6) Anna, married Frank Doherty of Columbus. She died 1909; he died previously. General McElvain was much better known as "Colonel John." He was first mentioned as a third lieutenant of the 26th U. S. Infantry, advertising for deserters at Columbus, Ohio; was in the battle of Fort Erie, August 15, 1814, where he was brevetted for conspicuous bravery and later became one of the two first Colonels of the Ohio Militia. He was a second lieutenant and a brevet colonel when he resigned from the regular army. Lee's history of Columbus, Ohio, states that he was made Adjutant General of Ohio under Governor Trimble, in May 1822. He was made sheriff of Franklin county, Ohio in 1819 and again in 1821 and still later in 1827. He was appointed Indian agent at Piqua, Ohio, in 1829. He was a director of the Ohio Penitentiary in 1840-1841. In 1831 he erected a steam saw mill, the first in Columbus. He was one of the clerks of the United States Court 1830-1850 and State Librarian, 1818-1820. He and others laid out McElvain's addition in Columbus, in 1832.

5. Robert McElvain, born in Pennsylvania, May 31, 1787, died in infancy, or is not of record.

6. Col. Andrew McElvain, born in Bourbon county, Ky., September 8, 1791, was accidentally killed by a team of oxen at his farm, West Point Grove, near Lincoln, Illinois, May 9, 1861. Married first, Martha (Patsy) Hunter, daughter of John Hunter, at Columbus, Ohio, May 16, 1814. They had two sons, (1)

Joseph Vance McElvain, married Emily Bockin, at Columbus, and whose only daughter, Mrs. Emily Dewitt, lives in Columbus, and (2) Samuel McElvain, married Lydia Hill at Columbus, who has a son, William, living at Terre Haute, Ind. "Patsy" McElvain died at Clinton, Ind., while the family were on the way to visit Col. James McElvain, at Vincennes, Ind., in 1820.

Andrew McElvain married Jane Hunter, born at Franklinton, March 10, 1801 and alleged to be the first white female child born in Franklin county, cousin of "Patsy" Hunter and a daughter of Joseph Hunter, Esq., at Columbus, Ohio, April 22, 1825, by James Hoge. Their children were: (1) William Shaw, (unmarried) died of Cholera near Jeffersonville, Mo., 1849; (2) John Havens, married Margaret Walker, descendants at Lincoln, Ill.; (3) Swayne Risley, died at Wyandotte (Kansas City) Kansas, 1851, unmarried; (4) Robert Purdy, died in California; (5) Charles Hunter (father of the writer) married Mary Elizabeth Whitesell, died at Lincoln, Ill., 1873; (6) Jane, died 1909 at Wichita, Kansas; (7) Richard Montgomery, lives in Topeka, Kansas; (8) Matilda Magath Bell, died at Wichita, Kansas, 1913; (9) Andrew McGath, lives at Wichita, Kansas.

Colonel Andrew McElvain, writer of the letter quoted in Martin's History, etc., is frequently mentioned in the early history of Columbus, and was identified with its interests from early boyhood. He was a trumpeter in Captain Jacob Reeb's company in the war of 1812, before he became of age, mail carrier before that, partner in the construction of the Scioto dam and locks, builder of a mill on Alum creek, sheriff of Franklin county, 1833-37, Captain of the Riflemen Corps at the reception of Governor Clinton, Colonel on the staff of one of the governors, Director of the Ohio Penitentiary, 1842-44, land investor, his name covering pages of the realty records of Columbus in the early days, politician and a candidate for the nomination for Governor, hotel-keeper, etc. After an unfortunate campaign for the governorship, Andrew McElvain moved to Upper Sandusky, which was then just beginning, and he was the first postmaster there. He ran the first hotel at that place and organized while there a company of infantry for service in the Mexican war, the officers being Andrew McElvain, Captain; Moses H. Kirby, First Lieutenant; Christian Huber, Second Lieutenant; Thomas Officer, Ensign; and Purdy

McElvain, First Sergeant. In 1848 he joined the gold hunters who were attracted by tales of California and went to the wonderful Mecca, going by water to Kansas City and thence overland. At St. Joseph and Leavenworth a number of caravans united for protection against Indians and Colonel McElvain was elected "Captain." The parties separated at the eastern border of California. Colonel McElvain and son, who were left with the oxen, got lost and nearly died of starvation before they were found. However, he retrieved his lost fortune, came back and removed to a large farm which he bought at Lincoln, Illinois, in Logan county, where he became a friend of Abraham Lincoln, and where he died. His wife, Jane Hunter McElvain, died the year following his own death, November 11, 1862, aged 61 years, and is buried beside him at Lincoln, Ill.

7. Col. Joseph McElvain, born in Kentucky in 1794, died at Worthington, Ohio, February 7, 1859. Married first, Catharine Dalzell, at Columbus, November 28, 1825. She was born March 20, 1803 and died April 28, 1829 and had one son, Decatur, who died young. Colonel McElvain married, second, Salome Russell, September 16, 1834 and had (1) Anne (Eldridge) late of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and (2) Sarah F. (Carter) living at Washington, D. C. Colonel Joseph McElvain received his title by being at the head of a regiment of the early Ohio militia, having succeeded Captain Joseph Vance as Captain of the troop of Dragoons, and Colonel McDowell, as colonel of the regiment. He was in turn farmer, merchant, hotel-keeper and public officer, having been treasurer of Franklin county four years, in 1841-45, and superintendent of the county infirmary in 1851, a number of years previous to his death.

8. Margaret McElvain, born in Kentucky, October 17, 1796, married William Hunter, November 25, 1817, and had the following children: (1) Samuel, died young; William Hunter, married Miss Doremus; (3) Isabella (Hollinshead); (4) Margaret (Keller); (5) Katherine Whisner-Baker; (6) Matilda, died young. Many of their descendants live in Columbus.

9. Col. Purdy McElvain is given that title by the History of Wyandot county, Ohio, where he was Indian Agent for a number of years at the early settlement of that place. His home was at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, where he died in April, 1848. He was one

of the first white children born at Franklinton, his birth occurring in 1800. He married Levonia Risley, May 25, 1820, by Eli C. King, a coincidence being that his nephew, Samuel Purdy McElvain, married a niece and namesake of Purdy McElvain's wife, wooed and won while on a visit at Upper Sandusky. Purdy McElvain is frequently spoken of in the early history of Columbus. His marriage was in Columbus. He had one son, George, who married Priscilla A. Elliott, at Columbus, and a daughter, Matilda.

10. Matilda McElvain, born April 16, 1804, in Franklinton, married Arthur O'Harra, Jr., October 17, 1822, and died March 30, 1875. Mr. O'Harra was born October 19, 1802, and died Dec. 25, 1864. They had two daughters, (1) Belle (Lesbig) and (2) Elizabeth (Hunter).

David McElvain and Cynthia or Agnes McElvain, are mentioned as children of Samuel and Elizabeth McElvain, but they probably died in early infancy.

It is a noticeable fact that the sons and daughters of these people all married at Columbus and except James, Andrew and Purdy, are all buried at Columbus. They intermarried with the pioneer families, holding to the clannish Scotch tendency to unite with people of their own race and Presbyterian religion. Their descendants are scattered over nearly all the states and are engaged in many pursuits and occupations, but they average up well and have proved a credit to the wonderful, self-denial, fortitude, perserverance and patience of their forefathers in the wilderness.

William, son of Samuel and Martha McElvain-King, born April 12, 1812, married Mary Ann, daughter of Isaac and Millicent Harris Eastwood, June 28, 1831. She was born January 1, 1815; died January 28, 1896. He died November 22, 1881. Children:

1. Martha Jane, b. Sept. 17, 1832, married Joseph W. Goetschins May 9, 1851. She died August 1, 1908.
2. George P., b. Nov. 16, 1834. died.
3. Susan Hunt, born June 27, 1837, married Theodore K. Benedict, Nov. 18, 1856, died March
4. John Wesley, born Jan. 31, 1839, died Oct. 18, 1841.
5. Millicent Eastwood, born Sept. 10, 1841, died Jan. 16, 1844.
6. Harriet Elizabeth, born Nov. 27, 1843, died Jan. 18., 1880.
7. William Lowry, born Sept. 17, 1845, married Sophia Ann Lucas, Jan. 27, 1867. She died Aug. 19, 1909. He resided at Parsons, Kansas.
8. Joseph McElvain, born Sept. 9, 1847, married Emma Cordelia Cooley, Feb. 25, 1875. Reside at Parsons, Kansas.

9. Mary Francis, born Jan. 7, 1852, married William T. Armstrong, Feb. 2, 1869. Reside at Columbus, Ohio.

10. Emma Conklin, born Nov. 24, 1853, married David G. Selsor, April 16, 1884. Reside at Danville, Ill.

11. Charles Wesley, born Sept. 28, 1855, married Ella Elizabeth Lane, Jan. 17, 1878. Reside at Cullison, Kansas.

12. Samuel Wilbur, born Jan. 26, 1859, married Eva Osborne, Aug. 23, 1884. Reside at Cullison, Kansas.

Isaac Eastwood, born Oct. 25, 1775.

Millicent Harris, born Oct. 2, 1781.

They were married Feb. 2, 1802. She died July 19, 1824. He died July 14, 1832. Children:

George T., born Dec. 11, 1803, died July 28, 1832.
Malinda, born March 28, 1808.
Abraham, born May 3, 1810.
Jane, born Jan. 4, 1813.
Mary Ann, born Jan. 1, 1815, married William King, June 28, 1831.
Elizabeth Stuart, born June 2, 1823, married Joseph Horr, April 1, 1847.
Millicent, died July 27, 1832.
Ivens W., grandson, son of George T., d. July 27, 1832.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS—LICKING COUNTY, OHIO

Lutheran Cemetery, Franklin Township.

Copied by LUELLA BANCROFT FANT, of Newark, Ohio, July 26, 1911.

(All of the inscriptions from Licking County Cemeteries were copied by Mrs. Luella B. Fant).

In 1817 Rev. Andrew Henkle organized the first Lutheran Church in Franklin Township. On the opposite side of the road a burial place was laid out, which is a fairly kept cemetery situated on the Linnville road, about three miles south-east from Newark, in the Lutheran school district.

Armstrong—George, d. April 7, 1840, æ. 79 y.
Elizabeth, wife of George, d. Dec. 4, 1852, æ. 89 y.
Job, son of Geo. and Alice, d. April 9, 1848, æ. 17 y. 3 m.
George, son of Geo. and Alice, d. June 28, 1849, æ. 30 y.
Stephen D., 1860-1901.
Catherine, dau. of J. and M., d. Feb. 5, 1863, æ. 17 y. 3 m. 3 d.
John, d. Dec. 4, 1863, æ. 46 y. 11 m. 19 d.
Margaret, wife of John, d. April 13, 1857, æ. 26 y. 8 m. 23 d.
Leah J. Lacey, wife of A. S., b. in Loudon Co., Va., May 3, 1828, d. April 28, 1889.
Benner—David H., 1829- .
Mary E., his wife, 1837-1910.
Burner—Joseph, d. Sept. 27, 1827, æ. 66 y.
Henry, Jr., b. Nov. 1, 1806, d. May 18, 1844, æ. 37 y. 6 m. 17 d.
Magdalena, wife of Henry, d. June 23, 1888, æ. 62 y. 5 m. 6 d.
Catherine R., b. Dec. 31, 1807, d. June 25, 1879, æ. 71 y. 5 m. 24 d.
Cooper—Nancy, wife of Samuel, d. Sept. 3, 1871, æ. 38 y. 8 m. 28 d.
Coulter—Elelia A., wife of M., d. March 19, 1887, æ. 31 y. 7 m. 1 d.
Dustheimer—Naomi S., 1856-1907.
Emery—John, drowned in South Fork of Licking River.
Hannah, (dau. of Alva Swisher), (see Abram Swisher), wife of John, d. Jan. 26, 1889, æ. 83 y. 9 d.
Ewers—Barton, d. Oct. 30, 1860, æ. 83 y. 8 m. 11 d.
Rachel, wife of Barton, d. Dec. 5, 1865, æ. 84 y. 4 m. 28 d.
Ernst—John G., d. April 16, 1843, æ. 73 y. 4 m. 11 d.
Elizabeth, d. Feb. 14, 1864, æ. 65 y.

(Inscriptions are on the Parr monument.)

Foster—"Dan." d. July 2, 1867, æ. 56 y. 20 d.
Maranda, d. July 7, 1885, æ. 73 y. 6 m. 9 d.

(She was a dau. of Jonah and Elizabeth Humphrey, and was b. in Loudon Co., Va. in Nov. 1836, she married Daniel Foster, who was b. in Conn., in 1811. They settled in Franklin, but later in McKean township, this county. Page 669, County History.)

Fry—Michael, d. Dec. 3, 1850, æ. 77 y. 6 m. Settled in Licking County before 1810.
Ruth, wife of Michael, d. May 4, 1822, æ. 49 y. 1 m. 20 d.
Lodwick, d. April 29, 1854, æ. 56 y. 5 m. 24 d.
Mary, d. June 16, 1838, æ. 32 y. 8 m. 15 d.
Elizabeth, d. March 16, 1839, æ. 34 y. 12 d.
Nancy, d. June 20, 1871, 34 y. 8 m. 11 d.
Thomas, d. Dec. 4, 1882, æ. 81 y. 4 m. 25 d.

Gahn—Anna M., wife of Nicholas, d. Dec. 9, 1859, æ. 27 y. 9 m. 21 d.
Glover—Benjamin, son of Wm. and Nancy, d. April 23, 1849, æ. 26 y. 8 m. 20 d.
Hiser—Henry, d. Dec. 27, 1854, æ. 87 y.
Anna, his wife, d. Nov. 18, 1847, æ. 70 y. 5 m. 5 d.
Sarah, wife of John and dau. of Wm. and Margaret Parr, d. Sept. 15, 1846, æ. 28 y. 19 d.
Hisey—Jacob, b. March 25, 1825, d. Sept. 14, 1900.
Mary, wife of Jacob, d. Oct. 26, 1892, æ. 67 y. 1 m. 26 d.
Jonathan, d. April 6, 1876, æ. 79 y. 2 m. 16 d.
Sarah, wife of Jonathan, d. Nov. 8, 1883, æ. 87 y. 8 m. 25 d.
Hoskins—A. Lee, son of S. and Mary, d. Aug. 17, 1888, æ. 24 y. 5 m.
Lacey—Stacey, b. in Loudon Co., Va., Nov. 4, 1793, d. Nov. 21, 1880.
Mahala, his wife, b. in Loudon Co., Va., Feb. 4, 1802, d. June 18, 1876.
Lieut. Henry F., Assistant Surgeon, 101st Ohio Inf.
Mary C., d. May 13, 1867, æ. 42 y. 8 m. 19 d.
Larabee—John, d. Feb. 6, 1846, æ. 90 y.

He was a soldier under Washington. He was a native of Lynn, Mass., and enlisted and served in Col. Crane's artillery command. He was at Trenton, N. J. In 1801, he came to Ohio, where he lived and married, first, at Marietta, but after the wife's death at Marietta, moved to Licking County, Ohio, bringing his little son, John, with him. On Aug. 30, 1820, he married Mary Edwards.

Name also spelled Larrabee. Page 98, Vol. XIII. The Larabee and Mentzer graves were appropriately marked by Hetuck Chapter, D. A. R., of Newark, Ohio.)

Margaret, dau. of John and Mary Edwards, d. Aug. 26, 1835, æ. 12 y. 2 m.
David, d. Jan. 11, 1849, æ. 27 y. 5 m. 21 d.
Lefever—Augustus F., son of Isaac and Mary, d. April 3, 1852, æ. 28 y. 7 m. 26 d.
Mentzer—Japhat, d. Sept. 15, 1841, æ. 89 y.
Barbary, w. of, d. March 1, 1827, æ. 62 y.

(He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1752 and enlisted in Lancaster County in September, 1776, as a private in Col. Nagel's Regiment. He was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and was an early settler in Ohio, where on Jan. 15, 1829, at Newark, Licking County, he married Polly Callanhan. A pension was allowed him Nov. 3, 1832. Descendants living near Thornville, Ohio. (Mrs. Frymuth) claims the marriage mentioned on the pension paper was soldier's second wife and that Barbary was their mother's name.)

Peter, ——— 1828.
Miley—Susanna A., wife of Jacob, d. Sept. 30, 1841, æ. 33 y. 11 m. 13 d.
Monroe—Rosa A., wife of E., d. Nov. 6, 1887, æ. 44 y.
Motherspaugh—John, b. June 21, 1825, d. Feb. 17, 1896, æ. 70 y. 7 m. 26 d.
Chester, son of S. A. R. and S. L., b. May 17, 1885, d. July 31, 1899.

(Dragged to death by a horse.)

Motherspaw—Samuel A., b. June 21, 1825, d. Aug. 28, 1889.

(Evidently a twin brother of John Motherspaugh.)

Mary Ann, b. May 16, 1830, d. Aug. 18, 1889.
Emma V., dau. of S. A. and M. A., d. Aug. 28, 1873, æ. 15 y. 3 m. 5 d.
Murphy—Mary, wife of Joseph, d. Jan. 7, 1835, æ. 46 y.
O'Dell—Hiram P., son of Stephen and Mary, d. June 28, 1846, æ. 19 y. 4 m. 17 d.
Stephen, d. Jan. 8, 1850, æ. 51 y. 11 m. 8 d.
Mary, wife of Stephen, d. Jan. 17, 1856, æ. 52 y. 11 m. 1 d.
Parr—George D., b. Sept. 2, 1818, d. April 11, 1898.

(Emblem.)

Leanah Hisey, wife of Geo. D., b. Sept. 18, 1821, d. Sept. 29, 1898, æ. 77 y. 10 d.
Jonathan, son of G. D. and L., d. June 8, 1865, æ. 21 y. 5 m. 29 d.
Elizabeth, d. May 2, 1868, æ. 47 y. 9 m. 26 d.
Samuel, d. March 25, 1845, æ. 52 y. 3 m. 23 d.
Amelia A., d. July 10, 1855, æ. 57 y. 9 m. 1 d.
Orville C., son of Samuel and Sevillia, b. May 18, 1885, d. Sept. 6, 1899.

Row—Jacob, b. Nov. 7, 1839, d. March 2, 1896.
David, d. June 14, 1840, æ. 26 y. 25 d.
Jacob, d. April 25, 1857, æ. 54 y.
Elizabeth, his wife, d. Sept. 23, 1871, æ. 83 y. 3 m.

Swisher—Abram, d. Dec. 30, 1830, æ. 25 y. 1 m. 11 d.
(Killed while unloading heavy timber from a wagon).
(Originally spelled Switzer. Page 422, Licking County History. "The first settlers of Franklin township were Geo. Ernst, John and Jacob Switzer, who arrived in the spring of 1805, from the Shenandoah Valley, Va, Gladys in Pennsylvania. Also John Feasel." The Swishers were Dutch.

Hannah, first wife of Abram Swisher, and second wife of J. Emery, d. Jan. 26, 1889, æ. 83 y. 9 d.
(She married John Emery in 1841 and he was drowned in South Fork of Licking river.)

Sarah F., b. May 25, 1820, d. July 10, 1904.
(Dau. of Jonathan and Margaret Franks.)

Alva, b. Dec. 26, 1826, d. July, 1911.
(Son of Abram and Hannah.)

Sanford—Robert, d. Jan. 6, 1852, æ. 84 y. 1 m. 18 d.
Sarah, wife of Robert, d. Dec. 18, 1855, æ. 73 y.

Scott—Hugh, d. April 17, 1849, æ. 86 y. 7 m. 23 d.
Jane, wife of Hugh, d. Jan. 20, 1829, æ. 72 y. 10 m. 29 d.

Tavenner—George W., b. May 24, 1815, d. Sept. 6, 1858, æ. 43 y. 3 m. 12 d.
Leah, wife of G. W., b. May 26, 1814, d. Aug. 18, 1880, æ. 66 y. 2 m. 22 d.

Trout—Abraham, d. Jan. 4, 1847, æ. 66 y. 5 m. 21 d.

Varner—Minerva, A., wife of John, d. Dec. 13, 1893, æ. 58 y. 3 m. 7 d.
George W., d. April 2, 1906, æ. 64 y.
Louisa, d. Sept. 18, 1890, æ. 50 y.

Vogel—Julianna G., d. May 14, 1867, æ. 67 y.

White—Jane C., b. Dec. 13, 1800, d. July 29, 1877.
Robert, b. in County Down, Ireland, April 2, 1795, d. Sept. 28, 1864.
Margaret, dau. of J. and M., d. July 28, 1851, æ. 22 y.

Wilkin—Jacob, d. May 19, 1852, æ. 74 y. 3 m. 19 d.
Mary, wife of Jacob, d. July 8, 1859, æ. 78 y. 9 m.

Williams—Mamie, wife of Fillmore, and dau. of J. and C. Row, b. Dec. 20, 1870, d. Sept. 17, 1896.
Anna C., wife of Geo., d. Sept. 17, 1883, æ. 24 y. 6 m. 26 d.

Wilkin—Elizabeth, wife of Jacob, d. Aug. 25, 1821, æ. 24 y.

Winters—James A., son of Z. and G., d. Nov. 8, 1862, æ. 25 y. 4 d.

Welkin—Sarah Ann, ———

Martin Graveyard.

On the "Possum-Holler Road," that lies at the foot of the Newark, Ohio, "Water Works Hill," in a lot 50 x 50 feet that is reserved by the Township Trustees from the farm now owned by Willis W. Long, numerous burials have been made. Many of the head-stones are broken and defaced. In the neighborhood the plot is referred to as the "Henderlicks lot," because of several old and more recent interments made by that family, while older persons call it the Martin graveyard. The truth seems to be that William Martin gave the land for a burial lot when this queerly-named highway was upon the hillside and where a church was to be built. Mr. Martin's church proved an unrealized dream, but the public used his land for burial purposes.

Beaty—Charlotte, wife of James, d. Dec. 19, 1850, æ. 32 y.
Beeney—James, d. Dec. 21, 1849, æ. 72 y. 5 m. 29 d.
English—Nathaniel, b. Nov. 10. 1818, d. Oct. 12, 1884.
James, d. July 27, 1843, æ. 81 y.
Mary C., wife of James, d. May 21, 1843, æ. 80 y.
Susanna, wife of John, d. ———.
Mrs. Jane, wife of Job, d. ———.
Hendricks—James, d. Aug. 17, 1855, æ. 78 y. 11 m. 22 d.

(Came from Brook County, Virginia, in 1802 and settled on land near Newark, purchased from his brother-in-law, John Van Buskirk.)

Benjamin, d. ———.

(Another Benjamin Hendricks was buried here about 1908.)

Hinthor, J., b. Aug. 2, 1799, d. Jan. 27, ———.
Langley—Josephus, d. Oct. 11, 1867, æ. 57 y. 11 m. 25 d.
Lyhurst— ——, dau. of James and Mary, d. Sept. 7, 1852, æ. ———.

(The parents were buried here, but the graves are unmarked.)

Upon the opposite side of the same road in sight from the above place, yet in Newton Township and near the North Fork of the Licking river are graves of the following:

Bourner—Leah, wife of Peter, d. July 13, 1830, æ. 29 y.
Peter, ——— (defaced).
Hottle—Catherine, d. Aug. 10, 1833, æ. 27 y.
Elizabeth, d. Aug. 7, 1833, æ. 41 y.
Spencer—John, d. April 30, 1827, æ. 47 y.

"General John Spencer was b. in Huntingdon Co., Pa., in 1780 and came to Newton Township in 1805. His soldierly qualities developed in the War of 1812."

He was a man of undoubted courage, of unquestionable patriotism, of great integrity of character and many excellent qualities which he exhibited in the varied relations of life.

When the swollen, turbid waters of North Fork closed over Gen. Spencer, the career of a liberal minded, independent man was arrested; the impulses of a generous nature and a heroic life were extinguished. Pages 294, 581, 583, 584, History of Licking County, Ohio.

He was Representative in the State Legislature from 1814 to 1817, and State Senator from 1818 to 1822. Colonel William Spencer, his son, held numerous high offices in the County—History, pages 581-584.

Elizabeth, wife of John, b. Feb. 7, 1779, d. —— 19, 1850, æ. 71 y.
Elizabeth, wife of William, d. July 17, 1849, æ. 44 y.
Stewart—Mary, wife of Robert, d. April ———, (defaced).
Sterbrooks—Philander, ——— (defaced).

Village Cemetery, Alexandria, Ohio.

Copied Oct. 18, 1911 by Luella Bancroft Fant.

Avery—Cynthia A., wife of C., 1820-1908.
(See Gilbert.)

Bailey—Josiah, d. Nov. 18, 1887, æ. 92 y. 8 m. 8 d.
Catherine, wife of Josiah, d. Jan. 24, 1865, æ. 67 y. 6 m. 17 d.
Mary, wife of Josiah, d. July 3, 1883, æ. 63 y. 8 m. 13 d.
Belknap—Forris, d. April 29, 1875, æ. 88 y. 8 m. 14 d.
Sarah, wife of Forris, d. Dec. 23, 1872, æ. 79 y. 6 m. 13 d.
Elisha, d. April 3, 1875, æ. 62 y. 5 m. 9 d.
Rolina, wife of Elisha, d. Oct. 19, 1894, æ. 82 y. 6 m. 17 d.
Orin, d. Feb. 14, 1873, æ. 73 y. 8 m. 20 d.
Bailey—Susan Van Buskirk, wife of Geo., d. at West Liberty, O., Jan. 12, 1859, æ. 27 y. 3 m. 19 d.
Battle—Daniel J., b. March 1, 1830, d. July 7, 1898.
Lucy W. Clemmons, wife of Daniel, b. March 6, 1842, d. April 19, 1908.
Battee—Elisha, d. May 31, 1866, æ. 68 y. 4 m.
Jemina, wife of Elisha, d. Nov. 27, 1879, æ. 74 y. 9 m. 22 d.
Sophia, dau. of E. and J., d. Mar. 22, 1864, æ. 21 y. 11 m. 19 d.
Barber—John, b. Loudon Co., Va., July 12, 1801, d. at Alexandria, O., Sept. 19, 1879, æ. 78 y. 2 m. 7 d.
Eliza Ramey, wife of John, b. Oct. 28, 1807, d. Feb. 7, 1894.
(See Schindler.)

Bean—Abner E., d. Dec. 16, 1861, æ. 72 y.
Charlotte P., wife of Abner, d. July 19, 1874, æ. 80 y. 3 m. 25 d.
Beaumont—Isaiah, d. Feb. 22, 1864, æ. 68 y. and 5 m.
Hettie Carpenter, wife of Isaiah, b. Dec. 25, 1802, d. of paralysis of the heart while kneeling in prayer at a cottage prayer meeting, Feb. 26, 1881.
Samuel, son of I. and H., d. Nov. 14, 1863, æ. 25 y. 1 m. 6 d. (Soldier 1862).
Hattie, dau. of Wm. and L. S., d. Sept. 29, 1882, æ. 22 y. 4 m. 15 d.
Laura, wife of Wm., b. Aug. 27, 1839, d. April 26, 1893.
John C., b. June 23, 1836, d. June 20, 1908.
Kezia Patterson, wife of J. C., b. April 1, 1844.
A. J., b. Nov. 25, 1825, d. Mar. 26, 1892.
Rhoda A., wife of A. J., b. Mar. 27, 1829, d. Mar. 5, 1905.
Buxton—Anna Lee, wife of R. C., d. March 18, 1888, æ. 23 y. 6 m. 16 d.
Catherine Crumley, former wife of David, d. Feb. 6, 1902, æ. 67 y.
David, d. July 12, 1879, æ. 79 y. 9 m. 6 d.
R. B., (soldier's marker), 1861-5.
Bills—John, d. Oct. 13, 1872, æ 65 y.
Ann S., d. Jan. 12, 1868, æ. 61 y. 1 m. 2 d.
H. G., d. at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, May 2, 1862, æ. 21 y. 8 m. 16 d. Soldier 1861-2.
Bishop—Evan, d. April 29, 1881, æ. 69 y. 7 m. 24 d.
Mary, d. April 10, 1873, æ. 20 y. 5 d.
Harvey, d. Feb. 16, 1869, æ. 25 y. 23 d.
Joseph, d. Jan. 24, 1877, æ. 31 y. 5 m. 12 d.
Jesse J., 1814-1895.
Catherine, 1819-1902.
William, Corp., Co. G, 76th Reg't, O. V. I., b. Dec. 1, 1843, d. July 19, 1907.
David, b. Oct. 29, 1847, d. May 2, 1906.
Angeline Weaver, wife of David, b. Oct. 6, 1854, d. Oct. 28, 1907.
Edward L., b. July 6, 1853, d. Sept. 6, 1900.

Beason—Henry M., b. May 15, 1815, d. Jan. 27, 1903.
Susannah, b. Jan. 28, 1821, d. Feb. 6, 1896.
Eliza Jane, b. Jan. 4, 1855, d. Oct. 4, 1874.
Butler—William Harrison, b. April 11, 1831, d. April 1, 1908.
(Marie Antoinett Beaumont, wife of Wm. H., living.)
Boudinot—Elisha, b. June 14, 1809, d. July 17, 1870.
Harriet DeCamp, wife of Elisha, b. July 16, 1817, d. Jan. 22, 1896.
"More than a mother to the motherless."
(On this monument is the name of Elizabeth Mundy, and a veteran star marks one grave.)

Byrdstone—William, Co. F., 13th O. V. I., b. Oct. 2, 1840, d. May 1, 1908.
Nancy M. Skinner, his wife, b. May 9, 1860, d. May 25, 1909.
(Names are on John Skinner's monument.)

Burkam—Morgan, b. March 3, 1836, d. June 20, 1896.
Anna B., dau. of W. J. and S. A., Crymble, b. Dec. 28, 1864, d. Sept. 11, 1894.
Castle—Dea. Augustus, d. March 22, 1880, æ. 88 y. 8 m. 13 d.
Dea. Sanford, Dea. of the St. Albans Baptist Church, d. Mar. 12, 1840, æ. 46 y. 10 m.
Almira Lane, dau. of Dea. Augustus, buried in this lot.
Sarah G., wife of Richard, d. Oct. 7, 1861, æ. 44 y. 8 m. 15 d.
Sarah, dau. of Sanford and Bethinah, d. Dec. 22, 1839, æ. 21 y. 11 m. 29 d.
Alzina, d. May 20, 1854, æ. 20 y. 8 m. 18 d.
Charles—Robert, b. June 9, 1818, d. June 5, 1892.
David, d. Oct. 4, 1875, æ. 60 y. 6 m. 25 d.
Elizabeth, d. April 29, 1905, æ. 80 y. 8 m. 8 d.
Curtis—Dr. J. Q., d. Jan. 27, 1850, æ. 31 y. 10 m. 2 d.
Martha, wife of John, d. Aug. 14, 1875, æ. 84 y. 10 m. 10 d.
Colegrove—Uri, b. in Sullivan, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1799, d. at Oshtemo, Mich., Sept. 29, 1887. Soldier in 1861–5.
Calista, wife of Uri, d. Aug. 31, 1861, æ. 55 y. 6 m. 21 d.
Sarah A., Tyler, wife of Uri, b. in Essex, Vt., April 6, 1827, d. at Alexandria, O., Aug. 19, 1901.
Crymble—Wm. J., b. April 8, 1819, d. Nov. 30, 1891.
Sarah A., wife of Wm. J., b. Dec. 29, 1825, d. Mar. 3, 1893.
W. H., b. July 8, 1852, d. Jan. 12, 1904.
Crampton—William C., b. Aug. 6, 1864, d. July 24, 1897.
(F. C. B. Emblem.)

Cooley—Clara A., wife of R. H., d. Nov. 26, 1895, æ. 39 y. 2 m. 25 d.
Edelbert H., b. Dec. 24, 1845, d. Sept. 2, 1862. Soldier.
Mary A., b. July 2, 1822, d. April 4, 1898.
Conrad—David N., b. Nov. 24, 1838. (Living.)
Rhoda M. Wells, his wife, b. Nov. 2, 1838. (Living.)
Newton J., their son, b. Sept. 5, 1871, d. April 13, 1903.
(Soldier's Star and F. C. B. Emblem.)

Chadwick—Albert K., b. Aug. 19, 1867, d. March 7, 1904. "Bert."
(F. C. B. Emblem.)

Lucius L., b. Sept. 11, 1840, d. Sept. 24, 1906.
(F. C. B. Emblem.)

Carpenter—Rev. Samuel, d. Aug. 21, 1861, æ. 78 y. 6 m. 28 d.
Macy Cornell, wife of Samuel, d. April 4, 1869, æ. 80 y. 10 m. 4 d.
"One of Original Granville Company."

Elanthan, b. Oct. 10, 1824, d. Oct. 14, 1895.
(Mrs. Henry Hubbard and son George, are buried in Carpenter lot.)

Chidester—Laura, wife of Samuel H., b. June 16, 1878, d. Oct. 3, 1907.
Clark—Samuel R., d. June 25, 1875, æ. 81 y. (Soldier.)
Chadwick—Rufus, b. Oct. 23, 1815, d. Nov. 5, 1878. "Father."
Experience, w. of, b. Sept. 24, 1819, d. July 11, 1881. "Mother."

Davis—Thomas, b. Feb. 21, 1834, d. Aug. 6, 1886.
Caroline Van Buskirk, wife of Thomas, b. March 26, 1844, d. May 17, 1901.
Drake—Osmer C., Jan. 5, 1819, d. June 11, 1910.
Lucinda, wife of Osmer, d. May 3, 1874, æ. 58 y. 3 m. 5 d.
Sine—Geo. B., 1860–1910.
Devilbiss—Wm., d. Feb. 9, 1865, æ. 53 y. 2 m. 24 d.
Davis—John G., a native of Melvin Parish, South Wales, d. April 13, 1843, æ. 36 y.
John G., son of J. G. and Martha, d. Oct. 15, 1898, æ. 55 y. 7 m. 5 d.
David W., son of J. G. and M., d. April 17, 1867, æ. 29 y. and 22 d.
(Also name of Rowland J., son of Elizabeth and John Williams.)

Dispennette—Abraham, 1817–1900.
Ann Frances, wife of A., 1827–1890.
Davidson—George, b. in Yorkshire, Eng., Nov. 1, 1815, d. Aug. 8, 1891, æ. 76 y. 5 m. 7 d.
Martha Watson, wife of Geo., b. in Yorkshire, Eng., April 18, 1819, d. April 16, 1901.
Mary, b. Sept. 22, 1854, d. March 10, 1902.
Dumbauld—John, d. July 20, 1904, æ. 90 y. 11 m. 13 d.
Elizabeth, wife of John, d. April 6, 1849, æ. 34 y. 6 m. 24 d.
Mary, wife of John, d. July 24, 1880, æ. 52 y. 3 m. 18 d.
Edwards—Thomas, b. at Prestigne, Eng., May 5, 1852, d. March 26, 1892.
(On Remington monument.)

Eastman—Ephraim, b. March 5, 1803, d. Aug. 17, 1877.
Matilda Hale, wife of E., b. April 6, 1803, d. Oct. 23, 1876.
Emily M., wife of J. M., b. June 9, 1833, d. Jan. 24, 1902.
(On this monument is also the names of Joseph Scott and Halee Scott.)

Josiah, April 28, 1868, æ. 90 y. 2 m.
Rachel, wife of J., d. Dec. 25, 1823, æ. 44 y.
Abigail, wife of J., d. April 27, 1877, æ. 94 y.
Eager—Truman, b. June 1, 1846, d. March 5, 1896.
Edwards—Thomas, b. Jan. 5, 1818, d. Jan. 8, 1903.
Elizabeth, his wife, b. Aug. 8, 1840, (Living.)
Fay—Minerva Freeman, wife of Otis, b. Dec. 6, 1839, d. May 6, 1909.
French—Capt. Ira P., of Co. B, 76th, Reg., O. V. I., æ. 24 y. He fell mortally wounded Nov. 27, 1863, while storming the heights held by the enemy near Ringold, Ga.
(Inscription is upon Rose monument.)
Almira, dau. of John and Fanny B. Hazelton, wife of ————, b. July 3, 1828, d. Nov. 14, 1877.
Freeman—Albert, b. Jan. 3, 1851, d. Sept. 9, 1906.
Solomon, Jr., d. Oct. 4, 1863, æ. 75 y. 4 m. 7 d. (Soldier.)
Jane, wife of J. H., d. April 14, 1885, æ. 72 y. 11 m. 28 d.
(Also inscription of Mrs. Lovisa Pitts.)

John H., d. Nov. 18, 1865, æ. 53 y.
Adaline, wife of O. P., d. Oct. 27, 1867, æ. 45 y. 8 m. 24 d.
Hannah, wife of Oren, d. Oct. 21, 1877, æ. 36 y. 1 m. 16 d.
Forsyth—Ella May, wife of Milton, d. July 12, 1893, æ. 31 y. 11 m. 2 d.
Foght—Henry W., son of J. and M., d. Nov. 3, 1875, æ. 20 y. 5 m. 28 d.
Follett—Dwight, Co. D, 13th O. V. I., d. Jan. 3, 1862, in Military Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., æ. 22 y. 6 m. 21 d.
Gaffield—John, d. Aug. 12, 1869, æ. 79 y. 7 m. 26 d.
Harriet, wife of J., d. March 22, 1871, æ. 72 y. 10 m. 12 d.
Graves—V. A., d. Jan. 15, 1881, æ. 81 y. 7 m. 5 d.
Louisa M., wife of V. A., d. Feb. 23, 1898, æ. 79 y. 11 m. 19 d.
George Miller Varian.
Sophia, dau. of J. and L. S. Watterman and wife of T. H., d. May 6, 1857, æ. 22 y. 9 m. 23 d.

Green—Jane E. Spellman, wife of W. H., b. Nov. 18, 1833, d. June 14, 1877.
Gould—James D., the adopted son—1836—1897.
Grubbs—Ernest A., son of F. and H., d. Nov. 21, 1905, æ. 18 y.
Graves—Timothy H., b. Jan. 10, 1831, d. Sept. 30, 1908.
Hannah Tillinghast, his wife, b. July 10, 1826, d. Feb. 14, 1900.
Garlock—Shadrick, b. Nov. 14, 1832, d. Feb. 12, 1905.
Washington B., d. April 21, 1875, æ. 66 y. 11m. 13 d.
Lydia J., wife of W. B., b. May 7, 1812, d. Feb. 3, 1899.
Mary C., wife of W. B., b. June 7, 1853, d. July 1, 1900.
H. G., Co. D, 113 O. V. I.
Glynn—Lucinda A., wife of Thomas, b. May 14, 1832, d. March 12, 1899.
Gilbert—Franklin, d. Aug. 31, 1872, æ. 56 y. 10 m. 4 d.
Cynthia A., his wife, also the wife of Christopher Avery, 1820–1908.
On the same monument is:
Garlinghouse—Ester, d. March 13, 1879, æ. 81 y. 11 m. 13 d.
Goddard—Cornelius B., d. Dec. 22, 1883, æ. 37 y. 5 m. 13 d.
Moses, d. in 1858, æ. 73 y.
Mary, wife of Moses, d. March 2, 1848, æ. 63 y. 7 m.
S. G., d. Feb. 20, 1889, æ. 71 y. 1 m. 19 d.
Cornelia B., wife of S. G., d. Dec. 24, 1880, æ. 60 y. 6 m. 11 d.
Gurney—Asa Dwight, 1870–1891.
John, [illegible], 1815, April 30, 1888.
Ruth P., Jan. 29, 1814, Sept. 8, 1872.
Willis E., b. Aug. 2, 1859, d. July 17, 1888.
Lucy Garlock, b. Jan. 27, 1852, d. Feb. 2, 1899.
Henry M., b. April 1, 1846, d. April 17, 1909.
Hammond—Joshua, d. March 22, 1867, æ. 91 y. 1 m. 24 d.
Dorothy, wife of Joshua, d. July 8, 1865, æ. 82 y. 19 d.
Elisha, d. July 14, 1890, æ. 72 y. 5 m. 28 d.
Sarah M., wife of Hiram, d. Dec. 18, 1873, æ. 29 y. 9 m. 29 d.
Edward, son of E. and T. S., d. March 19, 1835.
Dalla O., wife of Wm., d. Sept. 11, 1881, æ. 23 y. 8 m. 11 d.
Belle, wife of J. E., b. 1853, d. 1901.
Harris—Andrew W., b. Oct. 16, 1819, d. April 29, 1905.
Mary Ann Hand, b. Sept. 14, 1820, d. Feb. 9, 1905.
Hastings—Laura, d. Feb. 5, 1876, æ. 68 y. 10 m. 21 d.
Hazelton—John, b. Oct. 28, 1796, d. May 19, 1880.
Fanny Bates, wife of John, b. Dec. 8, 1800 d. Nov. 12, 1860.
(Mrs. Noah Hobart, of Granville, Ohio, was a sister of this John Hazleton.)
Caroline, wife of I. N., d. Oct 3, 1862, æ. 32, y. 7 m. 19 d.
I. N., d. July 8, 1878, æ. 52 y. 8 m. 11 d.
Samuel, d. April 6, 1911, æ. 79 y. 9 m. 16 d.
Clara L., wife of Samuel, d. Aug. 3, 1888, æ. 38 y. 1 m.
Solon, b. Nov. 26, 1823, d. Sept. 28, 1898.
Mary Louisa, wife of Solon, b. Oct. 14, 1827, d. Sept. 24, 1905.
Fred J., d. Sept. 13, 1896, æ. 39 y.
(Upon this Hazelton monument are also the names of Rufus and Martha Knapp.)
Holden—Jane, wife of M., d. Nov. 12, 1880, æ. 82 y.
"Our Mother and Sister."
(Inscription is upon Whetmore monument.)
Householder—Charity E., wife of N., b. Sept. 14, 1847, d. May 27, 1901.
Hixson—Rev. A. F., b. April 26, 1842, d. Nov. 13, 1903, (soldier).
Hildreth—Martha Brown, 1832–1900.
Harrison—Rollin P., d. Oct. 19, 1909, "father."
Harker—Wm., b. in Hertfordshire, Eng., Nov. 25, 1818, d. Jan. 18, 1896, æ. 77 y. 1 m. 23 d.
Elizabeth, wife of Wm., b. in England, Aug. 24, 1820, d. Feb. 2, 1876.
Hubbard—Sarah, wife of Henry, b. June 12, 1843, d. Nov. 3, 1886.
George, son of S. and H.

Hornly—Wm., d. March 8, 1896, æ. 77 y. 2 m.
Aunt Rachel, d. Nov. 6, 1871, æ. 65 y.
Margaret Dales, wife of Wm., d. March 21, 1888, æ. 75 y.
Ellen, dau. of Wm., and M. D. b. June 20, 1851 d. May 30, 1876.
(Monument also bears the inscription of Horace Lyman and wife.)

Johnston—Martha L., wife of S. S., d. Oct. 13, 1870, æ. 36 y. 6 m. 10 d.
"Erected by her affectionate parents, Storris and Harriet Lee."

Jones—Samuel, son of Elias and Maria, C. F, 135th Reg't, O. V. I., died at Andersonville, Ga., prison, Oct. 10, 1864, æ. 18 y. 10 m. 3 d.
Maria, wife of Elias, d. July 7, 1867, æ. 60 y. 2 m. 22 d.
Libbie, dau. of E. and M., d. May 12, 1871, æ. 24 y. 2 m. 9 d.
Jennie, dau. of E. and M., d. June 21, 1870, æ. 32 y. 9 m. 28 d.
King—Wm. Henry, d. Sept. 6, 1892, æ. 36 y. 1 m. 18 d.
Jeremiah B., d. March 20, 1888, æ. 60 y. 1 m. 10 d.
Eliza, wife of Jeremiah B., d. April 1, 1884, æ. 53 y. 1 m. 4 d.
Lane—Corp. G. M., Co. G, 76th O. V. I.
Lawrence—Melissa E., wife of G. W., b. April 20, 1856, d. July 14, 1878.
(This grave is between that of Benj. and Susan Myers.)

Lewis—Daniel W., b. March 17, 1831, d. Aug. 8, 1908.
Leach, John, d. Nov. 20, 1880, æ. 18 y.
Lee—Storris, d. Jan. 19, 1879, æ. 77 y. 7 d.
Harriet, wife of Storris, d. May 10, 1875, æ. 64 y. 6 m. 27 d.
Lyman—Joseph A., Co. B, 76th Reg't, O. V. I., æ. 18 y. 8 m. 20 d.
"He fell mortally wounded Nov. 27, 1863, while storming the heights held by the enemy, near Ringold, Ga."

Abner E., b. Nov. 1, 1811, d. Jan. 24, 1885.
Betsey Hubbard, wife of Abner E., b. Sept. 30, 1815, d. Dec. 24, 1883.
(This monument also bears the inscription of Dorcas Myers.)

Naomi J., dau. of F. P. and M. E., d. April 20, 1881, æ. 16 y. 9 m. 6 d.
Horace, b. Nov. 26, 1839, d. April 8, 1890.
Lovina N., wife of Horace, d. May 17, 1871, æ. 23 y. 3 m. 12 d.
McLaughlin—Mary E. Oldham, wife of Rev. G. S., d. May 17, 1875, æ. 28 y. 11 m. 23 d.
Mason—Walter, d. Sept. 9, 1861. Soldier 1861-5.
Catherine, wife of J. R., d. Jan. 28, 1862, æ. 50 y.
Miller—Lewis, Co. D., 113th O. V. I.
Aaron Wesley, b. Sept. 7, 1842. (Living.)
Susan E. Merchant, his wife, b. July 10, 1855, d. May 1. 1901.
Carrie E., wife of Norris, dau. of V. A. and M. Graves, d. Sept. 12, 1871, æ. 22 y. 2 m. 10 d.
Aaron, d. April 25, 1882, æ. 75 y. 9 m. 29 d.
Susannah, wife of Aaron, d. Feb. 17, 1878, æ. 70 y. 9 m. 27 d.
Andrew, d. Sept. 27, 1866, æ. 32 y.
Sarah Rusler, wife of M. F., b. July 15, 1844, d. Sept. 25, 1890.
Dayton Willoughby, b. Aug. 1, 1856, d. July 27, 1907.
"Underneath the everlasting arms."

Nancy S., d. June 17, 1879, æ. 64 y. 8 m. 7 d.
Morehead—Wesley, b. Oct. 10, 1830, d. Aug. 31, 1909.
Myers—Dorcas, b. July 29, 1817, d. Sept. 18, 1901.
Benjamin, b. June 19, 1819, d. July 1, 1897.
Susan, wife of Benj., b. Dec. 31, 1829, d. April 16, 1885.
Maranville—C. D., b. June 8, 1836, d. April 11, 1904.
(Mrs. Miller, of 25 Wyoming St., Newark, Ohio, is a daughter.)

Morgan—R. S., Co. D, 22d O. V. I., b. Oct. 22, 1841, d. Feb. 18, 1906.
L. M., b. Nov. 16, 1847, d. May 14, 1907.
Merrill—Rufus, Corp. Co. D, 113th O. V. I.
John I., son of J. and J. A., a member of Co. B, 6th Reg't, O. V. I., d. Oct. 6, 1863, æ. 20 y.

Mount—Alfred A., b. Dec. 5, 1828, d. May 3, 1898.
Mary Ann, dau. of P. D. and G., d. Oct. 29, 1866, æ. 25 y. 2 m. 25 d.
Mira, wife of Samuel, d. Feb. 18, 1883, æ. 23 y. 11 m.
Peter D., d. Jan. 17, 1897, æ. 77 y. 8 m. 9 d.
Gertrude, wife of Peter D., d. Mar. 22, 1869, æ. 63 y. 10 m. 12 d.
Charles, b. Sept. 17, 1856, d. April 12, 1905.
Matilda B. Coulter, his wife, b. Aug. 20, 1867. (Living.)
Moulton—Selah, d. Nov. 24, 1848, æ. 58 y.
Munday—Elizabeth, d. Dec. 15, 1873, æ. 84 y.
Henrietta DeCamp, wife of Elisha, b. July 16, 1817, d. Jan. 22, 1896.
"More than a mother to the motherless."
Munsell—Thos., Co. B, 3d Ohio Cavalry 1861–5.
Wm. C., d. Nov. 10, 1872, æ. 53 y. 7 m. 16 d.
Rhoda M. Eaton, wife of Wm. C., d. Aug. 22, 1872, æ. 46 y. 2 m. 13 d.
Mossman—Ella, dau. of F. and M., d. Oct. 31, 1869, æ. 31 y. 3 m. 12 d.
Nichols—Lenny D., son of Leonard and Mary Lewis, b. Oct. 8, 1876, d. Dec. 20, 1895.
Levi, b. Aug. 25, 1787, d. Jan. 18, 1871.
Almira, wife of Levi, b. Oct. 1, 1795, d. June 16, 1877.
Dr. Enos, d. Jan. 4, 1880, æ. 80 y. 7 m. 11 d.
Presepta, d. March 30, 1894, æ. 90 y. 2 m. 18 d.
Thomas, b. Sept. 19, 1830, d. Dec. 8, 1893.
Oldham—Cornnillab, wife of Richard, d. Aug. 20, 1867, æ. 53 y. 7 m. 8 d.
Osborn—Emma, dau. of F. and M. Tyler, wife of Alford, d. Feb. 12, 1882, æ. 27 y. 7 m. 29 d.
Alford, b. May 17, 1852, d. Oct. 9, 1886.
Owen—Dr. H. V., d. in Alexandria, O., March 29, 1864, of pulmonary consumption, æ. 63 y.
Sarah Jane, wife of H. V., b. Feb. 14, 1805, d. Oct. 3, 1880.
Daniel S., b. March 29, 1825, d. Jan. 25, 1887.
E. Darwin, b. June 18, 1836, d. Jan. 17, 1892, æ. 55 y. 6 m. 29 d.
Celia, b. Oct. 23, 1833, d. Aug. 27, 1903.
Palmer—Eliza B., dau. of S. and H., d. June 8, 1867, æ. 20 y. 3 m.
Samuel, d. May 7, 1888, æ. 71 y. 6 m. 21 d.
Harriet, wife of Samuel, b. Feb. 21, 1826, d. Jan. 30, 1881.
Patterson—Wilson, b. Sept. 18, 1809, d. June 20, 1902, æ. 92 y. 9 m. 2 d.
Joy, wife of W., b. April 2, 1814, d. Oct. 9, 1896, æ. 82 y. 6 m. 7 d.
Gehiel, b. Dec. 18, 1835, d. Nov. 20, 1863, æ. 27 y. 4 m. 2 d.
Price—Benj. ,d. May 30, 1860, æ. 42 y. 1 m. 26 d.
Proctor—Leander, Co. B, 76th O. V. I., 1861–5.
Philbrick—Joel, b. May 29, 1813, d. May 30, 1887.
Caroline Brown, wife of Joel, b. July 31, 1824, d. Sept. 1, 1898.
Philbrook—George W., d. Feb. 5, 1865, æ. 40 y.
Nancy, wife of G. W., d. April 23, 1853, æ. 22 y. 3 m. 13 d.
Joel, d. June 5, 1845, æ. 44 y. 12 d.
Lydia, wife of Joel, d. May 2, 1873, æ. 66 y. 7 m. 29 d.
Cyrus, d. Dec. 11, 1872, æ. 81 y. 4 m. 18 d.
Orlena, dau. of Joel and Lydia, d. March 22, 1869, æ. 30 y. 1 m. 27 d.
Pitts—Louisa, wife of Samuel, d. Aug. 11, 1874, æ. 29 y. 8 m. 12 d.
Pendleton—John J., b. July 26, 1825, d. June 14, 1906.
Parsons—Martha, wife of Luther B., d. Sept. 18, 1894, æ. 31 y. 2 m. 23 d.
Parker—Newton, Corp. Co. D, 135th Reg't O. N. G. V., b. Sept. 21, 1826, d. Dec. 13, 1901.
Lorena Whitehead, his wife, b. Dec. 2, 1830. (Living.)
Purdy—Alexander, a member of 60th and 163d Reg't, O. V. I., b. Aug. 8, 1837, d. June 14, 1893.
Piles—William H., d. March 4, 1868, æ. 56 y. 11 m. 25 d.
Katherine, wife of W. H., b. Dec. 15, 1811, d. Jan. 24, 1878.
Prout—William, 1817–1895.
Elizabeth L., 1820–1901.

Remington—Amander D., son of James and S. J., d. Oct. 17, 1862, æ. 20 y. 5 m. 2 d.
Sarah J., wife of James, d. Aug. 16, 1847, æ. 29 y. 5 m. 12 d.
Betsey, wife of James, b. July 20, 1807, d. April 1, 1876.
James, d. Sept. 3, 1888, æ. 73 y. 3 m. 10 d.
Nelson, son of A. and C., Co. A, 6th Reg't, U. S. Cav., died at Winchester, Va., Aug. 1, 1864, æ. 25 y.
Amos, d. June 6, 1881, æ. 74 y.
Clarina B. Chester, wife of Amos, b. May 11, 1815, d. Nov. 4, 1901.
George H., d. Dec. 6, 1869, æ. 25 y. 11 m. Soldier.
Richards—Jane, wife of R. H., d. April 16, 1872, æ. 25 y. 3 m. 12 d.
Josephena, wife of Harvey, d. Oct. 25, 1871, æ. 29 y.
Rose—Helon, b. in Granville, Mass., Nov. 5, 1788, d. in Columbus, O., Dec. 27, 1874.
Emily Wolcott, wife of Helon, b. in Sanderfield, Mass., March 22, 1788, d. at Alexandria, O., Feb. 28, 1865.
Lyman Wolcott, son of Helon and Emily, b. Jan. 2, 1817, d. May 29, 1901.
Charlotte E. Tyler, wife of Lyman W., d. March 27, 1890, æ. 73 y. 11 m. 12 d.
Jane, wife of L. W., d. Aug. 15, 1852, æ. 38 y.
Emily Wolcott, b. in St. Albans, Licking Co., O., died in Columbus, O.
Henry B., Co. B, 76 Reg't O. V. I., age 20 y., who was instantly killed by lightning Feb. 15, 1863, while in Louisiana, in camp opposite Vicksburg, Miss.

(Capt. Ira P. French's name is also upon this monument.)

Rogers—Elvira, wife of Wm. R., d. Sept. 19, 1866, æ. 29 y. 7 m.
Rugg—Elijah, b. Sept. 21, 1872, d. April 18, 1910.
Samuel, b. April 5, 1815, d. March 21, 1901.
Anna N., b. March 2, 1825, d. April 26, 1896.
Nathaniel, b. July 23, 1843, d. Nov. 5, 1906.
Runnels—Naomi L. Belknap, wife of Luke, d. Dec. 25, 1877, æ. 65 y. 3 m. 8 d.
Rusler—Adda F., b. Dec. 3, 1856, d. Dec. 2, 1904.
John, b. Nov. 8, 1816, d. Aug. 7, 1893.
Elizabeth, b. Sept. 14, 1820, d. July 4, 1891.

"Father and Mother."

Richards—Ephraim, b. March 23, 1812, d. Oct. 23, 1894.
Margaret, wife of Ephraim, b. Feb. 18, 1818, d. May 28, 1896.
Savidge—Thomas W., d. Feb. 24, 1856, æ. 78 y. 12 d.
Ann, wife of T. W., d. Jan. 27, 1866, æ. 82 y. 2 m. 28 d.
Elizabeth, d. Jan. 8, 1860, æ. 34 y. 9 m. 15 d.
John, son of Thomas and Ann, d. May 1, 1838, æ. 22 yrs.
Walter, son of T. and A., d. March 15, 1841, æ. 21 y.

(The last two are buried across the path that separates the old quarter from the more recent addition of land.)

Santee—Thomas, b. May 6, 1837, d. ———.
Hatie Piles, his wife, b. Jan. 26, 1849, d. ———.
Allie, their dau., b. Jan. 22, 1860, d. Sept. 20, 1905.

(A recent burial has been made of a soldier.)

Sherman—Eli, d. May 22, 1862, æ. 81 y. 3 m. 7 d.
Scott—Hallee, b. May 15, 1859, d. Sept. 22, 1892.
Snider—Frederick, d. Nov. 10, 1872, æ. 86 y. 8 m. Soldier.
Mary E. Maine, dau. of F. and A., b. March 10, 1827, d. Oct. 2, 1905.
Ann, wife of F., d. Dec. 12, 1863, æ. 71 y. 8 m. 12 d.
D. F., b. Dec. 22, 1848, d. Dec. 30, 1902.
Rebecca, wife of Joseph, d. May 28, 1889, æ. 56 y. 4 m.
John, d. Nov. 1, 1879, æ. 64 y.
Sarah A., wife of John, d. Oct. 21, 1897, æ. 74 y. 29 d.
Mary, dau. of J. and S. A., d. March 26, 1877, æ. 27 y. 4 m. 9 d.
Starke—Lemuel Barlow, b. July 1, 1823, d. Jan. 18, 1903.

Stewart—Thomas H., b. Oct. 8, 1830, d. Feb. 1, 1891.
Charlotte L., wife of T. H., b. Oct. 10, 1825, d. Oct. 16, 1894.
Leonora A., wife of W. B., d. Sept. 1, 1861, æ. 23 y. 11 m. 13 d.
Maggie, wife of W. B., d. Oct. 19, 1878, æ. 24 y. 2 d.
Shaub—Henry Clay, son of Marion and Ester.
Shaw—Geo., d. March 29, 1883, æ. 73 y. 8 m. 3 d.
Sweeney—Edward, Co. B, 76th O. V. I., 1861–5.
Sprinkel—Walter A., son of Wm. and Maranda, d. Feb. 26, 1890, æ. 25 y. 1 m. 23 d.
Spelman—Dea. Thomas, d. Oct. 14, 1864, æ. 76 y.
Mariam, wife of Dea. Thomas, d. Sept. 24, 1855, æ. 62 y. 8 m.
(Upon a large monument are the dates of their birth and Mrs. Spelman's maiden name—Clark.

Spellman—Henry S., b. Nov. 10, 1845, d. Oct. 18, 1883. Civil War Soldier.
Jane, wife of Geo., d. April 29, 1844, æ. 21 y.
Ella, d. Nov. 24, 1865, æ. 18 y.
Franklin, b. July 2, 1828, d. April 4, 1860.
Skinner—Mahala, wife of L. E., d. June 27, 1864, æ. 46 y. 5 m. 26 d.
Jasper, d. May 12, 1888, æ. 29 y. 22 d.
Rachel A. Smith, wife of John, b. Aug. 21, 1850. (Living.)
John, b. Sept. 30, 1840, d. ———.
John, b. May 6, 1809, d. March 12, 1837.
Susanna Rugg, his wife, b. April 10, 1816, d. Jan. 17, 1896.
William H., b. May 20, 1855, d. July 7, 1882.
Samuel C., b. Aug. 29, 1833, d. May 10, 1856.
Smith—Samuel, d. Feb. 23, 1877, æ. 78 y. 11 m. 27 d.
Julia, wife of S., d. Mar. 6, 1880, æ. 78 y. 8 m. 22 d.
Thomas H., d. Sept. 27, 1864, æ. 21 y. 7 m. 19 d.
Nancy, wife of Thos., d. July 13, 1865, æ. 35 y. 18 d.
Stimson—Dr. B. C., b. July 21, 1820, d. Oct. 10, 1900.
Martha Ann, wife of Dr. B. C., b. April 7, 1821, d. Jan. 27, 1850.
Sarah, wife of B. C., July 22, 1828, Oct. 12, 1880.
Herbert, son of B. C. and M. A., b. Feb. 19, 1846, d. May 19, 1861.
Stephen, son of B. C. and M. A., b. Aug. 16, 1848, d. Oct. 15, 1879.
Shufelt—Wm. P., d. April 25, 1886, æ. 82 y. 6 m. 22 d.
Phebe H., wife of Wm. P., d. Sept. 21, 1888, æ. 77 y. 8 m. 16 d.
Tharp—Sarah, wife of Edward, d. Sept. 11, 1866, æ. 41 y.
Thorp—Roswell, d. Jan. 30, 1881, æ. 82 y. 10 m. 22 d.
Elizabeth, wife of Roswell, d. Feb. 6, 1876, æ. 74 y. 10 m. 4 d.
Daniel, d. Dec. 18, 1879, æ. 77 y. 1 m. 7 d.
Susanna, wife of Daniel, d. Oct. 4, 1879, æ. 74 y. 2 m. 24 d.
Malinda, dau. of D. and S., d. Aug. 29, 1863, æ. 23 y. 6 m. 15 d.
Thornberry—Elizabeth, d. Dec. 10, 1871, æ. 70 y. 1 m. 16 d.
Hattie, his wife, d. July 16, 1872, æ. 70 y. 1 m. 5 d.
Thomas—Richard, b. in Prestigns, Eng., April 28, 1853, d. Nov. 28, 1907.
Martha G. Ashley, his wife, b. Sept. 6, 1850. (Living.)
Judson E., son of H. E. and Ester, b. Sept. 16, 1862, d. Jan. 13, 1882.
M. Katherine, dau. of H. E. and Ester, b. July 2, 1867, d. Aug. 28, 1907.
Thrall—Linus G., son of Aaron and Olive Loveland Thrall, b. in Rutland, Vt., May 21, 1796, d. Oct. 6, 1881.
Lucy Wolcott, wife of Linus G., and dau. of Horace and Lucy Smith Wolcott, b. in Washington Co., O., Feb. 25, 1802, d. March 12, 1866.
Emily M., dau. of Linus and Lucy Wolcott Thrall, b. Feb. 17, 1835, d. Aug. 30, 1905.
(Inscription also of Uriel Wolcott, son of H. and L. S.)

Tower—William, d. Aug. 27, 1882, æ. 75 y. 5 m. 22 d.
Lydia, wife of Wm., d. Jan. 13, 1886, æ. 72 y. 5 m. 12 d.
N. S., b. April 25, 1848, d. June 28, 1908.
Ora Beaumont, his wife, b. March 3, 1851. (Living.)
Jeanette Stevens, wife of J. M., b. Oct. 20, 1856, d. March 3, 1905.

Trevitt—Eli, d. June 9, 1885, æ. 87 y. 5 m. 21 d.
Sarah, wife of Eli, d. Jan. 14, 1846, æ. 45 y. 10 m. 10 d.
Mary, his wife. (Living.)
Twining—Lovey, b. April 11, 1800, d. April 12, 1850.
Hiram, b. March 31, 1794, d. March 8, 1876.
Tyler—Laurinda, dau. of J. and L. Watterman, and wife of J. L., d. April 2, 1863, æ. 32 y. 7 m. 5 d.
(Inscription is upon Jason Watterman's monument.)
Joel L., b. Sept. 17, 1823, d. Sept. 8, 1891.
Laurinda, wife of Joel L., b. Aug. 29, 1831, d. April 2, 1863.
Phebe A., wife of R. F., b. Feb. 2, 1864, d. Nov. 20, 1890.
Mattie M. Dixon, wife of Andrew, b. May 23, 1862, d. July 20, 1901.
Varian—Nora Graves, wife of Truman, b. Oct. 17, 1856, d. Nov. 26, 1887.
Van Buskirk—John, b. Aug. 5, 1807, d. May 2, 1898.
John, Co. B, 76th Reg't, O. V. I., 1861–5, d. Jan. 11, 1909, æ. 74 y. 10 m. 24 d.
Mary S. Hand, wife of John, b. Dec. 8, 1812, d. April 6, 1889, æ. 76 y. 3 m. 28 d.
Van Kirk—Elmer, d. Jan. 1, 1904, æ. 43 y.
Harley, d. Jan. 22, 1906, æ. 2 y. 2 m.
Vannes—Stephan I., b. Aug. 30, 1816, d. June 19, 1889.
Rachel Ann, wife of S. I., b. Oct. 22, 1819, d. Aug. 7, 1857.
Eliza, wife of S. I., b. Feb. 10, 1822, d. July 22, 1896.
Clara, dau. of S. I. and R. A., b. July 23, 1857, d. Aug. 25, 1876.
Watterman—Jason, d. March 25, 1879, æ. 72 y. 22 d.
Louisa, wife of Jason, d. Feb. 8, 1889, æ. 82 y. 4 m.
Adin, d. April 6, 1840, æ. 72 y. 4 d.
Weaver—Emma, dau. of Jesse and Sarah, b. Dec. 26, 1851, d. Dec. 29, 1892.
Wells—Nellie S., b. Aug. 5, 1882, d. May 28, 1907.
Israel, d. Jan. 12, 1881, æ. 60 y. 1 m. 27 d.
Lester L., second son of I. and S., d. May 1, 1872 æ. 19 y. 4 m. 2 d.
Lyman I., 3d son of I. and S., d. Aug. 19, 1875, æ. 20 y. 11 d.
Whitehead—Corp. P. H., Co. B, 113th O. V. I., 1861–5, b. Aug. 27, 1838, d. Dec. 2, 1901.
Cordelia E., his wife, b. June 27, 1845, d. Dec. 10, 1894.
Webb—Elizabeth, wife of Henry S., b. June 4, 1835, d. Feb. 20, 1892.
Warden—Deacon Homer, d. Nov. 11, 1866, 52 y. 4 m. 28 d.
Susan, wife of Dea. Homer, d. Oct. 23, 1887, æ. 69 y. 7 m. 12 d.
Williams—William, d. April 9, 1875, æ. 63 y. 3 m. 14 d.
Elizabeth, wife of Wm., d. Feb. 8, 1855, æ. 41 y. 3 m. 22 d.
Rowland J., son of John and Elizabeth, d. June 27, 1882, æ. 27 y. 8 m. 5 d.
Annie L. Williams, dau. of I. and S. Wells, b. Sept. 8, 1859, d. Jan. 20, '99.
Dr. David, d. May 23, 1862, æ. 58 y. 5 m. 6 d.
Sanford, b. Dec. 8, 1861, d. Nov. 19, 1904.
Fanny, b. March 18, 1866, d. Aug. 22, 1904.
Charles, son of Aquilla and Margaret, b. June 13, 1868, d. Oct. 22, 1890.
Ezekiel S., b. April 23, 1803, d. April 3, 1873.
Elizabeth, b. May 3, 1807, d. July 24, 1885.
Dr. E., d. July 25, 1871, æ. 33 y. 8 m. 21 d.
Anna, wife of Dr. D., d. April 19, 1883, æ. 42 y. 7 m. 5 d.
Margaret, wife of E., b. Jan. 28, 1783, d. May 26, 1852.
Margaret, b. Mar. 10, 1836, d. April 26, 1852.
William T., b. Jan. 27, 1833, d. June 16, 1897.
William T., b. March 13, 1807, d. June 11, 1853.
Gwen, b. May 18, 1805, d. June 2, 1882.
Mary Nichols Williams, b. May 1, 1838, d. Jan. 23, 1909.
Elizabeth, b. Dec. 23, 1839, d. Sept. 16, 1859.
Frank, son of T. and Mary, b. May 4, 1869, d. Jan. 24, 1893.
Whitmore—Roxana, wife of G. E., d. Jan. 5, 1879, æ. 42 y.
Wolcott—Uriel S., son of H. and L. S., b. 1809, d. Feb. 27, 1841.

Wilson—Solon H., 1821–1902.
(Emblem.)
Mary Holden, wife of Solon, 1832–1910.
Wansbrough—William, b. June 5, 1799, d. Dec. 30, 1870.
Louisa Begg, wife of Wm., d. March 25, 1870, æ. 63 y.
(Soldier Stars on two recently made graves).

Zartman—Alma Miller, b. Aug. 31, 1849, d. Sept. 5, 1891.
John H., d. Sept. 23, 1889, æ. 76 y. 6 m. 22 d.

Monumental Inscriptions from Old Quarter of Cemetery at Alexandria, Licking County, Ohio.

Ashley—Harriet, d. Feb. 11, 1870, æ. 66 y. 7 m. 10 d.
Barnes—Allen, d. Aug. 17, 1849, æ. 60 y. 4 m. 17 d.
Eunice H., wife of Allen, d. Sept. 26, 1849, æ. 60 y. 10 m. 14 d.
Mary, d. Dec. 11, 1862, æ. 60 y. 3 m. 3 d.
Bushfield—Alley, wife of John, d. Feb. 28, 1852, æ. 62 y.
Buxton—Margaret, wife of David, d. April 4, 1856, æ. 37 y.
Brodrick—Susan E., d. Aug. 3, 1853, æ. 27 y., wife of J.
Brown—Moses, d. Mar. 4, 1841, æ. 51 y.
Eunice, wife of Moses, d. July 21, 1836, æ. 41 y.
Jonathan, d. Apr. 3, 1861, æ. 66 y.
Rosella, wife of Jonathan, d. Aug. 12, 1874, æ. 75 y.
Carpenter—Harriet, dau. of Benjamin and Sophia, b. Sept. 2, 1823, d. Oct. 21, 1848.
Crane—Abram K., b. Feb. 7, 1816, d. Feb. 2, 1906.
Craine—Dorothy, wife of Stephan, d. June 2, 1855, æ. 69 y. 11 m.
Clemons—Mary, wife of Hiram C., d. Oct. 16, 1851, æ. 23 y. 1 m. 25 d.
Canfield—William, d. July 18, 1851, æ. 81 y.
Dorcas, wife of Wm., d. April 8, 1849, æ. 73 y.
Martha, dau. of Wm. and Dorcas, d. Oct. 23, 1858, æ. 61 y. 4 m. 21 d.
Clark—Mariam, wife of Samuel, d. July 15, 1851, æ. 80 y. 16 d.
Devereaux—Joseph, d. Aug. 18, 1841, æ. 74 y.
—— ——, loving wife of Joseph, d. Feb. 15, 1848, æ. 77 y.
Dawes—John, b. Dec. 7, 1815, d. June 19, 1876.
Devilbiss—Nancy B., wife of George, d. Nov. 21, 1846, æ. 46 y. 2 m. 3 d.
Dorrah—Joseph, d. Jan. 19, 1878, æ. 74 y. 9 m. 23 d.
Davis—Thomas, d. July 1, 1851, æ. 58 y. 4 m. 10 d.
Mary, wife of Thomas, Nov. 15, 1856, æ. 61 y. 10 m. 15 d.
Evans—Mahala, wife of Ebenezer, d. March 1, 1841, æ. 22 y. 11 m. 1 d.
Freeman—Solomon Sen. d. Aug. 23, 1847, æ. 85 y.

(He was a Revolutionary patriot, friend to his country and let the sons of freedom revere his name. He was the son of Adam Freeman and was b. at Lancaster, Mass., in 1762, enlisting at that place in July, 1777, as a private in Cap. Elisha White's Co. for two months. In Sept. 1778, served in Capt. Merrich's Co. In Sept. 1779, enlisted in Capt. Rugg's Co. Col. Taylor's Regt. In 1780, he served three months in Capt. Blakely's Co., Col. Malcom's Regt., N. Y. While living in Knox Co., Ohio, on June 3, 1835, he applied for pension. In 1840, was living in Granville Tp., Licking Co., Ohio, where he died Aug. 23, 1847. Granville Chapter, D. A. R. appropriately marked his grave in 1910.)

Fitch—Wm., d. March 6, 1856, æ. 88 y.
Sarah, wife of Wm., d. March 14, 1844, æ. 73 y. 10 m. 5 d.
Frisbie—Malinda, wife of Lyman, d. April 24, 1850, æ. 27 y.
Griffin—Mary, wife of John, d. Feb. 9, 1859, æ. 76 y.
(Several children of John and Mary.)

Graves—Austin, d. Sept. 23, 1846, æ. 47 y.
Emoline, consort of J. H., d. July 27, 1846, æ. 25 y. 10 m. 20 d.
Graham—Ursula, wife of William, d. Aug. 5, 1844, æ. 22 y.

Hammond—Albert, b. Feb. 26, 1828, d. March 9, 1906.
(Children of J. E. and C.)
Hoops—A. C., Co. E, 194th O. V. I., 1865.
Holden—Erected to the memory of Jane, wife of Mahlon, who departed this life in the 36th year of her age.
Hurbart—Leal J., d. Feb. 28, 1852, æ. 37 y. 4 m. 19 d.
Hunt—Perlenus, d. June 5, 1843, æ. 36 y. 5 m. 21 d.
Mary Ann, wife of Perlenus, d. March 5, 1844, æ. 40 y.
Jaques—Varnam, d. Dec. 2, 1852, æ. 56 y. 8 m.
Lansing—John E., d. Aug. 7, 1830, æ. 82 y. 11 m.
Betsey, wife of John E., and dau. of Geo. Canfield, d. Nov. 16, 1848, æ. 49 y.
William G,. killed in the battle at Mexico City, Sept. 8, 1847, æ. 22 y.
Lee—David D., son of Storris and Harriet Lee, d. Nov. 11, 1859, æ. 21 y. 9 m. 3 d.
Lyman—Henry, d. Jan. 3, 1846, æ. 31 y. 3 m. 11 d.
Maria E., wife of Arza, d. July 21, 1847, æ. 23 y. 5 m. 12 d.
Lloyd—Robert, b. Nov. 15, 1811, d. Aug. 25, 1892.
Mary, wife of David, b. Nov. 15, 1821, d. Nov. 30, 1863.
Mallory—Leverett, d. July 17, 1870, æ. 77 y. 1 m. 29 d.
Leverett H., son of P. and A. E. Freeman.
(These graves are in the lot of Solomon Freeman, Sr.)
Elizabeth, d. May 25, 1852, æ. 25 y.
Moore—Ann, wife of Samuel R., d. Sept. 20, 1850, æ. 54 y.
Nancy, wife of Samuel R., d. Nov. 28, 1860, æ. 61 y. 10 m. 16 d.
Samuel R., d. Nov. 19, 1868, æ. 71 y.
Morgan—Joseph, d. Oct., 15, 1856, æ. 75 y.
Mary, wife of Joseph, d. July 11, 1867, æ. 82 y. 2 m. 21 d.
Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph and Mary, d. Aug. 2, 1855, æ. 26 y. 5 m.
(Between J. & M. is the headstone of Maria, wife of Theopholis Richards.)
Morton—Michal, wife of Darus, d. June 14, 1853, æ. 55 y. 2 m. 11 d.
Milburn—Andrew, b. Feb. 16, 1840, d. Oct. 7, 1910.
Mary, wife of Andrew, b. Dec. 25, 1844, d. Dec. 23, 1894.
Mawhorr—Maria E., wife of J. L., d. July 29, 1871, æ. 49 y.
Milligan—Robert, d. April 17, 1853, æ. 92 y.
Mary, wife of Robert, d. Sept. 29, 1855, æ. 87 y. 3 m.
Munsell—Cynthia B., wife of Edward, d. July 16, 1855, æ, 32 y. 10 m. 5 d.
Emily, wife of Geo., d. June 10, 1855, æ. 25 y. 5 m.
Noyes—Caroline, wife of N. H., d. Nov. 5, 1850, æ. 20 y.
Owen—Mary Laverick, consort of Morgan, d. Aug. 7, 1844, æ. 28 y.
Parsons—Reuben Sennit, adopted son of H. and D., d. Jan. 20, 1862, in post hospital Benton Barracks, Missouri, æ. 21 y. 3 m. 20 d.
Hiram, d. March 3, 1877, æ. 59 y. 9 m. 2 d.
Dorothy, wife of Hiram, d. Dec. 17, 1851, æ. 37 y. 6 m. 8 d.
Nancy, wife of Hiram, d. Dec. 16, 1888, æ. 62 y. 6 m. 9 d.
Phillips—Eveline, wife of Thomas, d. Nov. 23, 1841, æ. 26 y. 3 m.
Park—Eliza Ann, wife of Samuel, d. July 2, 1851, æ. 27 y.
Ann, wife of Samuel, d. April 22, 1849, æ. 32 y.
Reed—Mariam, former wife of Aaron Park, d. July 12, 1849, æ. 57 y.
Richards—Maria, wife of Theopholis, d. May 20, 1854, æ. 40 y. 11 m. 3 d.
Roffey—Geo. W., d. Nov. 20, 1850, æ. 33 y. 1 m. 11 d.
(A recent burial has been made, the lot cleaned up and corner stakes driven, indicating that the two graves fill the lot.)
Runnels—Bartlet, d. Aug. 26, 1849, æ. 36 y. 4 m. 2 d.
Naomi, wife of Luke. (See Orin Belknap, monument.)
Smith—Seth P., Esq., d. Sept. 6, 1860, æ. 50 y.
Harriet, wife of S. P., d. Oct. 14, 1859, æ. 46 y.
Sherman—Cinthy, wife of Geo., d. Aug. 30, 1876, æ. 37 y. 2 m. 22 d.
Rev. Josiah, d. March 7, 1860, æ. 62 y. and 28 d.
(Soldier Star.)

Stewart—Chas., d. July 21, 1851, æ. 72 y.
Charles, our brother, b. May 13, 1824, d. July 14, 1886.
James, d. Aug. 26, 1843, æ. 28 y.
Theressa, d. Feb. 29 1844, æ. 57 y.
Smith—Nancy, dau. of Abram and Ruth, d. Nov. 28, 1840, æ. ———.
(A Civil War Star on next grave.)
Stevenson—Ruth, d. Aug. 17, 1839, æ. 65 y.
Thorp—Andrew, son of R. and E., d. Dec. 10, 1851, æ. 18 y. 7 m. 3 d.
Talbot—Joseph D., d. Nov. 21, 1848, æ. 31 y.
Tyler—Erastus, b. in Essex, Vt., Nov. 14, 1802, d. Aug. 29, 1874.
Mary Griffin, wife of Erastus, b. in Essex, Vt., June 2, 1811, d. Oct. 23, 1876.
Col. George, d. Feb. 25, 1862, æ. 93 y.
Ester, wife of Col. George, d. Oct. 4. 1831, æ. 69 y. 4 m. 2 d.
George R., d. Feb. 25, 1857, æ. 47 y. 1 m.
Emeline, d. Oct. 20, 1865, æ. 47 y. 8 m.
Van-Dyke—Julia Fitch, b. Feb. 20, 1827, d. Feb. 10, 1851, æ. 24 y.
(Evidently a daughter of William and Sarah Fitch.)
Weaver—Daniel, d. April 11, 1883, æ. 86 y. 9 d.
Wealthy King, wife of Daniel, d. March 15, 1855, æ. 57 y.
Martha Stewart, wife of Daniel, d. Jan. 18, 1875, æ. 75 y. 9 m. 29 d.
Williams—Alexander, b. Dec. 16, 1828, d. Feb. 5, 1902.
Mary Stewart, his wife, b. March, 1829, d. May 4, 1872.
(The Williams headstones are between those of Chas. Stewart ("our brother") and Charles Stewart, who died July 21, 1851, aged 72 years.)
Wetherell—Seth D., d. Jan. 20, 1859, æ. 29 y.
Ann, wife of Seth D., d. Feb. 1, 1873, æ. 80 y. 3 m. 19 d.
Woodcock—Louisa, wife of Geo. W., d. March 16, 1837, æ. 18 y. 11 m. 2 d.
Winegardner—John, d. Oct. 2, 1853, æ. 65 y.
Sarah, wife of John, d. Feb. 27, 1841, æ. 56 y.

Joseph Graveyard, Licking County, Ohio.

(At one time a road connected the Jersey and Harrison Township line roads to Pataskala. The Jersey road end is yet open and leads to the barn, in a thick woods, where Moreland, who was convicted of murdering Elsie Henthorne, was found concealed. Near this barn and on top of the hill is the burial lot, known as the "Joseph graveyard." Old residents tell of driving in from the Township line road at the school house and going up over the high hill past the graveyard to the Jersey road. The copyist was instructed to be sure to wear boots and take a hoe, on account of the snakes. After an interesting tramp through the woods the enclosed thicket was sighted and the climb continued with renewed vigor. The following names were taken before the scream of snakes put the workers to flight. Anybody is welcome to return for the balance of the names there.)

Joiner—Sarah, d. Jan., 1845, æ. 28 y.
Minerva, dau. of S. J. and S., d. in 1867, æ. 27 y.
Land—Sarah C., d. Jan. 20, 1863, æ. 36 y. 8 m. 9 d.
Gardner—Sarah, wife of James, d. Feb., 1861, æ. 20 y.
Moon—Children of William and Mary.
Sanford—James, d. June 3, 1848, æ. 70 y.
Mary, d. Aug. 11, 1864, æ. 75 y.
Speaker—Samantha.
Joseph—Jacob, d. Jan. 22, 1855, æ. 82 y. 7 m. 2 d.
"I have finished my course; I have kept the faith."

Hannah, wife of Jacob, d. June 10, 1871, æ. 86 y. 11 m. 2 d.

"O, let us think of all they said
And all the kind advice she gave;
And let us do it, now they're dead
And sleeping in their lonely graves."

Cynthia, wife of E. B., d. April 6, 1858, æ. 38 y.
Mary A., dau. of E. B. and C., d. Jan. 17, 1853, æ. 27 y.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Jersey Township.

Copied August 19, 1912, by LUELLA BANCROFT FANT, 443 Mount Vernon Road, Newark, Ohio.

Services were commenced in 1837, at the home of Francis Carr, in Jersey village. The present organization was effected in 1844, by Bishop Samuel, in a hewed log building. The present frame in which services are held once a month, was erected in 1875.

Burns—John, d. Sept. 8, 1864, æ. 35 y.
Connor—John O., Co. G. 27th Ohio Inf., d. March 16, 1879, æ. 50 y.
A government marker, also following:
Carr—James W., Co. A, 113th O. Inf.
Conlon—Mary, wife of John, b. May 31, 1851, d. July 9, 1886.
Carr—Francis, d. Dec. 29, 1872, æ. 88 y.
Catharine, wife of Francis, d. July 4, 1871, æ. 73 y.
Cush—Daniel D., d. Sept. 2, 1894, æ. 84 y.
Sarah, wife of D. D., d. Nov. 21, 1882, æ. 61 y.
Amelia, dau. of D. D. and S., d. Sept. 28, 1865, æ. 18 y.
Dinan—In memory of my husband, John F., d. Sept. 9, 1875, æ. 35 y. 5 m. 2 d.
Mathew J., son of R. and B., d. Oct. 11, 1876, æ. 23 y. 10 m. 12 d.
Doherty—John, d. Aug. 27, 1853, æ. 68 y.
Polly, wife of John, d. Sept. 10, 1847, æ. 53 y.
Garritt—Erected by John Garritt in memory of his brother David, who departed this life, Feb. 19, 1845.
Gorey—Eliza, dau. of John, b. Feb. 28, 1855, d. Feb. 8, 1873.
John, b. Dec. 26, 1827, d. Jan. 5, 1885.
Sarah, wife of James, d. Aug. 5, 1873, æ. 43 y. 6 m. 19 d.
Delia, wife of W. D., d. Oct. 7, 1902, æ. 69 y. 10 m. 7 d.
Samuel, son of Wm. and Delia, d. May 29, 1882, æ. 17 y. 9 m. 25 d.
Hines—Belle, wife of Thomas, d. Oct. 3, 1891, æ. 31 y.
Hoy—Michael, d. June 3, 1867, æ. 63 y.
Haugh—Catharine, wife of Edward, d. Oct. 26, 1871, æ. 65 y.
Edmond, d. April 18, 1850, æ. 52 y.
Ellen F., dau. of Michael and Mary Haugh, d. Oct. 16, 1868, æ. 19 y. 8 m. 27 d.
Hillah—Here lies the body of John Hillah, of Tullyoria, County of Dover, Ireland, who died July 12, 1862, æ. 29 y. 8 m. 6 d.
Lafferty—Roddy, d. Nov. 5, 1882, æ. 79 y. 7 m. 19 d.
Rosa A., wife of Roddy, d. April 24, 1866, æ. 54 y. 6 m. 12 d.
McKenney—Alice, 1871–1892.
Charles David, 1833–1906.
Edward P., 1848–1910.
Dennis J., 1820–1902.
Millay—John, d. June 30, 1901, æ. 80 y.
Dora, his wife, d. Feb. 2, 1910, æ. 76 y.
(A beautiful emblematic design of burning heart, cross and anchor is chisled upon reverse side.)
Phalen—Ella A., wife of James, d. June 16, 1891, æ. 32 y. 11 m. 15 d.
Lawrence, d. Dec. 14, 1897, æ. 71 y.
Nora, wife of Lawrence, b. in Raygormick, Waterford Co., Ireland, d. Aug. 18, 1878, æ. 47 y. 11 m. 23 d.
(Parents of Barney Phalen, of Newark, Ohio.)
Robinson—Julia A., 1825–1908.
Wickliff—Margaret, d. Nov. 25, 1886, æ. 68 y.

Gaffield Church Graveyard.

Copied Sept. 28, 1912, by LUELLA BANCROFT FANT.

Gaffield Church occupied the corner opposite the burial place on the Alexandria road to Outville (or Kirksta) where the road crosses the road known as Jersey Dugway road to Granville, and is in St. Albans Township. This Jersey road is also called the Columbus road from Granville. The only trace of this early Methodist Episcopal Church, that was organized about 1811, is the outline of the foundation in the grass. Across the Alexandria road is the briar patch dotted with grave stones, surrounded by a high osage-orange hedge, while on the corner of the place is a long abandoned school house, yet decorated upon one corner with an old road sign reading: "Alexandria, 3 miles ←; Kirks Sta., 3½ miles →."

Alexander—Abigail Montague, wife of Rev. Alexander Munsell, d. April 26, 1854.

(This inscription is upon the Williams-Montague monument, erected by a descendant See Montague.)

Avery—Susan Lane, wife of Christopher, d. Oct. 28, 1841, æ. 21 y.

Barnes—Dea. Joseph, d. June 1, 1854, æ. 57 y.

"Friends nor physicians could not save
My mortal body from the grave;
Nor can the grave confine me here
When Christ invites me to appear."

Rachel, adopted dau. of E. J. and E., and wife of G. A., d. March 29, 1843, æ. 28 y.

Anson, d. Jan. 7, 1852, æ. 37 y. 9 m. 3 d.

Orin, d. Feb. 2, 1869, æ. 81 y. 9 m. 22 d.

Abigail, wife of Orin, d. May 4, 1851, æ. 63 y.

(The maternal grandparents of Dr. O. B. Thompson, of Jersey, and Chas. T., of Jersey Township.)

Bean—Zelina, wife of Isreal, d. April 9, 1864, æ. 60 y. 1 m. 14 d.

Isreal, d. Sept. 10, 1859, æ. 56 y. 11 m. 14 d.

Belknap—Deland, dau. of Elisha and Lucy, d. Oct. 31, 1834, æ. 21 y. 1 m. 16 d.

Bump—Ann, d. May 9, 1842, æ. 63 y. 9 m. 9 d.

Butler—Mary, d. March 26, 1854, æ. 81 y. 1 m. 24 d.

(Also children of Nelson and Mary A.)

Briggs—Sarah, wife of Richard, d. Aug. 11, 1887, æ. 70 y.

John, a private in Co. D, 113th O. V. I., d. in military hospital, Columbus, O., Feb. 21, 1864, æ. 16 y. 5 m. 1 d.

Carter—Havilah, b. in Loudon Co., Va., Oct. 16, 1798, d. Dec. 18, 1860, æ. 62 y.

Coulter—Children of E. and E.

Dennis—John, d. Jan. 1, 1850, æ. 80 y.

Eleanor, wife of John, d. Nov. 9, 1870, æ. 84 y.

Hugh, son of J. and E., d. Aug. 13, 1855, æ. 45 y.

(Taught school.)

John, July 3, 1817, d. ———.

Ellen, July 24, 1820, d. ———.

Francis, d. Dec. 30, 1888, æ. 76 y.

James, Dec. 24, 1891, æ. 69 y.

Margaret, d. Dec. 22, 1852, æ. 39 y.

Joseph, d. June 23, 1852, æ. 30 y.

Edwards—David, d. July 7, 1845, æ. 74 y.

Mary, wife of David, d. June 20, 1854, æ. 75 y.

Hannah, dau. of D. and M., d. Oct. 16, 1831, æ. 28 y.

Robert, d. April 10, 1822, æ. 28 y.

Salome, wife of Robert, d. June 18, 1830, æ. 24 y.

Eastman—Eliza A., wife of Edmond, and infant dau., d. Feb. 28, 1841, æ. 20 y. 2 m.

"Is this the fate that all must die?
Will death no ages spare?
Then let us all to Jesus fly,
And seek a refuge there."

Evans—Ester, wife of John, d. Jan. 30, 1874, æ. 77 y.
Ester, dau. of J. and E., b. in Wales, Oct. 7, 1838, d. July, 1859, æ. 20 y.
David, son of John Ester, b. Nov. 24, 1852, æ. 22 y. 2 m. 23 d.
Jenkins, d. April 9, 1871, æ. 74 y.
Elizabeth, wife of Jenkins, d. May 4, 1859, æ. 49 y.
David G., son of J. and E., d. March 15, 1869, æ. 30 y.
Mary E., wife of William T., d. June 29, 1855, æ. 22 y.
Sarah, wife of John, b. in Parish of Llanysul, Cardigan Shire, South Wales, April 3, 1803, d. June 8, 1881.

"Chiviliwch yr ysgrythyran; canys yuddynt hivy yr ydych yn meddwl cael bywyd tragywyddol."

Margaret, dau. of John and Sarah, d. Sept. 3, 1853, æ. 15 y.
Lucius, son of John and Margaret, d. Dec. 2, 1856, æ. 15 y.
Flinn—Margaret, d. Sept. 4, 1869, æ. 68 y.
Garlinghouse—Saphronia, d. 1843.
Garielson—Anna, d. June 6, 1851, æ. 58 y.
George—David, d. March 14, 1848, æ. 26 y. 11 m.
John, d. March 5, 1848, æ. 28 y.
Evan, d. Feb. 14, 1848, æ. 59 y.

"For we are made partakers of Christ if we hold the beginning of our confidence steadfast until the end."

Gale—Daniel, d. Dec. 28, 1868, æ. 82 y. 2 m. 28 d.
Rhoda, wife of Daniel, d. March 24, 1867, æ. 74 y. 2 m.
William, d. April 2, 1865, æ. 79 y. 6 m. 25 d.
Jane, wife of Wm., d. Jan. 10, 1870, æ. 84 y. 9 m. 18 d.

(Name of Anna Skeels is on Gala monument.)

Gilbert—Rhoda, wife of Philander, d. May 11, 1842, æ. 22 y.
Margaret, wife of Philander, d. Aug. 3, 1854, æ. 34 y.
Griffiths—David, Co. D. 45th Reg't O. V. I., died and buried at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1864, æ. 23 y. 9 m.
Mary, d. Nov. 23, 1867, æ. 36 y.
Joseph, d. Nov. 23, 1849, æ. 46 y.

"Therefore be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the son of man cometh."

Martha, wife of Joseph, d. June 5, 1883, æ. 81 y.
Hastings—Rev. William, d. Feb. 17, 1848, in the 70th year of his age.

(Came to Licking county in 1814 or 1815.)

Susanna, wife of Rev. Wm., d. April 11, 1867, æ. 85 y. 3 m. 15 d.
Harris—Reese, d. May 14, 1845, æ. 45 y. 7 m. 5 d.
Hayes—David, son of Nanson and Margaret, d. March 3, 1833, æ. 19 y. 27 d.
Hamblin—Children of Samuel and Rhoda.
Hewett—Aldin, b. 1790, d. Nov. 4, 1856, æ. 66 y. 29 d.
Candace, wife of Alldin, d. Dec. 11, 1851, æ. 61 y.
Adaline, wife of Clarke, d. April 18, 1876, æ. 52 y. 6 m. 7 d.

(Between the wives, C. and A, is the headstone of Margaret Flinn).

Hilliar—Children.
Jeremy—George, d. Jan. 29, 1855, æ. 57 y.
Mary, wife of Geo., d. June 6, 1848, æ. 41 y.
Margaret, dau. of G. and M., d. April 26, 1856, æ. 15 y.

(Mrs. Jeremy was first married to Williams, father of Lieut. Gershom, of the U. S. Army.)

Judd—Wilson, d. Feb. 6, 1882, æ. 86 y. 7 m. 5 d.
Mary E., wife of Wilson, d. Sept. 28, 1872, æ. 74 y. 4 m. 3 d.
King—Jephibah.

(Broken and upside down.)

Lucinda, wife of Jephibah, d. Jan. 6, 1850, æ. 77 y. 3 d.
Lockwood—Lucinda, wife of A., d. Aug. 13, 1874, æ. 74 y. 5 m. 27 d.
George, son of A. and L., d. Oct. 9, 1854, æ. 21 y. 9 m. 16 d.
Candace, wife of Zalman, d. Jan. 20, 1859, æ. 54 y.

Lloyd—Evan, a native of Lalndyssyi Parish, Cardigan Shire, South Wales, emigrated to America in 1840, and d. March 4, 1850, æ. 52 y. 7 m. 26 d.

Lewis—John, a native of Penbroke Shire, S. Wales, d. March 14, 1864, æ. 78 y. 7 m. 22 d.

Sarah, wife of John, d. Aug. 27, 1873, æ. 75 y. 8 m. 13 d.

Martin—Charles H., a native of Essex, Eng., d. Nov. 19, 1838, æ. 79 y. 8 m. 12 d.

Hetuck Chapter, D. A. R. of Newark, Ohio, placed a bronze marker upon this grave, to indicate the Revolutionary War service.

Mary, wife of Charles H., d. Dec. 8, 1860, æ. 83 y. 7 m. 5 d.

(He was enlisted at Warwick, R. I., in July, 1777, coasting service in 1789, removed to Marietta, Ohio, where Aug. 22, 1797, he married Mary Galor. Widow's pension file is 1978. See Wm. and Daniel Galer. The headstones are adjoining the Martin headstone.)

Montague—George L., d. Nov. 20, 1850, æ. 27 y.

Anna, wife of Joel A., d. July 27, 1868, æ. 75 y.

Mrs. Abigail Alexander, Mary Williams and (also) Hiel and Abigail Williams.

(Erected to Joel A. Montague, son of T. W., of Mattoon, Ill., Sept. 27, 1902. The old slabs are placed beneath this stone.)

McCrary—John, d. Dec. 9, 1853, æ. 82 y.

Amanda, wife of John, d. May 3, 1856, æ. 65 y. 7 m. 1 d.

Walter, d. Dec. 2, 1895, æ. 85 y. 5 m. 25 d.

(In the early history of the Twp. we find: "The person who has lived the longest on the same farm or in the same locality, is Walter B. McCreary, having made his home where he now lives (1881) in 1816."

For many miles about his old "tumble-down cabin," that stood across the Columbus road from Gaffield Church, he was known as "Walt." McCreary, and dreaded by all the children. A story, current in the neighborhood is to the effect that "Walt," having notions on political reforms opened correspondence with James G. Blaine, who was so impressed with the ideas that while in Ohio, he made a special effort to see their author. Blaine left the train at Kirkersville station, hired a man to guide him to Walter B. McCreary's residence, and got as far as Gaffield corner, when the sight of the "shack," put to flight forever the desire to see "Walt." He ordered the driver to turn around and return to the railroad station. McCreary, who lived alone, was no fool. He was a great reader, and when compelled to leave his cabin by sickness incident to extreme age, carried away many books, papers and letters. There is nothing left now to mar the beauty of the view toward the sunset, as grass in the meadow buries the site of the pioneer house of worship and the pioneer's home.

(Lucy A. McCreary, who died June 8, 1821, was the first interment in the Gaffield burying ground, but there is no such inscription upon the headstones.—[Old and New History of Township.])

Nichols—Levi, d. Oct. 6, 1854, æ. 93 y. 1 m. 23 d.

Betsey, wife of Levi, d. June 26, 1849, æ. 85 y. 4 m. 3 d.

The headstone of Hiram Robinson is next, then—

Jane L., dau. of E. and P., d. Oct. 30, 1860, æ. 25 y. 2 m.

(The Nichols family also buried on the Carter, now Montgomery, farm, not many miles distant.)

Newcomb—Mathias, died Sept. 11, 1857, in the 59th year of his age.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, from henceforth yea, saith the spirit that they may rest from their labor and their works do follow them."

Price—David, d. June 6, 1857, æ. 51 y.

Sarah, wife of David, d. May 31, 1851, æ. 47 y.

Richard, d. Feb. 7, 1871, æ. 28 y.

Ann, wife of Benj., d. Jan. 5, 1846, æ. 87 y.

Prichard—John, d. May 18, 1851, æ. 59 y.

Mary, wife of John, d. Aug. 26, 1850, æ. 50 y.

Pendleton—Elizabeth, Jane and Matilda, children of J. G. and E.

Philbrook—Joel, d. Sept. 16, 1820, æ. 60 y.

Mary, wife of Joel, d. Sept. 23, 1850, æ. 88 y. 9 m.

"Depart my friends, dry your tears,
I must lie here 'till Christ appears."

Mr. Philbrook located in township in 1814.

Reese—Benjamin, a native of Carmarthen Shire, S. Wales, d. Feb. 9, 1864, æ. 75 y.

Robinson—Hiram, b. in Bough, N. H., Oct. 5, 1805, d. Feb. 5, 1855, æ. 49 y.

Sherman—Shubel, d. Oct. 6, 1855, æ. 68 y.
Phebe, wife of Shubel, d. Dec. 22, 1866, æ. 77 y. 7 m. 6 d.
Anna, wife of Juphet, d. Feb. 1835, æ. 42 y.
Lydia, dau. of J. and A., d. Oct., 1851, æ. 20 y.
Benjamin, d. Jan. 21, 1861, æ. 45 y. 10 m. 11 d.
Thomas, son of Japhet and Anna, d. April 19, 1827, æ. 16 y.
(The family of Sherman settled in this vicinity in 1814.)

Skeels—Anna G., wife of Ansel, d. March 14, 1866, æ. 37 y.
(Among Galer monuments.)

Spelman—Alman, b. May 27, 1827, d. ———.
Margaret, wife of Alman, b. Oct. 14, 1816, d. Jan. 22, 1894.
Charles, son of Alman and Margaret, d. March 10, 1866, æ. 17 y. 12 d.
Timothy M., b. May 29, 1813, d. May 16, 1892.
Mary Bowers, wife of T. M., b. April 6, 1815, d. not inscribed.

Thomas—Joel, b. at Beulah, Somerssett Co., Pa., d. May 15, 1847, æ. 44 y. 8 m.
Henry, d. Nov. 27, 1855, æ. 44 y. 13 d.
Sarah, wife of Henry, d. March 25, 1853, æ. 31 y. 13 d.
Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. and Jane, d. July, 1850, æ. 27 y.
Catharine, dau. of Evan and Jane, d. Jan. 12, 1849, æ. 16 y.
Elizabeth, wife of William, d. Aug. 2, 1842, æ. 68 y.
William, a native of Llansunfram Parish, Cardigan Shire, South Wales, emigrated to America in May, 1849, and died Dec. 26, 1849, æ. 72 y.

Trevitt—Lee, d. Oct. 16, 1851, æ. 59 y.
Betsey, wife of Lee, d. Feb. 25, 1863, æ. 69 y.
Elizabeth, dau. of L. and B., d. Aug. 3, 1851, æ. 26 y.

Wells—Wm. B., d. March 16, 1867, æ. 21 y. 11 d.

Williams—Lieut. Gershom, Lieut. of Co. A, 99th Reg. O. V. I., b. in Carnabthen Shire, S. Wales, d. at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 11, 1863, æ. 27 y.
Hiel, d. Sept. 27, 1837, æ. 74 y.
Abigail, d. Aug. 18, 1856, æ. 86 y. Settled in township in 1814.
(Parents of Mrs. Joel Montague.)

Mary, d. Feb. 20, 1852, æ. 18 y. 1 m. 20 d.
Jane, d. March 18, 1839, æ. 39 y.
Joel, son of Martin and Jane, d. Jan. 13, 1828.
Robert, a native of Mirronnydd Shire, North Wales, d. April 7, 1854, æ. 35 y. 11 m. 13 d.
Ellen, wife of Robert, d. June 11, 1856, æ. 71 y.
Robert, a native of Wales, d. Dec. 10, 1851, æ. 73 y.
"I shall be satisfied when I awake in Thy likeness."

David, a native of Lalnegwod, Carmarthem Shire, Wales, emigrated to U. S. A. in 1839, and d .April 25, 1845, æ. 47 y.

Woodward—Joseph of Granville, O., without dates.

Stonepile Churchyard.

Copied July 23, 1911, by LUELLA BANCROFT FANT, 433 Mount Vernon Road, Newark, Ohio.

About two and one-half miles southeast of Clay Lick station in Hanover Township, is situated the ruins of the Disciple Church, built in 1838. To the rear of the stone structure is the old burying ground, where are numerous unmarked graves. A project to repair the old church is fathered by Mr. Larason and Rev. W. D. Ward, pastor of the Church of Christ, Newark, Ohio, who are meeting with much encouragement from the general public.

Francis—Robert, d. Oct. 7, 1870, æ. ———.

Johnson—Rebecca, d. Sept. 26, 1855, æ. 58 y.
Edward, d. Sept. 14, 1858, æ. 61 y.

Nicolson—Andrew, b. Dec. 11, 1788, d. Aug. 27, 1854, æ. 65 y. 8 m. 16 d.
Nancy, wife of Andrew, d. Jan. 26, 1857, æ. 66 y. 6 m. 8 d.

Nihison—Margaret, d. Mar. 7, 1879, in the 69th year of her age.

Patman—John, d. Oct. 12, 1845, in the 73d year of his age.
Thomas, d. April 23, 1846, in the 28th year of his age.

Perry—John, d. Sept. 30, 1875, æ. 72 y. 6 m. 24 d.

Richner—Nancy, wife of John, d. Aug. 19, 1855, æ. 40 y. 10 m. 5 d.

Skinner—Ezekiel L., d. Nov. 19, 1860, æ. 60 y. 6 m. 17 d.
Mary, his wife, d. Jan. 18, 1848, æ. 46 y.
Samuel, b. April 23, 1838, d. Feb. 12, 1873.

Wills—Robert, d. April 5, 1848, æ. 58 y. 7 m. 27 d.
(Prominent pioneer of this county).

Williard—George, 1833-1911, æ. 77 y. 2 m. 5 d.

Family Graveyard on Howard Farm, in Harrison Township, Licking County, Ohio.

Aris—Barbara, w. of Edward, d. April 16, 1849, æ. 71 y.
Thomas, son of J. and M., d. Dec. 22, 1850, æ. 17 y.

Bassett—William, d. Jan. 13, 1842, æ. 72 y. 7 m. 18 d.
Also children of William and Permelia, d. 1832 and 1844.

Eggelson—Shadrach L., son of Richard and Mary, d. June 16, 1850.
Mary, w. of Richard.

Moreland—Barbara Ann, w. of George, d. Sept. 24, 1853, æ. 24 y.
Also children of George.

Munsell—Mary, dau. of Thomas and Mary, d. March 26, 1856.

Universalist Church Yard, Licking County, Ohio.

Copied Aug. 9, 1912, by LUELLA BANCROFT FANT.

The Universalist Church that occupies the corner of the cemetery, was established in 1824 by Rev. Curry, who preached a few sermons in the cabin of Michael Beem, but permanently organized by Rev. Truman Strong, in 1829. Henry Jolly, was the pastor from 1833 to 1837. The present edifice was erected in 1840, a Sunday school organized, with Daniel Beem the first superintendent. The building is in good condition and the burying ground well kept.

Albery—In memory of John, consort of Mary, who died April 15, 1843, æ. 83 y. 15 d.
Mary, wife of John, d. Feb. 2, 1852, æ. 72 y. 11 m.
(John Albery served in the Revolution as a substitute.)

Thomas, d. March 1, 1867, æ. 73 y. 2 m. 15 d.
Elizabeth, d. May 7, 1880, æ. 84 y. 5 m. 25 d.
Children of T. and E.
Henry M., March 11, 1816, Feb. 9, 1897.
Elmira, wife of H. W., June 3, 1818, Feb. 1, 1901.
Nancy, Feb. 8, 1841, Aug. 5, 1891.
Philip, d. Jan. 14, 1851, æ. 47 y. 10 m. 26 d.
Chrisleva, d. Sept. 29, 1884, æ. 78 y. 11 m. 16 d.
Irene D., dau. of P. and C., d. Jan. 28, 1870, æ. 29 y.
Noah, d. Feb. 23, 1850, æ. 31 y. 2 m. 11 d.
Maria, d. June 6, 1896, æ. 75 y. 4 m. 24 d.
Caroline, J., wife of T. J., d. March 10, 1891, æ. 48 y. 10 m. 22 d.
William, d. July 5, 1883, æ. 64 y. 4 m. 19 d.
Mary, wife of Philip, d. April 2, 1852, æ. 16 y. 9 m. 12 d.
Butler, d. Sept. 29, 1891, æ. 43 y. 2 m. 2 d.
(Mrs. Sarah Hardin's name is upon one Albery monument.)

Ball—Christianna, 2d wife of S. D., d. Feb. 17, 1873, æ. 53 y. 20 d.

Beem—Michael Sen., a descendant of Jacob Beem the philosopher, who was born in Saxony, Germany, A. D. 1575, and d. 1624. Michael Beem Sen. was born in Germany, Feb. 7, 1755, came to America with his parents in 1768, settled in Alleghany Co., Md.; came to Ohio about 1812, was married to Elizabeth Green in 1775. To this union were born eight sons and three daughters, viz., Richard, John, Andrew, Benjamin, Anna, William, Michael, Jr., Daniel, Phebe, Elizabeth and Jacob. He died Dec. 12, 1850, æ. 95 y. 10 m. 5 d.
Elizabeth, his wife, d. Oct. 11, 1835, æ. 80 y.

"Some fifty years have past since you've been resting here;
But in honor of your noble lives, this monument we rear."
(He was a soldier in the Revolution, enlisting in George Washington's body guard in New Jersey. Hetuck Chapter D. A. R., of Newark, Ohio, placed a bronze marker at this grave.

Daniel, d. Feb. 1, 1886, æ. 93 y. 7 m. 6 d.
Jerusha, wife of Daniel, d. May 11, 1865, æ. 64 y. 8 m. 18 d.
(Daniel Beem married Jerusha Baker, Dec. 18, 1820, G. Callanhan, E. M. E. C.)

John, d. March 22, 1862, æ. 82 y. 2 m. 14 d.
Margaret, wife of John, d. Feb. 24, 1883, æ. 84 y. 1 m. 15 d.
(Erected by W. Headley.)

William A., d. May 15, 1850, æ. 29 y. 6 m. 2 d.
William, d. Sept. 12, 1857, æ. 65.
Catharine, wife of Wm., d. Feb. 22, 1876, æ. 74 y. 4 m. 22 d.
Richard departed this life Oct. 11, 1850, æ. 73 y.
Thomas, son of J. R. and Ann., d. Aug. 20, 1865, æ. 21 y. 8 m.
Catharine, dau. of J. R. and Ann., d. Sept. 16, 1860, æ. 18 y. 11 m. 18 d.
John R., d. March 31, 1867, æ. 48 y. 9 m. 26 d. (Mason.)
Ann, d. July 15, 1861, æ. 42 y. 9 m. 7 d.

John R., and Ann, d. Sept. 20, 1864, æ. 22 y. 4 m. 15 d.
Michael, d. Oct. 13, 1864, æ. 73 y. 6 m. 13 d.
Rachel Rhodes, wife of Michael, Jr., d. June 17, 1888, æ. 83 y. 6 m. 13 d.
(Michael Beem, Jr., married Rachel Rhodes, April 22, 1820, Rev. Geo. Callanhan officiating.)
Hosea E., Nov. 23, 1855, æ. 30 y. 18 d.
Samuel, son of E. M. and S. M., d. March 23, 1892, æ. 23 y. 6 m. 28 d.
E. M., d. Oct. 15, 1899, æ. 71 y. 10 m. 9 d.
Catharine Ann, 2d wife of John R., only dau. of J. and L. Salvage, d. Aug. 1, 1869, æ. 37 y.
Jeremiah L., d. April 6, 1902, æ. 65 y. 10 m. 19 d.
Westa, M. wife of J. L., d. Oct. 9, 1900, æ. 61 y. 9 m. 23 d.
Edson F. M., d. Sept. 24, 1879, æ. 24 y. 4 m. 28 d.
William G., d. Nov. 14, 1881, æ. 57 y. 5 m. 8 d.
I. K., b. Sept. 24, 1829, d. Sept. 14, 1899.
Eliza S., wife of I. K., b. July 1, 1837, d. April 13, 1889.
Richard, d. Jan. 30, 1901, æ. 78 y. 6 m. 11 d.
Christela, wife of Richard, d. April 29, 1883, æ. 61 y. 11 m. 18 d.
G. W., Sen., d. Nov. 14, 1895, æ. 74 y. 11 m. 24 d.
Margaret, 1st wife of G. W., d. June 25, 1854, æ. 25 y. 11 m.
Julia, 2d wife of G. W., d. July 30, 1857, æ. 24 y. 6 m. 26 d.
Elizabeth, 3d wife of G. W., d. Nov. 5, 1895, æ. 66 y. 6 m. 29 d.
Ella Grace, wife of A. M., b. July 13, 1875, d. Dec. 1, 1902.
Josiah, d. April 4, 1826, d. June 18, 1897.
Brown—Benedict, d. Nov. 8, 1871, æ. 64 y. 1 m.
Harmon, son of John, d. Jan. 9, 1861, æ. 19 y. 7 d.
Selma, wife of Peter, d. June 30, 1858, æ. 33 y.
Harmon, d. Dec. 29, 1832, æ. 68 y. 11 m. 20 d.
Ann, wife of Harmon, d. Feb. 11, 1855, æ. 85 y. 4 m.
John, d. Aug. 24, 1889, æ. 80 y. 3 m.
Elizabeth, wife of John, d. May 2, 1853, æ. 43 y. 9 m. 24 d.
Ephraim, d. June 10, 1857, æ. 23 y. 5 m. 7 d.
Bear—Alice M., dau. of A. J. and C., d. July 16, 1874, æ. 16 y. 9 m. 26 d.
Belknap—Charles S., b. Aug. 15, 1869, d. Feb. 24, 1893.
John W., b. Oct. 23, 1829, d. Oct. 28, 1905.
Delilah Wickiser, his wife, b. Aug. 28, 1834, d. July 6, 1904.
Beals—Enoch H., d. Feb. 10, 1895, æ. 76 y. 11 m. 28 d.
Bevelhymer—James N., d. Dec. 20, 1888, æ. 35 y. 8 m. 21 d.
Amos, son of Wm. and C., d. Jan. 8, 1873, æ. 18 y. 1 m. 17 d.
Cook—Louisa, wife of George, d. Aug. 15, 1876, æ. 29 y. 7 m. 19 d.
Cutler—Nancy, dau. of C. and E., d. Nov. 7, 1875, æ. 23 y.
Phebe Ann, wife of Joel, d. Feb. 1, 1864, æ. 42 y. 8 m. 21 d.
Condit—Josephine A. Rhodes, wife of Charles, March 2, 1879, May 28, 1901.
(Mother of Helen Condit.)
Dague—John, d. Aug. 2, 1866, æ. 46 y. 4 m. 7 d.
Evans—John W., d. March 1, 1873, æ. 34 y. 2 m. 2 d.
Mark, d. March 12, 1873, æ. 37 y. 2 m. 22 d.
Gilliland—Joel, d. Feb. 23, 1903, æ. 30 y. 6 m. 27 d.
Wm. D., d. July 31, 1900, æ. 40 y. 3 m. 21 d.
Graham—Abigail, consort of Wm. J., d. 1843, æ. 39 y.
Geiger—Alvah H., d. Aug. 5, 1885, æ. 43 y. 4 m. 18 d.
Mary A., b. Nov. 29, 1833, d. Sept. 10, 1879, æ. 45 y. 9 m. 11 d.
Jacob, d. Dec. 19, 1872, æ. 67 y. 3 m. 1 d.
Elizabeth, wife of Jacob, d. May 26, 1851, æ. 47 y. 17 d.
James M., d. Oct. 25, 1867, æ. 36 y. 2 m.
Eliza, wife of J. M., d. July 23, 1856, æ. 23 y. 5 m. 23 d.
Isaiah, b. Feb. 16, 1840, d. Aug. 20, 1899.
"He still lives to pulses stirred to generosity."
Wm., d. April 4, 1902, æ. 72 y. 6 m. 1 d.
Elizabeth, wife of Wm., d. Sept. 6, 1905, æ. 75 y. 3 m. 25 d.

Hills—Loyal, b. Sept. 4, 1832, d. Sept. 18, 1899.
Catharine A., wife of Loyal, b. Jan. 28, 1838. (Living.)
Howell—Elijah, d. Sept. 24, 1848, æ. about t45 y.
Catharine, wife of Elijah, d. May 17, 1855, æ. 48 y. 3 m. 3 d.
Henry—Catharine A., wife of John, d. Feb. 16, 1853, æ. 25 y. 10 m. 24 d.
Hardin—Sarah A., wife of D. R., d. Oct. 4, 1866, æ. 36 y.

(On the Alberry monument.)

Jolly—"Here lies the body of Henry Jolly the remnant of a Revolutionary soldier. He fought many battles for liberty, but now enjoys a profound peace with all the world. He was born in Chester Co., Pa., on the 26th of Dec., 1757, and departed this life on the 29th of July in the year 1842."

(He enlisted in Washington Co., Pa., Aug. 9, 1776, as a private in Capt. Van-Swearingen's Company, 8th Penn. Regt. He also served under Col. Daniel Morgan, Col. Mackey and Lieut. Col. Stephen Bayard. He was a Licking county pioneer, often occupied the pulpits of the early churches of his faith and was considered a very interesting speaker. The family and descendants of Mr. Jolly's soldier friends claim he kept a diary during the war, that was loaned to George Bancroft, the historian, from which most of the important connecting links in our now accepted history of that war was taken. Be this as it may, several visits of this family to Washington, D. C. to recover the valued book was made and letters from the great historian lend credence to the claim.
He married————.)

Henry, d. Sept. 1, 1850, æ. 28 y. 16 d.
Spurzheim, d. May 11, 1857, æ. 19 y. 5 m.
Kent—Columbus, d. Aug. 14, 1873, æ. 72 y. 5 m. 29 d.
M. W., b. Feb. 14, 1833, d. Jan. 13, 1899.
Ellen, dau. of C. and R., d. June 15, 1866, æ. 24 y. 8 m. 3 d.
Lyon—Newton, d. Jan. 16, 1902, æ. 55 y. 4 m. 1 d.
Miller—Amanda M., wife of Mordecal J., d. June 3, 1859, æ. 27 y.
Myers—Henry, b. May 9, 1835, d. March 25, 1909.
Catharine (Peffers), his wife, b. Sept. 17, 1838, d. Feb. 16, 1908.
Merrill—Jerusha, wife of O. P., d. July 1, 1905, æ. 68 y. 9 m. 22 d.
A. J., b. June 5, 1832, d. Aug. 27, 1911.
Christz, his wife, b. July 4, 1837, d. July 9, 1905.
Myer—Peter, d. Nov. 18, 1865, æ. 75 y. 11 m. 16 d.
——, wife of Peter, d. Oct. 13, 1867, æ. 80 y. 4 m.
Phebe A., wife of U. G., d. July 20, 1879, æ. 22 y. 2 m. 11 d.
Thomas, d. Oct. 5, 1883, æ. 66 y. 1 m. 10 d.
Jackson, son of Peter and Jane, d. Nov. 28, 1881, æ. 52 y. 9 m. 13 d.
Francis, wife of John, d. July 14, 1868, æ. 68 y. 1 m. 10 d.
John, d. Sept. 10, 1864, æ. 67 y. 6 m.
Morrison—David J., b. May 30, 1802, d. Jan. 24, 1885, æ. 82 y. 7 m. 24 d.
Nancy, wife of David J., b. Nov. 6, 1806, d. May 24, 1891, æ. 84 y. 6 m. 18 d.
Martha, dau. of D. J. and N., d. June 25, 1862, æ. 34 y. 4 m. 21 d.
Miller—Abner, B., d. June 22, 1868, æ. 85 y. 11 m. 22 d.
Triphene, wife of Abner, d. Jan. 24, 1863, æ. 78 y. 3 m. 11 d.
Mills—Jennie R., wife of W. M., d. March 12, 1887, æ. 26 y. 10 m. 29 d.
Needles—Eliza, J., wife of James, d. Dec. 1, 1851, æ. 25 y. 20 d.
Noe—Daniel M., d. July 11, 1869, æ. 82 y. 1 m. 19 d.
Mary, wife of D. M., d. Jan. 2, 1879, æ. 85 y. 5 m. 4 d.
Powers—Elvneda, wife of C. W., d. April 20, 1871, æ. 29 y. 7 m. 3 d.
Pierson—Laura J., wife of J. W., youngest dau. of Michael and Rachel Beem, d. Dec. 24, 1869, æ. 23 y. 4 m.
Peffers—Elijah, b. June 15, 1817, d. Dec. 28, 1902.
Matilda Headley, his wife, b. Dec. 28, 1828, d. Sept. 17, 1906.
David, d. Aug. 30, 1862, æ. 82 y. 6 m. 7 d.
Mary, wife of David, d. May 31, 1860, æ. 78 y. 30 d.
Jacob, d. April 2, 1859, æ. 54 y. 2 m. 4 d.
Susanna, wife of Jacob, d. Aug. 28, 1864, æ. 52 y. 7 m. 18 d.
Henry, son of J. and D., d. March 1, 1866, æ. 15 y. 10 m. 16 d.

Priest—Noah, d. March 29, 1880, æ. 25 y. 4 m. 6 d.
Phebe, wife of Andrew, d. Feb. 18, 1875, æ. 21 y. 9 m. 8 d.
John, b. May 15, 1850, d. July 25, 1884.
Mary, his wife, b. Nov. 26, 1854, (Living.)
Rhodes—Henry J., d. Feb. 4, 1877, æ. 38 y. 11 m. 6 d.
Rebecca, wife of H. J., d. Sept. 20, 1872, æ. 30 y. 4 m. 13 d.
Lydia C., wife of J. G., d. Aug. 23, 1853, æ. 17 y. 5 m. 2 d.
Anthony, d. May 13, 1874, æ. 50 y. 7 m. 10 d.
Mary, dau. of W. and S., d. Jan. 10, 1870, æ. 29 y. 7 m. 2 d.
George W., son of Wm. and Sarah, d. Nov. 19, 1863, æ. 22 y. 7 m. 5 d.
Jacob, d. May 9, 1844, in the 65th year of his age.
Sarah, wife of William, d. Sept. 9, 1876, æ. 76 y. 10 m. 6 d.
William, d. Feb. 17, 1849, æ. 56 y. 5 m. 8 d.
Richard, d. May 21, 1864, æ. 54 y. 6 m. 24 d.
Jane Arnold, wife of R., d. Feb. 5, 1896, æ. 84 y. 10 m. 18 d.
Charles M., son of Richard and Jane A., d. Dec. 29, 1871, æ. 28 y. 6 m.
Philip M., b. Nov. 12, 1831, d. July 14, 1904.
Harriet, his wife, b. April 6, 1841, d. July 5, 1904.
Maritta B., dau. of R. and J., d. Sept. 14, 1851, æ. 16 y.
John, d. March 28, 1850, æ. 80 y. 2 m. 20 d.

(Arrived in Jersey in May, 1815, and lived in a sort of rail pen until cabin could be built.)

Catharine, consort of John, d. Feb. 6, 1832, æ. 59 y. 4 m. 6 d.
Christian, d. Jan. 8, 1834, æ. 34 y. 6 m. 8 d.
Rice—Jane, consort of John, d. May 7, 1845, æ. 36 y. 5 m. 27 d.
Jeremiah, d. May 21, 1856, æ. 27 y.
Henry J., of Co. A, 3d Reg. O. V. I., died at Seminary Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, of a mortal wound received in the battle of Perryville, Ky., Sept. 3, 1863, in his 36th year.

(He was honored by his officers and companions for his bravery as a soldier. Monument bears a shield, two flags crossed and stacked arms.)

Ross—Catharine, wife of Samuel, d. Oct. 9, 1869, æ. 46 y. 7 m. 26 d.
Savidge—James, d. Dec. 4, 1877, æ. 66 y. 4 m. 23 d.
Letitia, wife of James, d. Dec. 18, 1891, æ. 82 y. 11 m. 5 d.

(See Catharine Beem.)

Smith—George J., d. July 24, 1865, æ. 47 y. 6 m. 22 d.
Almira M., wife of G. J., d. Aug. 27, 1869, æ. 41 y.
Williams—Harris, d. April 26, 1769, æ. 72 y. 3 m. 23 d.
Maranda, wife of Harris, d. Dec. 10, 1879, æ. 75 y. 12 d.

Wright Burying Ground, St. Albans Township, Licking County, O.

Copied Sept. 30, 1912, by Luella Bancroft Fant.

Going west through Alexandria past the Carpenter and Tyler farms, the old Wright Burying Ground is reached just east of the farm owned by Samuel Hazelton. Most of the graves are without headstones.

Wright—Major Simeon, J., a native of Rutland, Vt., d. Sept. 4, 1833, æ. 61 y.
Susannah, wife of Maj. Simeon, d. Jan. 19, 1862, æ. 83 y. 2 m. 12 d.

(She was Miss Abbott and they were married in 1795. Major (sometime referred to as Captain) Wright, enlisted in Addison county, Vermont, under Col. Fosset, during the War of 1812, and served through the entire war. He was injured so seriously in a run away accident that death resulted. His father, Simeon Wright, was an officer in the American Revolution, serving in his native state, Vermont. Descendants live in Taylor Co., Iowa, Gibson City, Ill., Columbus, Ohio, (Mrs. Warden) and this county.)

Blood—Here lies the body of Rev. Rufus Blood, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was b. April 24, 1815, justified by grace through faith in Christ June 29, 1828, joined the M. E. Church, Oct. 20, 1828, licensed to exhort June 24, 1833, to preach June 26, 1834, d. June 18, 1836, æ. 22 y.
Frederick, a native of Carlisle, Mass., d. April 4, 1827, æ. 59 y.
(Opened first tavern in St. Albans township in 1816.)

Cornell—Edwin R., d. Jan. 28, 1901, æ. 79 y.
Sarah, wife of E. R., d. Aug. 10, 1881, æ. 53 y. 1 m. 3 d.
Bertha, dau. of E. R. and S., d. Nov. 1, 1873, æ. 17 y.
Archibald, d. Aug. 27, 1856, æ. 63 y. 10 m. 23 d.
Sarah, wife of Archibald, d. Aug. 2, 1849, æ. 50 y. 5 m. 16 d.
William, son of A. and S., d. Oct. 15, 1859, æ. 31 y. 1 m. 23 d.
Same monument is:
Celia Kasson, dau. of E. R. and S., b. June 29, 1817, d. June 10, 1889.
Gideon, d. Oct. 8, 1857, æ. 73 y.
Julia, wife of Gideon, d. Feb. 23, 1857, æ. 65 y.
(The marriage of Gideon Cornell and Julia Lobdell, July 17, 1810, was the first ceremony performed in the township.
In the winter of 1807-08, Gideon, Sylvester and Archibald Cornell came into St. Albans township and settled.)

Eastman—Josiah, d. in 1863, æ. 99 y. 2 d.
Hebson—Mary, wife of Richard, d. Aug. 8, 1854, æ. 50 y. 1 m. 25 d.
Hisey—Mary Ann, d. May 27, 1845, æ. 83 y. 2 m. 21 d.
Hobart—Elizabeth, wife of George W., d. Sept. 11, 1853, æ. 33 y.
Lewis—Lydia, wife of Rev. J. Y., d. Oct. 3, 1849, æ. 49 y. 7 m. 27 d.
Henrietta, dau. of Rev. J. Y. and Amanda, d. Feb. 26, 1869, æ. 12 y.
David, d. Aug. 17, 1850, æ. 23 y.
Rowlison—F. C., d. Jan. 13, 1852, æ. 38 y.
Moosman—Elizabeth, dau. of J. G. and C. C., d. Dec. 5, 1854, æ. 18 y.
Thompson—Thomas, d. Sept. 8, 1849, æ. 55 y. 7 m. 4 d.
Wilkin—John, son of David and Anna, d. April 16, 1856, æ. 20 y. 7 m. 25 d.
Wood—Helen M., b. April 8, 1825, d. Sept. 12, 1906.
Wright—R. P., d. Nov. 22, 1863, æ. 53 y. 2 m. 26 d.
Delia, his wife, d. Jan. 14, 1841, æ. 18 y.

On the old Carter farm, now Montgomery farm, was a family burial ground. Most of the slabs were put in a pile and covered, but one still stands supported by broken fragments of others, merely to mark the spot:

Nichols—Anson, d. Aug. 2, 1835, æ. 37 y.
Belknap—Elisha, d. Jan. 8, 1839, æ. 51 y. 11 m. 21 d.
Boaz—Jeremiah, son of Charles and Eleanor, d. Sept. 8, 1838, æ. 20 y.
Williams—William, d. Feb. 28, 1839, æ. 19 y. 8 m. 28 d.

REPRESENTATION OF FRANKLIN COUNTY IN THE UNION ARMY AND NAVY DURING THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES IN 1861-1865.

Compiled and Tabulated by H. Warren Phelps, Columbus, Ohio.

The population of the county in 1860 was 50,566. This includes the City of Columbus, which was 18,554.

There were eighteen townships. The individual men and youths who enlisted in the army or navy of the United States during the war between the States, North and South, from those townships have been very carefully tabulated. The following is the record:

	Enlisted	Killed	Died	Wounded	Discharged for Wounds or Disease
Blendon Township	271	21	36	87	67
Brown Township	73	5	9	13	13
Clinton Township	189	12	17	27	31
Franklin Township	328	24	37	84	51
Hamilton Township	253	14	19	30	35
Jackson Township	240	13	22	28	48
Jefferson Township	198	7	13	19	32
Madison Township	267	11	21	17	49
Mifflin Township	171	5	9	26	20
Montgomery Township	3167	181	187	217	313
Norwich Township	147	10	23	17	19
Perry Township	178	9	17	14	31
Plain Township	224	14	15	22	47
Pleasant Township	209	12	18	17	29
Prairie Township	210	12	21	41	44
Sharon Township	214	17	19	31	40
Truro Township	229	14	17	28	36
Washington Township	119	8	4	10	27
Total	6687	289	504	728	932

There were many more enlistments and re-enlistments of men, as some men served out one enlistment term of three months, then enlisted for a term of three years, then re-enlisted as veterans for another term. Some men even had four enlistments. First, served three months; then enlisted for three years, was discharged for disability or wounds received, then recovering enlisted in May, 1864 for one hundred days, served out that term, then enlisted again and served until the close of the war.

When a careful census is taken of the men who served, there will no doubt be proof that there was not more than 1,600,000 actual individual men and youths enlisted in the Union army and navy. Many of those men became prominent during that period of warfare and many who served as private soldiers or sailors became prominent in civil life after the close of the war, holding high positions of honor and trust and in business.

Report for the Old Northwest Genealogical Society.

(To the U. S. Post Office Department, for July and October, 1912.)

THE "OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY.
Published quarterly at Columbus, Ohio.

Editor—H. Warren Phelps.

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Publishers: The Old Northwest Genealogical Society, incorporated, but not for profit.

This is made out on the 5th day of April, 1915.

On account of financial stress there has not been any publication since April, 1912, but now the July and October numbers for 1912 copy is ready for the printers.

H. WARREN PHELPS, *Editor.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of April, 1915.

D. M. HALL,
Notary Public in and for Franklin County, Ohio.

My commission as Notary Public expires June, 1916.

The income of this Society is entirely devoted to the publication of THE QUARTERLY.

We have no high-salaried officers.

It has been the intention of the society members to make this publication historical and genealogical of the families of the Old Northwest Territory and to publish that which will interest future generations.

We solicit membership (see blank application on advertising page).

Complete sets of the publications of the OLD NORTHWEST GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY 1898 to 1913, volumes one to fifteen inclusive for $50 (fifty dollars), more valuable information than can be secured from any other source in that line about the "Old Northwest" Territory.

Write to the librarian, H. Warren Phelps, Memorial Building, 280 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

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